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RURAL INDIA

VOL I

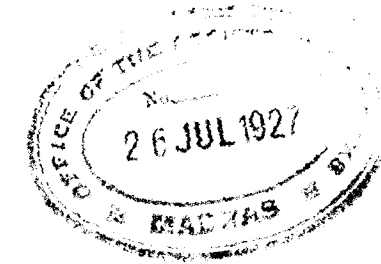
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RURAL INDIA.

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Vol. I.

JUNE 1927.

No. 12.

The Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C.

The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C., goes forth to South Africa as the first official representative and ambassador of modern India to a foreign land and state. Though South Africa is part and parcel of the Empire of Great Britain—a Dominion loyal to His Majesty and the ideals of strength, unity and all-round progress he graciously represents—its political status, like that of every other part of the Empire, is changed and bound to change more and more in the future in consequence of the growing complication of interests and relations, internal and international, which modern conditions have brought about throughout the world. Hence, special arrangements have to be made by every Dominion, Colony, and State (or even dependency) in the Empire for the vigilant guarding of values of all kinds in their inter-relations by entrusting them to experts and statesmen trained in the art and practice of negotiation and conciliation and carrying with them the prestige and reputation of a great career and impressive personality honourably and ungrudgingly spent in the service of the Empire or their own motherland. The Right Hon. Mr. Sastri has during the last ten years and more worked with ceaseless vigilance and unfailing constancy for the social and political uplift of his countrymen both at Home and abroad and thereby attained to a status of eminence almost unrivalled among the Indian Statesmen of to-day—a status, too, in which the confidence of both the Government and the people in India forms its most striking feature. With reference to South Africa, in especial, all India knows that, if the present situation is in any degree promising or hopeful, it is due almost wholly to his intervention and influence in the determination of the conclusions arrived at by the Round Table Conference. The conditions

to-day are however as much beset by uncertainty and as full as ever of shoals and rocks ahead of the Indian colonists in South Africa and several months and even years of patient labour, watchful conciliation and winning confidence will have to pass before Indians can be said to have gained their due place and rights as citizens in that hot bed of racial strife and hatred. We are sure that Mr. Sastri is fully aware that his appointment as India's agent and ambassador in South Africa has evoked universal satisfaction and enthusiasm and also ardent hopes and longings for the near future—and for a future more or less remote, whether there or elsewhere. He has every advantage and facility, every gift of intellect, character, and personality, and a rank of pre-eminence among the Indian political workers and statesmen which is characterised and recognised as so unique that it is a sure presage of unqualified success and increasing power and assured influence among his fellow countrymen throughout the rest of his career already so rich in its accomplishments and benefits for his countryman. We are full of hope that he will labour with courage, skill, and patience for the promotion of his country's interests,—and succeed too in his endeavours in such ample measure that he will leave behind him in South Africa both a rich record of achievement and a shining name which will be a guiding star to his successors when they wend thither on a mission similar to his own. We offer to this great and honoured leader of our countrymen our heartiest felicitations on his appointment and our warmest good wishes for the success of his mission.

Notes and Comments.

Land Revenue Legislation in the Punjab.

The bill recently introduced in the Punjab Legislative Council to effect changes in the system of land revenue assessment in that province has some distinctive features. In practice the Government demand never exceeded one half of the net assets of the area under cultivation. The bill seeks to define the net assets as the estimated annual surplus produce remaining after deduction of cultivation expenses and fixes the Government demand at one-third of the surplus. The maximum enhancement of the assessment is not to exceed 25 per cent and 40 years should be the normal period for revision of assessment.

Visits between farmers of one country and those of another.

The Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union suggests that a small batch of intelligent farmers from the Madras Presidency should be sent at State expense to important countries in the West to enable them to gain useful knowledge of the systems of cultivation practised there. It is claimed that the Indian farmer will be afforded the opportunity to see paddy cultivation at its best in Italy and Spain while in France, especially in the southern provinces they will see the intensive farming methods of small holders. Cattle breeding in England and large scale farming in the United States of America will form desirable equipment to the Indian farmers. We have advocated the visits between the farmers of one country and another as such visits will bring the less advanced and the more advanced together for their material benefit. The first step in our opinion should be to encourage such visits between the farmers of one district or tract in this country before the more ambitious schemes suggested by the writer in the Agricultural Students' Union Magazine is undertaken. Agricultural practice varies between district and district and the first step should be in the direction of the State enabling intelligent farmers of one district to visit their brethren in a neighbouring district where conditions are dissimilar.

Veterinary education in India.

Agriculture is the mainstay of this country and the prosperity of the agricultural industry depends on maintaining the health of the livestock which in 1924—25 totalled 213 millions. Writing in the *Indian Veterinary Journal* Mr. C. J. Fernandez, G.B. V.C., says, "that veterinary education after forty years of existence is still in its infancy and its growth and progress have been retarded by a parsimonious policy. It originated as a half-hearted attempt at imitating the veterinary arrangements of civilised European countries but has remained in its original form through lack of encouragement and neglect of the persons responsible for the progress of agricultural welfare in India."

The Popular Education Movement in China.

Current History for April has an informing article by Lanning Sweet on this subject. He says, "Yen who conceived and founded the Popular Education movement is gradually teaching 320,000,000 people to read and write at the rate of a million a year at the cost to each pupil of ninety-six hours time and to the

community of the equivalent of 50 cents per scholar. This has been done almost entirely by volunteer help in a country in which there is a semblance of central government and which has sunk into poverty and anarchy through fifteen years of civil war and brigandage. Never has it been possible for a Manchurian cooly to learn at first hand the thoughts of his countrymen in Canton or for him to read what is happening in Paris, Vienna, and New York. The three million text books which Yen has sold carry lessons concerning love of the country, veneration of heroes of old, the solidarity of the labouring classes, the imperialism of foreigners and the meaning of citizenship in a republic."

Export of Manures.

Mr. R. D. Anstead, C. I. E., the Director of Agriculture, Madras, writing in the *Planters' Chronicle* gives some idea of the loss sustained by agriculturists in this country by export of manures. He says that in 1926 India exported 45,706 tons of bones, 1,07,142 tons of groundnut cake and 44,46,600 tons of groundnuts. During the same period Madras exported 7,895 tons of bones, 3,23,120 cwt. of groundnut cake, 3,55,293 cwt. of gingelly cake, 20,653 cwt. of castor cake, 84,13,199 cwt. of groundnut seeds, 5,64,404 cwt. of castor seeds and 13,995 cwts. of bones.

The Government Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund.

Among the best kept public gardens in this Presidency the Government Botanical Gardens of Ootacamund easily hold a high rank. The Nilgiri Agri-Horticultural Society's Flower Show held the other day in the grounds of the Government Botanical Garden was a great success. Among other exhibits mention should be made of the specimens of giant potatoes displayed by the seed potato farm of Nanjanad. There were pink, red and purple potatoes which were much admired. There were also exhibited fine specimens of Toda cattle and seed bulls. The fruit section was another principal centre of attraction for visitors to the show. The Poultry show organised by the South Indian Poultry Association was voted a great success. The development of fruit culture and poultry farming has great possibilities as a subsidiary occupation to agriculture.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture.

The members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture are at present in London and in pursuit of their investigation some important evidence is being taken. The state of Indian cotton production is one of the subjects with which the enquiry is concerned and the evidence taken includes that of several Lancashire cotton experts regarding marketing and better transport of cotton as well as the improvement of cotton produced. Next winter, when the Commission returns to India the members will visit Behar and Orissa and Burma.

Fighting Cholera.

"Victories over disease may not ring round the world like a Waterloo but they have deep and lasting effect on the prosperity and happiness of the human race." These words of Mr. Neville Chamberlain came to our mind when we read the other day of the efforts made by the Government of Bombay to stamp out cholera by a vigorous campaign of anti-cholera inoculation. We learn from a communique issued by the Government of Bombay that the advantages of inoculation against cholera have recently received wide publicity, that the regular supply of anti-cholera vaccine to Government civil institutions and private persons as well as to the Army in India started in 1916 when as a result of the researches of Lieut.-Col. E. D. W. Grey, I.M.S., fresh cholera cultures were first regularly made available to the Central Research Institute, Kausauli, for the purpose of manufacturing the vaccine. Since that day the supply which has never failed to meet the demand has steadily increased so that at the present time about 1,000,000 doses are issued annually. It is stated that the methods of manufacture have become standardised to such a degree that an almost unlimited amount of vaccine could be produced at very short notice. Speaking at the Calcutta Rotary Club, Dr. Bentley, expressed his considered opinion that to-day cholera inoculation was the simplest and most certain preventive of cholera that he knew and that countries in the Far East have already profited by experience and have pushed cholera inoculation so successfully that the disease has either disappeared or has been reduced to almost negligible proportions. Shall we not profit by these examples? We are glad to note that in Madras it has been decided to issue anti-cholera vaccine prepared at the Guindy Institute free to all local bodies.

Agriculture in India*

"Agriculture is by far the most important of the Industries of India. It furnishes practically all the material for food and clothing of the people in urban as well as in rural areas and provides much of the raw materials for her factories. Three out of every four of the total population of India depend for their livelihood on agriculture or the Industries subsidiary to it." These words of Dr. D. Clouston, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, whose interesting review of the Agricultural operations in India for 1925-26 is before us form a fitting introduction to a consideration of it.

The annual value of the agricultural produce in British India is reckoned to be well over 1,000,000,000 sterling. Distributed according to the principal crops, India produced during 1925-26, 30,512,000 tons of rice, 8,704,000 tons of wheat, 15,628,000 tons of other food crops, 3,850,000 tons of oil seeds, 2,930,000 tons of raw sugar, 6,075,000 bales of cotton and 10,839,000 bales of jute. She also produced 363,506,000 pounds of tea, 22,106,000 pounds of coffee, 19,970,000 pounds of rubber, and 30,24,000 pounds of Indigo. If it be remembered that India besides meeting her home demand has to pay by the export of her raw products the value of the imports of the manufactured articles, the normal yield of her crops is of supreme importance. The prosperity of the ryot is measured by the amount of production which again is dependent on good seasonal conditions and on the efforts of the cultivator and the Government to further production. No one can have any control over seasonal conditions, whose vagaries can to a considerable extent be modified by well directed efforts in the improvement of cultural practices.

Among known methods for increasing production the supply of pure seed is of foremost importance. It is unfortunate that the average cultivator does not devote the attention to this aspect of the agricultural problem to the extent which is necessary. Substantial progress appears to have been made by the introduction not only of good seed, but also of new and improved varieties of the same crop, resulting in considerable monetary gain. We are told that these improvements alone have enhanced the annual value of the agricultural crops by 7½ crores of rupees. In

*A Review of Agricultural operations in India, 1925-26, by D. Clouston, C.I.E., M.A., D.S.C., Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

Dr. Clouston's opinion, even this large additional profit, is capable of being almost doubled on the same area by improving the cultural practices ordinarily pursued by the ryot.

Rice is pre-eminently the most important crop in India, occupying on an average 35 per cent of the total cultivated area. Progress has been made during the year with a study of the genetic behaviour of the various factors, which contribute towards yield, disease-resistance, good straw, etc., particularly in Bengal and Madras, which have the most extensive rice producing areas. The Agricultural Department has also succeeded in isolating heavy-yielding, rust-resisting wheats of good milling and baking qualities. Among the industrial crops, considerable scientific work on cotton was done to the benefit of the growers while as regards sugar-cane, the cane-producing station at Coimbatore continued to do botanical work, with special reference to the breeding of new varieties while important advance was made in the technique of breeding. Improved methods of planting sugar-cane have also been evolved, for instance it has been demonstrated that better germination and better stand could be obtained by planting the sugar-cane in October, where the crop is likely to escape damage in years of bad borer attack. Analysis has also shown a percentage of increase in the sucrose during the first months of the season, thus bringing October planted cane into line with ratoons for early crushing.

The most important tobacco tracts are to be found in the provinces of Madras, Bengal, Behar, Burma and Bombay, where a million acres are under this crop. The indigenous varieties which are good enough for *hookas* and *biris* being unsuitable for the manufacture of cigarettes, which have come into vogue in recent years, the Agricultural Department is devoting attention to the production of a tobacco of the colour, flavour and texture of that which is called "Virginian."

An unfortunate feature of the agricultural economy of the country is the large export of oil seeds and oil cakes and phosphatic manures. The quantity of oil seeds exported during the year was 12,50,000 tons valued at 2,963 lakhs, the quantity of oil cakes exported being 1,91,000. Much of the phosphatic manures—bones and fish manures—are exported to foreign markets while the best use is not made of cattle manure. The bulk of the oil cakes and manures exported could with advantage be used in our country. We do not agree with Dr. Clouston that the cultivators generally do not realise the economic value of manuring. The fact is as Dr. Clouston himself admits that a large percentage of the cultivators cannot afford to purchase manure. Further, the larger land

owners take little interest in practical agriculture. While it is the duty of the Agricultural Department to demonstrate the use of manures in villages by intensive work, the Co-operative Department should organise the sale of manures and to this end the Government should provide sufficient credit facilities.

Larger area under crops means curtailment of the area formerly retained for grazing. The ever increasing pressure on land due to increase in population has brought about a decrease in the supply of food-stuff available for cattle and in Dr. Clouston's opinion, over a very considerable area in India, cattle have deteriorated during the last 50 years. Poor cattle result in a low standard of tillage and a low standard of tillage results in the reduction of the quality of available fodder. The introduction of good fodder in sufficient quantities, has therefore rightly assumed great importance and we are gratified to note that the Agricultural Department has of late years been devoting considerable attention to the growing and storing of fodders. His Excellency the Viceroy has been evincing keen interest on this aspect of the agricultural problem and we expect to see substantial results which will enure to the lasting benefit of the ryot.

This rapid survey of the agricultural operations in India will be incomplete without a word or two in respect of the work done on live-stock. During the year under review, the second census of the live-stock was completed, from which it appears that there are nearly 150 millions of cattle in British India. If numbers alone count, India should be considered rich in her cattle wealth; but unfortunately there are far too many half-starved cattle and the efficiency of both males and females is very low. This is evidenced by the numerous deaths due to starvation and disease, which was preventible. It is a matter for regret that the services of the veterinary staff were not available to the fullest extent in this behalf. These defects require to be remedied at the earliest possible date.

Agricultural education and the co-operative movement are important factors in the development of the Agricultural industry. Dr. Clouston has made very valuable suggestions on these subjects. He is right when he says that much of the education given in primary and middle schools at present is from the cultivator's point of view, worse than useless, for the education which the village school boy receives tends to alienate sympathy from the land and to unfit him for farming as a vocation. The village school is fundamental to any scheme of rural reconstruction and the syllabus of such schools should have a rural bias and it should be framed with the object of inculcating and inspiring love of rural life. The guidance of young minds to rural ideas

depends on the personality of the teacher and it is with the teacher that reform in rural education should start. A rural policy should aim at discovering and developing a "country sense" and teachers should be taken as far as possible from the agricultural classes and specially trained. If the rural regeneration of India is to be an accomplished fact in the nearest future, a sound system of rural education and the application of the co-operative movement to agriculture should form the chief concern of Government. It is gratifying to note that in recent years the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments, have been working in close contact. If the village *Mahajan* has acquired a hold on the cultivator, it is because he has combined in himself the two functions of money-lender and trader and so if the ryot is to be relieved from the tyranny of the money-lender, the co-operative movement should take up both these functions of the village Sowcar. While the provision of credit is necessary, an organisation for the marketing of the agricultural produce and for the supply of agricultural requisites on co-operative basis is no less necessary. We trust that the Royal Commission on Agriculture has been devoting their best attention to the solution of these problems.

The South Indian Ryot.

BY

K. R. R. SASTRI, M.A.,
(*F. R. Econ. S.*) (*Lond.*)

The Indian rural problem is being studied with great zeal by men in high places; an "agricultural" Viceroy and the Royal commission on Agriculture have to a large extent brought this problem to the fore-front. But many foreigners know the agriculturist only as a "shy animal"; a few elsewhere want to champion the cause of these "dumb millions", and he is a "conservative boor" according to a few fashion-mongers. Is the ryot such an uninteresting fossil?

The autochthone of the soil is a pious soul yearning to give alms to the lame, the maimed, and the blind. He is by nature hospitable when properly approached; but he is not forward enough to make your acquaintance before assuring himself of your bona-fides. He often loves to live in the misty past when an unholy wolfish grabbing for material power did not characterize the actions of humanity, and when the essential faith in the prevalence of a moral order in the universe acted as the main-spring of man's activities on this side of existence.

His wants are few and it is quite true that even to-day the purchase of salt, match-box, and kerosine oil alone brings him into contact with the world outside. The only hope of a rise in the standard of life in villages is through the growing number of educated students who return to their homes during the vacations. Not unusually is this transition met with violent outbursts and wholesale condemnations from the parents.

The South Indian Ryot is easily contented. Whether it is due to the enervating climate or the equally pessimistic fatalism or both, there is none so little moved by big ambitions. Hard pressed as he is by family debts, the fragmentation of holdings, paucity of manure and neglect of the cattle problem contribute to a very low percentage of cultivated area in India. No wonder that the cultivated area per agricultural worker in India is 2.7 acres: The following table will give a telling idea of the position of India:

Country.		Cultivated area per agricultural worker.
U. S. A.	...	45.8 acres.
Australia	...	25.6 "
Great Britain	...	21 "
South Africa	...	6.1 "
India	...	2.7 "

But he is a shrewd rustic who learns in the hard school of experience the guiding principles of agricultural economics better than the students at costly laboratories and model farms. He loathes any circuitous method of training; and "agricultural education qua education fails to appeal" to him. "What the eye sees, the hand shall do"—this is his immemorial proverb. He is critically at his best when he solemnly curses the present system of education in the Sircar School with the tamarind seeds and clay models. The modern methods of instruction, according to him, have led to defective letter formation, shabby handwriting, and weak memory.

In no small measure is he a slave of surrounding habits. The occasion of marrying his daughter is the beginning of his approaches to the money-lender. In years of failing rain, which at times ironically follow these periods of heavy family expenditure, the ryot finds himself so hardpressed that grim poverty stares him at his face with the usurious money lender at his door.

Is he blind to important world events? He surely knows the name of His Majesty after the Durbar of 1911; further, his young daughter bows to him daily with "Long live the King" while he yearns to hear some sweet songs on topics divine from

those tender lips. The Great War brought him face to face with a powerful State in Germany and I have strong reasons to conclude that the course of the war was better followed in villages than in towns. They also know better than urbanfolk that wars are bound to recur as long as there are the wolf and ape in man.

The Indian is often charged with lack of humour. He is at his liveliest during festivals. The whole village to a man flocks to the temple. Women with flowers tied round their necks, children decked in the most attractive attire possible, the buoyant enthusiasm among young and old alike followed by the village band and folk dance, the old couples taking to merry-go-rounds, the doll-dance which adds to the romantic, the caste panchayat gatherings, and the street drama which takes them on to next mornings—these are the historic scenes where you can best study to advantage the South Indian peasant. We emphatically ask, is he such an antediluvian fossil?

Public Health: Disease Prevention.*

BY

RAO BAHADUR CAPTAIN P. KRISHNASAMI, M.B. C.M.,
(Professor, Medical College, Vizagapatam.)

We welcome the publication in book form of a series of health articles originally contributed to the columns of "The Hindu" and "Rural India" from time to time by Dr. Murari Krishnamurti Iyer, M.B., C.M., who occupied for about 25 years the important post of Sanitary Commissioner in the State of Travancore. He conducted the 1921 census of that state and the statistical information which he then gathered has added weight to his observations in various parts of the book. Now that the local dailies have deemed it desirable to enlighten their readers with weekly educational and engineering supplements, his plea for a weekly or fortnightly health supplement will, we hope, receive the consideration which the importance of the subject so imperatively demands.

The author gives very interesting statistics that only 186 people out of a 1,000 in India reach their 50th year against 530 in the Western countries and that the average age of an Indian is

*Public Health—Disease Prevention, by Dr. Murari S. Krishnamurthi Iyer, M.B. C.M., Retired Sanitary Commissioner, Travancore State, with a foreword by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Ramesam Pantulu.—(The Madras Law Journal Press, Mylapore, Madras.)

only 25 to 30 as against 56 in America. This is a painful state of affairs which should provoke thought in our readers.

One of the most important causes contributing to this unfortunate condition is the alteration in business hours that has been effected. In olden days the hours of work were between 7 and 11 a.m., and a couple of hours in the afternoon 3.20 or 4 p.m. to 5.30 or 6 p.m. according to the seasons of the year. This ensured rest in the middle of the day and protection against the heat of the sun. At present the hours are from 10 or 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. with a short interval for tiffin. The pernicious influence of this alteration is manifest in the shortened lives of our countrymen and in their inability to concentrate their minds or pursue intensive studies. The author quotes statistics to prove that this is also a predisposing cause of diabetes as borne out by the large prevalence of this disease among men whose occupation involves excessive brain work, hurry and haste of life with little or no rest after the morning meal which also happens to be the heaviest in the day. If public opinion is focussed properly on this matter it should easily be possible to get back to the old hours which would certainly conduce to greater efficiency and longevity. At any rate there is no reason why this wholesome return to ancient custom should not be immediately effected in the case of schools, colleges, and a large number of official and private business concerns. If for any reason it is not possible in a few departments—and these should be very few indeed, and gradually dwindle into nothing in course of time—the suggestion of the author to reserve the heaviest meal for the night may be adopted.

The second cause for the decline of longevity is to be traced to food too much in quantity, taken at two frequent intervals and unsuitable in quality. The author points out that our ancestors ordained fasts on all auspicious occasions like Ekadasi, Chaturthi, Somavaram, etc., which gave periodical rest to the alimentary system. Most people of even affluent circumstances had only two meals a day. We now find that people eat 4, 5, or 6 times a day and the digestive organs hardly ever get a chance for a recuperation. They do not eat from real hunger but because the food is tasty. Highly seasoned and over-cooked articles are the rule. Sufficient importance is not attached to fresh foods, fruits and nuts which are so necessary on account of their vitamin content. The result is overworked digestive organs, auto-intoxication and shortened lives.

The author has given appendices showing amino-acid composition of proteins and the distribution of vitamins A, B, and

C, in the common food stuffs which ought to be of immense use to readers. He regrets that while posters containing such useful information are hung up in schools and hotels in America that reliable data are not available for Indian foods and there is considerable ignorance on those vital subjects in this country. He makes the pertinent observation that the cost of imported refined sugar alone reaches the appalling figure of 15 crores of rupees which can be conserved to the nation by using brown sugar which is a more wholesome article and increasing the cultivation of sugar cane.

The author has interesting observations to make on *cooking*. It is an undoubted fact that Indian women spend most of the day in the kitchen and the cost of fuel consumed is excessive. The methods of cooking are also faulty. For instance they throw off the congee water and water in which vegetables are boiled which are both valuable. Our womenfolk have not taken at all kindly to cookers. They think that they are not labour-saving. They have only to be initiated to realise their enormous value in saving expenditure, time and labour. They can attend to some other useful occupation while their food is preparing in the cooker. The author's suggestion that scientific cooking—we would add invalid cooking—should be taught in schools by medical graduates deserves adoption. The latter should also be appointed wardens of hostels where they exist.

As regards *diet*, the author is of opinion that vegetarianism with milk is best suited to this country. It is interesting to observe in this connection that even in Western countries expert opinion is veering round to vegetarianism. Fruits and nuts should form regular articles of diet daily.

The author makes some useful observations regarding *education*. The pupils are not now taught Hygiene or Physiology. Neither do they learn any vocation. They are only fit to be clerks and petition writers. It is most necessary that every educational reform should aim at their becoming self-reliant and self-respecting citizens. It is a pathetic sight to see that the present day graduates are in complete despair when they cannot secure a Government job. They are fit for nothing else. They do not know any trade and are unable to earn a living. Agriculture, weaving, carpentry, and other trades should be taught in schools and the pupils permitted the choice of any of them according to their predilection.

Medical Inspection of Schools.—The author rightly condemns the hurried inspection that is now conducted at the rate of 10 or 20 pupils an hour. He suggests that the medical graduate who is employed to teach Hygiene and Physiology should also

conduct medical inspection of schools and that a consulting physician may be made available to co-ordinate the inspection in various schools and offer expert advice. There is no point in restricting medical inspection to secondary schools only. They are even more necessary for primary schools.

Infant Mortality.—The author makes some original observations on this point. He says that infant mortality in this country is not proportionately higher than general mortality but bears a close relation to the prevalent birth and death rates. The high rate is really due to ante-natal conditions, sickly and poorly nourished mothers living under insanitary conditions, poverty, ignorance, child-marriage and purdah system.

Coming to the subject of *Vital Statistics* the author regrets the unreliable nature of the figures generally and their entire absence in villages. The figures regarding infant mortality are defective without a record at the same time of the age of the mothers, order of birth of deceased infant (2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc.), financial condition of its parents and sanitary state of the environments in which the child was born and brought up.

On the question of Medical Relief.—The author rightly draws attention to the unequal competition between the Government paid medical officers and private practitioners. The remedy he suggests is valuable, viz., that Government medical officers should be restricted to consulting practice leaving the regular practice to private practitioners.

As regards the appointment of honorary medical officers they should be stationed in places where it is possible for them to build a practice such as Kunibakonam, Ambasamudram, Ramachandrapuram, Amalapuram and other important taluk headquarter stations. In the presidency town of Madras an institution such as the Royapettah Hospital should be made completely honorary with an honorary surgeon, physician, optician, obstetrician, gynaecologist, etc., honorary assistant and sub-assistant surgeons. They can then show what they are capable of achieving without the bogey of official hindrances or discouragements. In regard to "rural dispensaries" it is an undoubted fact that they have fallen short of expectations that were raised of them—honorary medical officers should be appointed in places which have proved popular and lucrative and the Government paid men sent to these out of the way villages to do pioneer spade work. They are bound to go where they are posted and with the aid of Government medicines and equipment they can popularise allopathic medical relief where it is unobtainable and unknown.

Family Doctors are even more necessary than family lawyers. These are in a position to detect diseases in their incipient stages—so important from the point of view of cure in diseases such as diabetes and tuberculosis. The old village Vaidyan knew the hereditary predisposition to disease and the family history of his patients.

Rural Reconstruction is a subject which according to the author is very much neglected. In the Madras Presidency as many as 88 per cent. live in villages and 90 per cent. of the villagers are illiterate. The author pleads for compulsory primary education in villages with a medical graduate in the schools to teach hygiene and physiology who would also look after sanitation and medical relief in the village. Extension of rural communications, a liberal programme of road laying and provision of at least one sanitary well for each village should receive the early attention of Government. The role of modern medicine is preventive and not so much curative. The age of drugging has given place to therapeutic nihilism. Great importance is now attached to general methods of treatment such as diet, rest or exercise, bath and massage. Fasting is a very valuable therapeutic measure—preventive medicine is fast supplanting the curative side. There is a very fertile field for Public Health workers in India and they can reap a rich harvest of results far more plentiful and permanent than the medical men of olden times.

Reviews and Notices

The Journal of Oriental Research, Vol. I, Part II.

In this second part we find a great variety of topics of cultural importance discussed by able scholars. Mr. Hiriyanna deals with the *Prapancha Vitaya Vada* which seeks to establish the Advaitic position and prove that the primary aim of the Karma Kanda of the Vedas is to teach the immortal nature of the doer of Karma and that the attainment of the fruits of Karma are only the secondary aim of the teachings of the Karma Kanda. The next essay is on Upanishadic Metre by Mr. P. G. Gopalakrishna Iyer. The rhythmic effects of many Upanishadic verses are wonderful and hauntingly beautiful and the Upanishadic metric effects must be carefully studied though they may not come strictly within the metrical cages described in the *Vritharatnakara*. We refer daily to *gayatri*, *anushtup*, *trishtup*, *jagati*, etc., without caring for their daintiness of

rhythmic modulation. The next essay is that on the date of *Manickavachakar* by K. A. Nilakanta Sastriar. I have dealt with this question in my booklet on *The Four Saiva Acharyas*. Mr. Nilakanta Sastriar has given ample reasons for his view that Manickavachakar preceded the trio of the Thevaram saints. Then follow an essay on *Forgotten Karikas of Kumarila* by Pandit Ramaswami Sastri, and a paper on *Studies in the three Kerala Eras* by K. Rama Pisharoti. Then follow two notes on the date of Sri Andal's *Tirupparai*. Pandit Mr. Raghava Iyengar says that it was composed in 731 A.D. Mr. K. G. Sanker opines that it was composed in 850 A.D. Mr. D. S. Sarma's concluding portion of his *Mystic way of the Gita* is the next essay. Mr. Nilakanta Sastri's note on Acharya Soundara Pandya shows that it is only a conjecture to say that Acharya Soundara Pandya was the Pandya King who was a contemporary of Tiru-Jnana Sambandhar. Then follow two notes by Mr. T. R. Chintamani on the *Authorship of the Unadi Sutras* and on the date of *Srikantha*, and two notes by Mr. K. G. Subramaniam on *Vakya Padika Tika* and *Panini and Yasha*. The issue concludes with the continuation of Professor S. Kuppusami Sastriar's learned article on problems of identity in the Cultural History of Ancient India. In it he deals with the identity of Aravanavadiyal who is one of the leading characters in the great Sangham Age Epic *Manimekhalai*.

K. S. R.

Studies in Rural Economics, Vazhamangalam, by P. R. Venkatasubramanyam, B.A., (Hons.) with a foreword by Harold H. Mann, Dsc., Director of Agriculture, Bombay (G. A. Natesan & Co. Price Re. 1.)

As the author himself observes in his preface to the above booklet, this is the first intensive examination published of the economic condition of a village in a Tamil Indian State. It will be remembered that some time ago we noticed a similar study of a Cochin village by Mr. S. Subbarama Ayyar. The village of Vazhamangalam whose study is now under notice is situated in the Pudukottai State. It is deficient in irrigation sources and cultivable area and it depends entirely upon the whims of the rainfall. In this respect and in its economic and social structure and its physical features, it is typical of a Madras village in any dry district. The author describes in detail the physical features of his village, its rainfall, its tanks, the systems of land-tenure, the stock and implements of the agriculturist, the various crops grown, the indebtedness of the peasant, the income and expenditure of the family and the general condition of the people. He

deplores the increasing fragmentation of the holdings which have become uneconomic in consequence. At the end of the book the author suggests various remedies such as investment of capital, greater production, adoption of improved methods, and prevention of fragmentation of holdings to improve the lot of the villagers. There is one feature of the village life which is universal to Indian village and it is that the villager mostly lives an outdoor open air life, even taking his meals in the open air and uses his dwelling only for stocking his effects. This makes him sturdy and happy and it is well that city-dwellers take a lesson from this which they sadly need at present. As observed by Dr. Harold H. Mann in his foreword, the material which the author has collected forms a valuable contribution to the study of village conditions in South India, and we heartily welcome the publication.

If we may venture a suggestion, these intensive village studies should be supplemented by intensive studies of particular agricultural problems from data furnished by studies of individual villages. The author himself has noticed a remarkable similarity of the economic and social conditions obtaining in villages so far apart as Vazhamangalam, or the delta villages of the Guntur District taken up by Mr. Ranga or the villages on the Bombay Presidency or the Deccan studied by Dr. Mann. At p. 96, for instance, the author has pointed out how the cultivator fares in the hands of the money lender, whose methods are almost identical in the village under notice and in a Bombay village, a thousand miles apart. Here is a field for the intensive study of a particular problem. There are equally important problems which require to be tackled similarly from data furnished by studies of individual villages supplemented by local enquiries if necessary.

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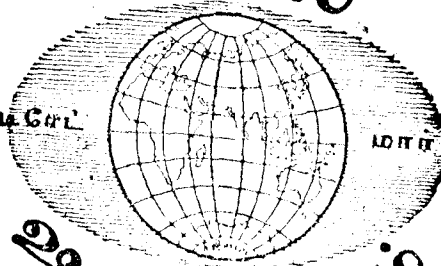
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2-வது தரமானது வீ. 1-க்கு ரூ. 3.

பாக்கிம் சார்ஜு வீ. 1-க்கு ரூ. 4.

80 வருவதற்காலமாக சென்னையிலே திறப்பு வாய்ந்து ஆயிரக்கணக்கான நஞ்சாகிப்பத்திரங்கள் பெற்று, தினைசரி வெட்டர்களால் புகழ்பெற்று, அன்றாடம் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான பார்சல்களைச் சேரல் ஏஜண்டுகள் தினந்தோறும் மெயிலில் பெற்று, ஜில்லா, தாலுக்கா, டவுன், கிராமம் முதல் குக்கிராமங்களிலும், கொண்டாடி, அசல் சேப்போல் வாடை, அசல்புகளும் மணம், குளிரந்த குணம், இன்புதும் காரம், பவுன் நிறம் இவ்வெவ்நதும் ஒருக்கே அமையப் பெற்று, நமது ஏஜண்டுகளுக்கு நன்கியாதி நல்ல வியாபாரிகளுக்கு நன்கியாடாளித்து உபயோகப்படுத்திய கனவான்சுக்கு மன்கூர்ந்தும் நன்கு நன்கியாவில் ஏராளமாக செலவாகிவருவது எது? நன்கு அசல் ஷலிழபம் பட்டணம் போடியே. இன்னிமேலாவது மொத்த போகாமல் எங்கள் அசல் வதன்முகம், பொடியைவாங்கி உபயோகப்படுத்தி இன்புதங்கள்.

டாக்டர். ஆர். கே. பரிமள முக்குத்தூள்.

இதனால் ஜலதோஷம், ஒற்றைத்தலைவலி, மண்டைக்குத்தல், உன்பட கண்டத்திற்கு மேற்பட்ட 103 சகல வியாதிக்கள் வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் கண்டிக்கப் படு மென்பதில் சந்தேகமே கிடையாது. காலனை சாதா மூக்குத் தூளுடன் இந்தத் தூள் இரண்டோரு சிட்டிகை மாத்திரம் கலந்தால் தூள் முழுவதும் சுகந்தமாய்விடும்.

1 புட்டி 1 க்கு அ
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రూ ర ల్ ఇ ం డి యు
(ఫార్మేట్టు పంచాయతీల ప్రతిక)

సంపాదకుడు:—ప. స్వామినాథయ్యరు, రిటైర్డ్ డిప్టి కలెక్టరు
ఆస్తిమ: ౨, బ్రాహ్మీనోడ్డు, మైసూరు.

ವಾಲ್ಯಂ I.] ಪೂರ್ವ 1927. [ನಂ. 12

The Right Hon'ble V. S. Sreenivasa Sastri.

రై. ఆ. శ్రీ నివాస శాస్త్రిగారు

రైలు, ఆనదిలు వి. ఎస్. శ్రీనివాసశాస్త్రి, పి. సి. గారు, భారత దేశ రాయబారులుగ దక్షిణాఫ్రికాదేశమునకు వెడలుచున్నారు. భారతీయనాయకులు మనదేశప్రతినిధులుగ ఇతరరాజ్యములకు వెళ్లుట కిదియే ప్రథమము. దక్షిణాఫ్రికాదేశము ఆంగ్లసామ్రాజ్యమునందలి అధినివేశ రాజ్యమైనను, చక్రవర్తిగారికి రాజభక్షినిఘాపురాష్ట్రమైనను, క్రమేణ రాజ్యాంగపరిస్థితులలో ముందంజవేయుచు, నానారాజ్యసమస్యలలో నెంతయు ప్రఖ్యాతిగాంచుట కైదుయో, ఆదేశమునకు అవకాశములు గలవు. అందువలననే దక్షిణాఫ్రికావంటి అధినివేశరాజ్యములన్నియు, తమ సమస్యలను ఇతరదేశములలో చక్కగా పరిష్కరించుచు, తమ రాజ్యాభ్యుదయమును సర్వకాలములలో చూచుచుండుటకుగాను, 'తమదేశనాయకులలో ప్రముఖులగువారిని, రాయబారులుగా పంపుచుండుట ఆచారమైయున్నది. ఆ ఆచారము ననుసరించి నేడు భారతదేశము సైతము, తమ నాయకాగ్రేసరులలో నొకరిని విదేశములకు, అందు ముఖ్యముగా, భారతీయులు విస్తారముగానున్న దక్షిణాఫ్రికాదేశమునకు రాయబారిగాబంపుట ఎంతయు సుభాషదశరథుని చెప్పవచ్చును. శ్రీనివాసశాస్త్రిగారు భారతీయసమస్యలను పరిష్కరించుటకు గత పది సంవత్సరములనుండి చేయుచున్న సేవ వర్ణింపతరముగాదు. నేడు దక్షిణాఫ్రికాలో భారతీయులుపను కష్టపరంపరలను నివారణచేయుటకు కాంచుటలకు సభాసమావేశ సందర్భమున శ్రీనివాసశాస్త్రిగారుచేసిన మామూలుపకారము నెవరును మరువజాలరు. ఇంకను అచ్చట భారతీ

యుల నెదుర్కొను కష్టపరంపరలెన్నియోగలవు. వానిని నివారణచేయుటకు ఇంకను కొంతకాలము పట్టగలదు. ఈసమస్యపరిష్కారమున ఎంతయో సహనతక్కువలయును. శాంతత్యముండవలయును. రాజనీతి నిపుణత నెంతయో చక్కగాచూపవలయును. అప్పుడే అచ్చటి మనదేశీయులు అచ్చటిజాతివివక్షతలనుండి స్వాతంత్ర్యమును బడసి, సరిసమానమగు స్థానమును ఆదేశీయుల సంఘమునబడసి కృతార్థులు కాగలరు. ఇట్టి సందిగ్ధ తరుణమున శ్రీనివాసశాస్త్రిగారి నియామకము ఎంతయో లాభప్రదముగ నుండగలదని చెప్పకనే చెప్పవచ్చును. అన్నిపక్షముల వారును వీరినియామకమును ఆనందపూర్వకముగా అంగీకరించుటను బట్టిచూచిన, శ్రీనివాసశాస్త్రిగారివారే ఈమహారాజకార్యమునకు తగిన వారని, ఇకచెప్పవలయునా?

దక్షిణాఫ్రికాలో శ్రీనివాసశాస్త్రిగారు చేయబోవు మహాసేవ నిర్విఘ్నముగా కొనసాగి, భావినంతటివారికెంతయు లాభప్రదముగ నుండగలదని త్రికరణముగా నమ్ముచున్నాము. వారి యీసేవావ్రతము నిర్విఘ్నముగ కొనసాగుటకు మనదేశీయులందరు వారికి తోడ్పడవలయును. అప్పుడే వారి రాయబారము సక్రమముగా కొనసాగగలదు.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

సంపాదకీయ వ్యాఖ్యలు

Land Revenue Legislation in the Punjab.

భూమ్యాదాయచట్టము

పంజాబుశాసనసభలో ఈమధ్య భూశిస్తునిర్ణయమును గురించి ప్రవేశపెట్టబడిన శాసనమున అనేక కొత్తకొత్తవిషయములు గలవు. సాధారణముగా, ప్రభుత్వమువారు పండుపంటలోని నికరాదాయమున సగమునకన్న యెక్కువ శిస్తునువిధించుట మనము చూచుచున్నాము. ఈనికరాదాయమును ఏరీతిని నిర్ణయించవలయునను విషయమున ఎట్టి శాసననియమములు ఇంతవరకును కానరావు. పంజాబుప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈలోపమును నివారణచేయుటకుగాను, చట్టమున నికరాదాయమున్న, సేద్యమునకుగాను రైతుపెట్టినఖర్చులు పోగా మిగిలినదే ఆదాయమనియు, అట్టిఆదాయములో మూడవభాగము ప్రభుత్వమువారికి శిస్తుగాజెల్లించవలయుననియు నిర్ణయింపబడినది. ఒక్కొక్కసారి యిట్టి

శిస్తును హెచ్చుచేయవలసివచ్చిన, నూటికి 25 పాలునకన్న ఎక్కువగా పెంచకూడదనియు చట్టమున నొకనియమమేర్పరుపబడినది. సాధారణముగా శిస్తునిర్ణయమును మార్చవలయునన్న, నలుబదిసంవత్సరములకు లోపుగ అట్టిమార్పునకు తలపెట్టకూడదనియు చట్టమువిధించుచున్నది.

Visits between Farmers of one Country and another.

రైతులు ఇతరచోట్లను దర్శించవలయును.

కోయంబత్తూరులో ప్రచురింపబడుచున్న, వ్యవసాయవిద్యార్థిసంఘపత్రిక, ఈమధ్య రైతులలో వ్యవసాయమున నేడు అవలంబింపబడుచున్న కొత్తకొత్తపద్ధతులను చక్కగా వ్యాపింపజేసి, వారి వ్యవసాయకృషి నేటికన్న ఇంకను ఎక్కువగ అభివృద్ధిచేయుటకుగాను, ప్రభుత్వమువారి వ్యయముతో, మదరాసురాజధానిలోని రైతులలో విద్యావంతులు కొందరు పాశ్చాత్యదేశములకు వెడలి అచ్చటివ్యవసాయకపద్ధతులను గాంచివచ్చిన యెంతయు లాభప్రదముగనుండునని సూచించుచున్నది. ఇటలీ, స్పెయిను, దక్షిణఫ్రాన్సుదేశములలో రైతులు వరిపంట నేరీతిని పెంచుచుండునదియు మనరైతులుచూచుట అత్యవసరము. కొద్దిపాటిభూమిలో, ఏభాగమును వ్యర్థపరచక, అతిచక్కగా అచ్చటిరైతులు వరిపంటనుత్పత్తిచేయుచు లాభమును బడయుచున్నారు. ఇంగ్లండులో రైతాంగమేరీతిని పశువులను పెంచుచున్నదియు, అమెరికారాష్ట్రమున విశాలవంతమగు ప్రాంతమున సేద్యముచేయుటకు ఎట్టిపద్ధతులవలంబింపబడుచున్నవియు మనరైతులు చూచివచ్చుట ఎంతయు అత్యవసరము. ఒక దేశపురైతులు ఇంకొక దేశమునకు వెడలి అచ్చటివ్యవసాయమేరీతిని చేయబడుచున్నదియు తెలిసికొనిన, వారికెంతయో లాభప్రదమని ఇంతకుముందొకసారి మేముసూచించియున్నాము.

ఈకార్యమును వెంటనే కొనసాగించవలయునన్న, ప్రధమమున, రైతులు తమజిల్లాలకుచేరువనున్న ప్రాంతములకు వెళ్లి, అచ్చటివ్యవసాయపరిశితులను పరిశీలించినచాలును. ఒకజిల్లాలోని సేద్యపద్ధతులకును, ఇంకొకజిల్లాలోనివానికిని చాలవరకు భేదములుండుట వ్యవసాయదారులకు తెలిసిన విషయమే కదా! వానిలో మనము అనేకవిషయములను నేర్చుకొనవచ్చును. ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈపద్ధతిననుసరించి, రైతాంగమునకు ఉత్సాహమును కలుగజేసినయెడల, విద్యార్థిపత్రికసూచించిన పెద్దప్రణాళికలను తగుపాత ఆలోచించవచ్చును. దీనికి ప్రభుత్వమువారు వెంటనే పూనుకొందురని నమ్ముచున్నాము.

Veterinary Education in India.

పశుశాస్త్రవిద్య.

మనదేశభౌగోళికదయమునకు వ్యవసాయవిద్య యే ముఖ్యంగము. వ్యవసాయమును చక్కగా కొనసాగించవలయునన్న పశువుల ఆరోగ్యము చక్కగా నుండవలయును. ఇందును గురించి ఇండియాను వెటిరినరీ జర్నలునందు సి. జె. ఫెర్నాండుజుగారు వ్రాయుచు, మనదేశమున పశు శాస్త్రవిద్యను వ్యాపింపజేయుటకు గత 40 సం॥లనుండి ప్రయత్నములు నలుపబడుచున్నచు, వృద్ధి అంత హెచ్చుగ జరుగుటలేదని విచారించుచున్నారు. దీనికి కారణములను వారుచర్చించుచు, యూరోపియను దేశములలోని పద్ధతులను ఇచ్చట ప్రవేశపెట్టినందువలననే ఇట్టికష్టపరిస్థితులు సంభవించినవనియు, వ్యవసాయమున పనిచేయువారి సహాయ సంపత్తిని గైకొనిన ఇట్టికష్టములు సంభవించియుండవనియు, ఫెర్నాండుజుగారు తలంచుచున్నారు.

The Popular Education Movement in China.

చీనాదేశములోని ప్రజాసామాన్యముగల విద్య.

షిప్రియలుమానవు క రెంటు హిస్టరీవ్రత్తికకు, లానింగుస్వీటుగారు చీనాదేశములో ప్రజాసామాన్యమున వ్యాపింపబడుచున్న విద్యను గురించి చక్కని వ్యాసమును వ్రాసియున్నారు. ఈయద్యమమును ఆదేశమున ప్రవేశపెట్టినవారు యెనుగారనవారు. వారి ప్రోత్సాహమున ప్రారంభింపబడిన ఈయద్యమమువలన నేడు 32,00,00,000 మంది ప్రజలు చదువును వ్రాయును నేర్చి వృద్ధిగాంచుచున్నారు. దీనినిబట్టి చూచిన జనసంఖ్యలో సగముపైన ఈవిద్యాధనమును బడయుచున్నటుల గాంచవచ్చును. ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క సహాయములేకనే ఈమహాకార్యము అచ్చట నిర్విఫలముగా కొనసాగింపబడుచున్నది. లోకవిషయములను ఇట్టివిద్యామూలమున గ్రహించుటలో, అచ్చటిసామాన్యజనాంగము ముందంజవేయుచు, సకలవిషయములను తెలిసికొనుచున్నారు. ఇట్టిమహాపకారమును గావించి, ప్రజలలో జ్ఞానజ్యోతిని ప్రజ్వరిల్లజేయుచున్న యెనుగారిని ఆదేశీయులు ఎన్నిటికిని మరువజాలరు.

Export of Manures.

ఎరువుల ఎగుమతి

మదరాసురాష్ట్రపు వ్యవసాయ సభాధ్యక్షులగు ఆర్. డి. ఎను స్టేడుగారు ఫాంటర్సు క్రానికలు పత్రికకు మనరైతులు విజేశములకు

ఎరువులను ఎగుమతి చేసికొనుచు వ్యవసాయమున కెట్టిసప్తమును దెచ్చుచున్నారో తెలుపుచు నొకవ్యాసమును వ్రాసియున్నారు. 1926 సం॥ 45,706 టన్నుల ఎముకలను, 1,07,142 టన్నుల వేరుశనగ పిండిని, 44,46,600 టన్నుల వేరుశనగకాయలను మనదేశమునుండి విదేశములకు పంపియున్నాము. ఆనందత్సరమున, చెన్నరాజధాని భాగమునుండి, 7,895 టన్నుల ఎముకలు, 3,23,120 రతుల వేరుశనగపిండి, 3,55,293 రతుల నువ్వులపిండి, 20,653 రతుల ఆముదపు పిండి, 84,13,199 రతుల వేరుశనగపిత్తులు, 5,64,404 రతుల ఆముదపు గింజలు, 13,995 రతుల ఎముకలను ఎగుమతి చేసినటుల లెక్కలవలన తెలియుచున్నదని, ఎను స్టేడుగారు తెలుపుచున్నారు.

The Government Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund.

ఉదకమండలములోని ప్రభుత్వమువారి తోటలు

మనరాష్ట్రమునగల తోటలన్నిటిలో పెద్దదియు, అన్నిజాతుల వృక్షజాలములుగలదియనగు ఉద్యానవనము ఉదకమండలమున ప్రభుత్వమువారి యాజమాన్యమున నిర్వహింపబడుచున్నది. ఈతోటలో పూలు ఫలములు ఈమధ్య ప్రదర్శింపబడినవి. వీనినన్నిటిలో అందరి చేతను ప్రశంసింపబడినవి పెద్దజాతి ఉర్లగడ్డలు. వీనిలో అనేకరంగులు గలవి కలవు. ఇవి సంజనాడుత్పత్తమున నుత్పత్తిచేయబడినదని తెలియుచున్నది. తోడజాతులవారి పశువులు, ఆబోతు ఎద్దులు సైతము ఈప్రదర్శనమునకు గొనిరాబడినవి ఫలప్రదర్శనభాగములోని పండ్లను ప్రేక్షకులందరును మెచ్చుకొనియున్నారు. కోళ్లయత్పత్తి యేతిని చేయబడుచున్నదో, సొతుఇండియను పొత్తి అస్సానియేషనువారు అందు ప్రదర్శించి యున్నారు. వీనివలన ప్రజలకు అందుముఖ్యముగా రైతాంగమునకు ఎంతలాభప్రదమో చెప్పనక్కరలేదు గదా! ఫలముల నుత్పత్తిని కోల్ల పెంపకమును రైతులు తమ వ్యవసాయముతోబాటు అవలంబించిన వారిని నేడుకలవరబెట్టుచున్న ఆర్థికసమస్యలనేకములు చక్కగా పరిష్కరింపబడగలవు. ఇందునుగురించి సోదరరైతాంగము చక్కగాతొచించెదరుగాత యని నమ్ముచున్నాము.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture.

రాయలువ్యవసాయ విచారణసంఘము.

వ్యవసాయ విచారణసంఘసభ్యులు ప్రస్తుతము లండనులో మకాముచేయుచు అచ్చటిప్రముఖులనుండి సాక్ష్యమును గైకొనుచు

న్నారు. ప్రతియుత్పత్తినిగూర్చియు, దానివలన వ్యాపారమునకుగలుగు లాభస్థములనుగూర్చియు సంఘమువారు ప్రస్తుతము ఆలోచించుచు, లంకాపైరులోని ప్రతిపరిశ్రమలలో నిపుణులగువారినుండి సాక్ష్యమును గైకొనుచున్నారు. శీతాకాలమునకు సభ్యులు మనదేశమునకు మరల విచ్చేయుగలరు. అప్పుడు వారు బీహారము, ఒరిస్సా, బర్మాదేశములలో సంచారముగావించి, అచ్చటి వ్యవసాయక పరిస్థితులను గాంచెదరు.

Fighting Cholera.

కలరా నివారణము

అంటురోగములను జయించినయెడల, వానివలనకలుగు లాభము తాత్కాలికముగగాక, శాశ్వతముగనుండి, మానవజాతినంతయు నానందమయమున నుంచగలదుఅని నెవిలిచెంబర్లనుగారు నుడివినవాక్యములు ఈమధ్య బొంబాయి ప్రభుత్వమువారు కలరావ్యాధిని నివారణచేయుటకుగాను అవలంబించిన పద్ధతులను చదువగా మాకు స్మరణకు వచ్చినవి. ఇందులకుగాను బొంబాయి ప్రభుత్వమువారు అనుసరించుచున్న పద్ధతులు ప్రజలలో నెక్కువవ్యాపముననుండుట ఎంతయు సంతోషకరము. ఈయుద్దమవ్యాపనమునకు ప్రభుత్వాధికారులేగాక ప్రజలు సైతము తోడ్పడుచుండుట ఆనందకరము. లెప్టెనెంటు కర్నలు గ్రేగారు క్రొత్తగా ఈవ్యాధిని నివారించుటకుగాను మందునుకనిపెట్టియున్నారు. ఆమందు నందరును గైకొనుచు, ఫలితముగా చక్కగా అనుభవించుచున్నారు. గ్రేగారి పరిశోధన ఫలితముగా ఈమందును కావలసినంత అచిరకాలములోనే తయారుచేయుటకు ఏర్పాటుచేయబడుచున్నది. కలకత్తాలోటరి క్లబ్బున, కలరావ్యాధి నివారణమునుగూర్చి డాక్టరు బెంటిలీగారు ఉపన్యసించుచు, ఈకలరామందు చాలమందిదనియు, సులభముగా అందరికి లభ్యపడగలదనియు, తూర్పుదేశములన్నియు దీని వలన ఫలితము ననుభవించుచున్నవనియు, వ్యాధి యీమందున కాగలేక పారిపోవుచున్నదనియు నుడువుచున్నారు.

మనముకూడ ఈఫలితముల నెందులకనుభవించకూడదు? మదరాసు ప్రాంత్యమున సైతము గిండి కార్యాలయమున తయారుచేయబడిన కలరా నివారణపుమందును విరివిరిగా స్థానిక సంఘములకు పంచిపెట్టుటకు ప్రయత్నములు సలుపబడుచున్నవని వినుటకెంతయు సంతసిండుచున్నాము.

Agriculture in India.

భారతదేశమున వ్యవసాయము

“భారతదేశమునందలి వృత్తులలో వ్యవసాయమే అగ్రస్థానము వహించుచున్నది. ప్రజలకు కావలసిన ఆహారము బట్టలు, ఇతర పదార్థములన్నియు, వ్యవసాయమువలననే మనకు లభించుచున్నవి. ప్రజలలో మూడవభాగము వ్యవసాయవృత్తివలననే, లేదా దానికి సంబంధించిన ఇతర పారిశ్రామిక వృత్తివలనను జీవించుచున్నారు”.

భారతదేశపు ప్రభుత్వమువారికి వ్యవసాయవిషయమున సలహానిచ్చు అధికారులగు డాక్టరు క్లప్టన్సుగారు 1925-26 సం॥న వ్యవసాయ విషయమున దేశమంతటను జరుగుచున్న ప్రయత్నములను చర్చించుచు పైవాక్యములను తమ నివేదికమున నుడివియున్నారు.

బ్రిటిషుఇండియాలో ఉత్పత్తియగు వ్యవసాయకపు పంటలవిలువ 1500 కోట్లరూపాయలకు పైగనుండునని మదింపుచేయబడియున్నది. మనదేశమున వండిన ఒక్కొక్క పంటయొక్క విలువను ప్రత్యేకముగా చూచినయెడల, 1925-26 సం॥ న 3,05,12,000 టన్నుల యెత్తు బియ్యము, 87,04,000 టన్నుల గోధుమలు 1,56,28,000 టన్నుల ఇతర ఆహారపదార్థములు, 38,56,000 టన్నుల సూనెవిత్తుపదార్థములు, 29,30,000 టన్నుల బెల్లము, 60,75,000 టన్నుల వత్తి, 1,08,39,000 టన్నుల జనుపనార ఉత్పత్తియైనటుల తెలియుచున్నది. తేయాకు, కాఫీ, రబ్బరు నీలిమందు మొదలగు వస్తువులను సైతము చాలవరకు వండినది. ఎగుమతి పదార్థములతోనే, భారతదేశము, తనకుకావలసిన వస్తువులన్నిటిని, దిగుమతి చేయించుకొనుచున్నది. దీనినిబట్టిచూచిన, మన పంటలను ఎంతవృద్ధిచేసికొనిన, మనకంత లాభప్రదముగ నుండగలదని చెప్పవచ్చును. దీనికంతకును బాధ్యులు మనరైతులు ప్రభుత్వము వారునై యున్నారు. మన వ్యవసాయపద్ధతులను చక్కగా నడపుకొనినయెడల, మన ఆర్థికపరిస్థితుల నెంతవరకైనను బాగుపరచుకొనవచ్చును.

అన్ని పద్ధతులలో అతిముఖ్యమైనది మంచివిత్తును సంపాదించుట. సాధారణముగా రైతు దీనిని గమనించుటలేదు. మంచివిత్తువలన వ్యర్థమనుమాటయుండకయే చక్కనిపంట ఫలించును. ధనసంపత్తి అందు మూలమున హెచ్చగలదు. మంచివిత్తులను నాలుటవలననే 7½ కోట్ల రూపాయలలాభము వ్యవసాయపుపంటలమీదకు సంవత్సరమునకుకొందరికి వచ్చుచున్నవని నివేదికలో సూచించబడియున్నది. ఇంతలాభము

మంచి విత్తులను నాటుటవలనగాక, ఇతరవ్యవసాయపనులవలన సైతము సంపాదించవచ్చునని క్లాస్టుగారు అభిప్రాయపడుచున్నారు.

వరిపంట దేశమంతట ప్రస్తారముగానున్నది. సాగుబడియగు చున్న భూమిలో నూటికి 95 వంతు వరిపంటకే రైతులు వినియోగించుచున్నారు. గతసంవత్సరము మొత్తముమీద పంట చక్కగానే ఫలించి నది. ఇందువిషయమున వ్యవసాయశాఖవారు చాలవరకు తోడ్పడి యున్నారు. పారిశ్రామికపంటలలో ప్రత్యేకముగా పేర్కొనదగినవి పత్తి, చెరకు పంటలు. చెరకుపంటను వృద్ధిచేయుటలో కోయంబు తూరు పరిశోధనాలయము చాలాతోడ్పడియున్నదని తెలియచున్నది. ఈపంటలో అనేక ఆభివృద్ధికరమగు పద్ధతులు అవలంబింప బడుచున్నవి.

పొగాకుపంటకూడ మదరాసు, బంగాళము, బీహారము, బరౌ, బొంబాయి ప్రాంతములలో చక్కగా వృద్ధిగాంచివది. నాటుపద్ధతులవలన సిగరెట్లకు పనికివచ్చు పొగాకు ఉత్పత్తియగుట కష్టతరముగనున్నందున, వ్యవసాయశాఖవారు మంచిరంగు, మంచిరుచి, మంచి ఆకారము గల పొగాకును ఉత్పత్తిచేయుటకు ప్రయత్నములను సలుపుచున్నారు.

మనదేశమునుండి నూనెధాన్యములు ఎగుమతి అగుచున్నందువలన మనవ్యవసాయ, ఆర్థికపరిస్థితులకెంతయు సత్వము చేకూరుచున్నది. గతసంవత్సరమున 15,50,000 టన్నుల నూనెపిత్తులు విదేశములకు పంపబడినవి. వీనిధర 2,963 లక్షల రూపాయలకిమృతమేయబడినది. నూనె పిండి 1,41,000 టన్నులకు పైగా ఎగుమతిచేయబడినది. ఎరువులనేకములు సైతము ఎగుమతి చేయబడినవి. ఇవిఅన్నియు ఎంతయో లాభప్రదముగ మనదేశముననే వినియోగించు కొనవచ్చును. రైతులకు వీని లాభము తెలియక ఇటులచేయుచున్నారని క్లాస్టుగారభిప్రాయపడుచున్నారు. దీనితో మేము ఏకీభవించజాలము. రైతు ఎరువులను కొనజాలడు. పెద్దపెద్దభూస్వాములు వ్యవసాయమున ఏమాత్రమును శ్రద్ధనుబుచ్చుకొనుచుండుటలేదా. ఎరువులయొక్క లాభములను గురించి వ్యవసాయశాఖవారు రైతులకు బోధించుటయేకాక సహకారఫరపతి సంఘములద్వారా వీనిని రైతునకు అతిసులభముగా దొరకుటకు ఏర్పాట్లుచేయవలయును. ఇందులకు మదరాసు ప్రభుత్వమువారు పూనుకొని రైతాంగమునకు తోడ్పడుదురుగాక !

జనసంఖ్య హెచ్చుచున్నది. భూమిని ఎక్కువగా సాగుబడికి దెచ్చుచున్నారు. అందువలన పశువులమేతకు బీడులు తక్కువగుచున్నవి. అందువలన పశువులవృద్ధి తగ్గుచున్నదని నివేదిక తెలుపు

చున్నది. ఇందువిషయమున సైతము ప్రభుత్వమువారు తగినరీతిని శ్రద్ధబూని మేతకు తగిన ఏర్పాట్లుచేయుదురుగాక, ఇందులకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు పూనుకొనినందులకు ఎంతయు సంతోషము. వైస్రాయిగారు వ్యవసాయమున ఎక్కువ ఆభిమానము కలవారు. వారిసహాయముతో రైతాంగము వృద్ధిగాంచునని యుచున్నాము.

వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధిలో పశువుల వృద్ధివిషయమున సైతము చాలవరకు ప్రయత్నములు చేయబడుచున్నవి. గతసంవత్సరపు నివేదిక ననుసరించి మనదేశమున 15 కోట్లపశువులు గలవని మనెంపువేయబడినది. సంఖ్యనుబట్టిచూచిన మనదేశముననున్న పశుగణము ఎచ్చటను లేదు. సంగ్రహణము విస్తారము. అనేక వ్యాధులకు పుట్టినిల్లు. ఇందువిషయమను పశువైద్యశాఖవారి సహాయమును చక్కగా రైతులు బడయుటలేదు. ఈలోపములను ప్రభుత్వమువారు నివారణచేయుదురు అని తలంచుచున్నాము.

వ్యవసాయము చక్కగా వ్యాపింపవలయునన్న వ్యవసాయకవిద్యను సహకారోద్యమమును దేశమంతటను వ్యాపింపజేయవలయును. ఇందునుగురించి క్లాస్టుగారు కొన్ని సూచనలను తెలిపియున్నారు. నేటి ప్రాథమిక, మాధ్యమిక విద్యాలయములలో నీయబడు సాధారణపు విద్యవలన రైతులబిడ్డలకు లాభమేమియు కానబడుటలేకనియు, వీనిని సంస్కరించవలయుననియు వారు అభిప్రాయపడుచున్నారు. గ్రామ పునర్నిర్మాణోద్యమమువలన ఈకార్యమును మనము చక్కగా కొనసాగించవచ్చును. ఇందులకుగాను ఉపాధ్యాయులు చేయవలసినసేవ చాలగలదు. బాలురలక్ష్యమును గ్రామజీవితము వైపునకు ద్రిప్పి, గ్రామసేవను సతతముచేయుటకు ప్రేరేపించవలయును. అప్పుడే ఈసమస్యను మనము పరిష్కరించవచ్చును. అప్పుడే మనవిద్యాపద్ధతి బాగుపడి రైతుకుటుంబమునకు తోడ్పడగలదు.

Public Health

ప్రజారోగ్యము

(రావుబాదరు డాక్టరు పి. కృష్ణస్వామిగారు)

ప్రజారోగ్యమును గురించి యీషధ్య హిందూ, రూరల్ ఇండియా పత్రికలకు వ్రాసిన చక్కనివ్యాసములను డాక్టరు మురారి కృష్ణమూర్తి అయ్యగారు గ్రంథరూపకముగా ఈమధ్యనే ప్రచురించినందులకె

తయ సంతసింపవలసియున్నది. ఇక్కడ కృష్ణమూర్తి అయ్యగారు ప్రజారోగ్యవిషయమున ఎంతయు అనభవములు. 25 సం॥ ల కాలము తిరువాన్కూరు సంస్థానమున ఆరోగ్యాధికారులుగనుండి, ఎంతయు అనభవమును సంపాదించియున్నారు. ఎంతయు అనభవముతో వ్రాసిన ఈవిషయములను ప్రజలకందగికిని చాల లాభప్రదముగ నుండగలవని చెప్పకనే చెప్పవచ్చును.

మనదేశమున 1000 ప్రజలలో 500 సంవత్సరములకాలము జీవించువారిసంఖ్య 180 అయి, పాశ్చాత్యదేశమున వీరిసంఖ్య 500 కు మించిపోయినదనియు గ్రంథకర్తవారు నడుపుచున్నారు. సాధారణముగ మనదేశమున మనజాతి సగటున 25, 30 ల కన్న యెక్కువ జీవించుటలేదు. ఆ మెరికాలో సగటున మానవుని జీవితకాలము 50 సం॥ లు. ఆరోగ్యవిషయమున మనదేశము ఇంత అన్యాయస్థితిలోనుండుటకు ఎంతయు చింతించవలసియున్నది.

దీనికంతకు కారణము మనకు నియమితపద్ధతులు లేకయుండుటయే తప్ప మరేమియులేదు. మనమనదికము చేయుచునట్లు తగినవిశ్రాంతి యుండుటలేదు. వ్యాపారకాలమును ఉదయమున 7 నుండి 11 గంటలకున, సాయంకాలము 3-30 నుండి 5-30 వరకును ఆయాముఖ్యుల పరిస్థితుల ననుసరించి నిర్ణయించుకొనిన మధ్యాహ్నము ఎంతయు విశ్రాంతి యుండగలదు. ఎక్కువగ పనిచేయువాడే అనేక వ్యాధులకు లోనగుచున్నాడు. అందుముఖ్యముగా ఆతిమూత్రవ్యాధివాత బడుచున్నారని గ్రంథకర్త, తగినపరిశోధనలతో చెబుచున్నారు. ప్రజాభిప్రాయమే ఇందువిషయమున అనకూలముగా నున్నయెడల నేటిఅనకూలముగు కార్యాలయముల పనులకాలమును మార్చవచ్చును. ఇంగువవిషయమున గ్రంథకర్తగారు సూచించినరీతిని ప్రాతఃకాలమున సాయంకాలమున కచ్చేరీలలో పనిని జరుపుచు మధ్యాహ్నమున అందరికిని విశ్రాంతి నిచ్చిన, మనఆరోగ్యము చక్కబడగలదు. నేడుమనల నావేశించియున్న రోగము లనేకములు పోగలవు.

మన అనారోగ్యమునకు మరొక కారణము, తగినంత విశ్రాంతిని జీర్ణకోశముల కీయకనే, ఎక్కువ అన్నమును పలుసారులు భుజించుట జీర్ణకోశములకు తగినవిశ్రాంతి నిచ్చుటకు మనప్రాచీనులు ఉపాద్యమును ఏకాదశి, చతుర్థి, సానువారము మొదలగు దినములలో నిర్ణయించి, యున్నారు. సాధారణముగా రెండుభోజనములకన్న ఎక్కువ గ్రహించి వారుకారు. నేడుచూచిన అతయు మారినది. 4, 5, 6 సార్లు భుజించక

పోయిన మనవారి కేమియుతోచదు. నిజముగు ఆకలియైతపుడు భుజించుటయన్న కలలోనివార్తయైపోయినది. ఎక్కువ గాటుపదార్థములు, వేపులుకావలయును. ఆరోగ్యవ్రతములగు ఫలములను, విత్తులను, భుజించుటయన్న యెరుగరు. వీనివలన జీర్ణకోశములు చెడిపోయి అన్ని వ్యాధులకు నిలయమౌతవి. జీవితము తగ్గుచున్నది.

ఇందునుగురించి గ్రంథకర్తగారు చక్కగా చెప్పించునట్టి పదార్థములు లాభకరములతో, వానివలన ఆరోగ్యభాగ్యము చేనురికిలలో పహు పరిశోధనములవలన సూచించుచున్నారు. నందును పోషకద్రవ్య లక్షణము విషయమున గురించియు చక్కగా చెబుచుచున్నారు. భోజనపు సాకమంతయు మనముచేయ వలెలో నేగలదు. గొర్రె వాన్ని కూడదు. అది యెంతబలకరమో మనస్త్రిణు గ్రహించుకొనుచున్నాడు. వాటలోనే దివ్యమంతయు వ్యర్థపుచ్చ నక్కరలేదు. కుక్కయలన వాడిన ఈసనుస్య చక్కగా పోష్యునింబడగలదు. ఇందువిషయము మనస్త్రి లకు చక్క నీగితుడ పొందువలయును.

భోజనమున కూర్చు దానికొకటి కుక్కవారు పోషకుడు. చాలన విస్తారముగా నవయోగి పనులమును. ఇంట్లోనే భోజనము పోషిగా నుపయోగించవలయును. పరివార ఆరోగ్యములన్నియు కాగలరే తప్ప నక్కరలేదు.

విద్యార్థులు ఆరోగ్యభాగ్యమును చక్కగా పాఠశాలలో నేర్చుకొనవలయును. మన విద్యాపద్ధతులలో నీభాగమునకు ఎక్కువప్రాముఖ్యత నీయవలయును. అపుడే విద్యార్థులు స్వతః కీర్తిగాద సాధారణడి యుండుటకు సమర్థులైయుండగలరు. ఆరోగ్యవంతులైయుండి లోక సేవ చేయగలరు. ఎట్టివృత్తినిగాని అత్యంతోత్సాహముతో అవలంబించి చేయుటకు సంసిద్ధులై యుండగలరు.

మనపాఠశాలలలో బాలురఆరోగ్యమును పరీక్షముకలుగొనుచు, తోడ్పడుటకు అన్నిరీతుల సేర్పాటులు చేయవలయును. నేడు ఇందును గురించి చేయబడుచున్న ఏర్పాటులు అంతస్పృహవంతములుగలే. ఎక్కువమంది వైద్యులు ఈ కార్యమునకు పూనుకొనవలయునని గ్రంథకర్తగారు నుడుపుచున్నారు. అన్నివిధములగు విద్యాలయములకు మనవా రీయవ కాశముల నీయవలయును. అపుడే మనబాలురవ్యాధులు నివారణ కాగలవు. వారు ఆరోగ్యవంతులై భావ్యసంతతికి ఆదర్శులుకాగలరు.

అనేకులు తగినవైద్యసహాయము లేనందువలన గతించుచు న్నారు. ఇందువిషయమున తగినప్రతిష్ఠనైకొని సర్వులకు వైద్యసహాయ

ముచేయుటకు వైద్యులను ప్రభుత్వమువారు నియమించవలయును. వైద్యులు గ్రామములలో నివసించుచు, చికిత్సాలయములను నెలకొల్పి గ్రామములకు విరివిగా సహాయముచేయుటకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు తగిన నీర్వాహణ ఎక్కువగా చేయవలయును. ప్రభుత్వోద్యమమున్న వైద్యాధి కారులతోపాటు సాధారణపుష్కర్యులకు వైద్యులు వైద్యాలయములలో తగినగౌరవస్థాపమిచ్చి, వారిసహాయమునట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు సత్తెము బడయుచుండవలయును. అప్పుడే ఈపరియమన చేయబడు కృషి ఫలిం చగలదు.

గ్రంథశక్తి గ్రామపురస్థులైనా గురించి కొంతవరకు చర్చించుచు, ఈయన్యమగునలసనే మనగ్రామములు బాగుపడగలవనియు, గ్రామమిత్తులలో నేకుండుక్లిష్టములన్నియు నాశిస్తవి, అంరియు ప్రశాంతముగ సంగడగలవనియు ముహుచ్చయన్నాను. అప్పుడే గ్రామములు ఆనందశ్రేణులై, ఆరోగ్యదేవతానివాసములు కాగలవు అని వారు తలంచుచున్నారు.

గ్రంథములో నూచించబడిన విషయములు అత్యంతమగునైవవి. సనాతనపద్ధతులను పునరుద్ధరించుటయు, మనఆరోగ్యమును చక్కగా వృద్ధిపెంపొందించుకొనుటయు, గ్రంథకర్తగారు నూచించిన విషయ ములనుపటి తెలియగలదు. ప్రజాఆరోగ్యమునకుగాను పనిచేయువారంద రును, గ్రంథకర్తగారి సూచనలను చక్కగా నాలోచించి, దేశపు ఆరోగ్యమును పెంపొందించి కీర్తిగాంచెదరుగాక !

[ఈపుస్తకమును ఆంధ్రమున మనరాను లాబర్నలు కార్యాలయమువారు (మైలాపూరు) ప్రచురించి యున్నారు. న్యాయమూర్తులగు రామేశంపంతులుగారు గ్రంథమునకు చక్కని పీఠికను వ్రాసి యున్నారు. సం॥]

South Arcot Forest Panchayat's Conference.

దక్షిణఆర్కాటు పార్లమెంటు పంచాయతీ సభ

ఈచుట్ట కల్లకురుచి గ్రామమున దక్షిణార్కాటు పార్లమెంటు పంచాయతీల సభ రాష్ట్రసాహెబు ఎస్. కొళండవేలు ఉడయరుగారి యాధిపత్యముక్రింద జయప్రసముగా జరిగినది. అందు అడవుల పాలనమునకు సంబంధించిన సమస్యలనేకములు చర్చింపబడినవి.

అడవి పంచాయతీల తరపున స్థాపించబడిన ప్రెసిడెంసి బాంకింగు యూనియను రిజిస్టరుచేయించి, యూనియనుశాఖలను ప్రతిజిల్లాలోను నెల

కొల్పవలయుననియు, ఇందులకుగాను ప్రభుత్వమువారు తగిన సహాయము చేయవలయుననియు సభలో తీర్మానింపబడినది.

ప్రస్తుత మున్నరీతిగనే, అడవి పంచాయతీలు, ప్రత్యేకాధికారుల అధికారముక్రిందనే ముందుకు నిర్వహింప బడుచుండవలయుననియు, పంచాయతీలపై ఇష్టమ అడవుల పాలనము సందర్భమున విధింపబడు చున్న శిస్తుమొత్తమును హెచ్చు చేయకూడదనియు పంచాయతీ పాలనములోనన్న చెరువులు మొదలగువాని మరమ్మతులకు ఈశిస్తుపైకము నుండియే ధనమును వసూలుచేసికొనటకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు అనుమతి నీయవలయుననియు, కష్టకాలములలో ఈశిస్తును వసూలు చేయించకూడదనియు, పంచాయతీలకు సంబంధించిన చట్టము నొకదానిని ప్రభుత్వమువారు వెంటనే చేయించవలయుననియుకూడ సభలో తీర్మానించ బడినవి.

ఈతీర్మానములు ప్రకారమును త్వరలో పంచాయతీ బాంకింగు యూనియను రిజిస్టరుచేయుటకు ఏర్పాటులు జరుగుచున్నవి.

The South Indian Ryot

దక్షిణ దేశపు రైతు

(శ్రీ కే. ఆర్. ఆర్. శాస్త్రిగారు. ఎం. ఏ.)

మన గ్రామమిత్తులను గురించి యున్నత తరగతులవారు నేడు తెలిసికొనుచుండుట ఎంతయు సంతోషకరము. వ్యవసాయమున అధిమానముగలవారు నేడు మనకు రాజప్రతినిధులుగ నున్నారు. రాయల్ కమిషనువారు ఈసమస్యలను గురించి ప్రజలలో సుత్సాహమును కల్పించుచున్నారు. విచేళీయులకు మనరైతుల పరిస్థితులు చక్కగా తెలియవు. ఏమియు తెలియనివారనియు, మనరైతులపై నిందను మోపుచు న్నారు. మనవారు సైతము వారిపద్ధతి ననుసరించి తాళము వైచుచు న్నారు. వీరలంద రనుకొనుటల మనరైతులు అంత మూఢులా?

మనరైతునకు గల త్యాగము వర్ణింపతరముగాదు. ఉదారత యెవ్వతరముగాదు. అనాధులను రక్షించుటలో అతనికి పెట్టినదేపేరు. అర్పాటమన్నమాట అతనికి లేదు ! అందరితో, వారల యోగ్యతలను తెలిసికొననిది చేయకలుపకు. ఒకరితోలికిపోడు. తనపని యేమియో చూచుకొనుచు కాలము గడపుకొనుచుండును. అతని అవసరములు బహుస్వల్పము. భోగపరాయణయన్న నేమియో నెరుగడు.

నేను మాట్లాడుతున్నప్పుడు మోహములు గ్రామస్థుల చిట్టలు, పట్టణవాసులనుండి ఇంట్లకు పిచ్చేయచు, గ్రామస్థుల అవసరములను ఎక్కువ చేయచున్నాను. దీనిని నిరోధించుటకు తల్లివండ్రిలు చేయు ప్రయత్నములు ఆ దరికిని వెలిసియె యున్నవి కదా !

రైతు నిర్వృత్తి పరిణామ. మాతాపరణపరిణామము దీనికి కారణ మగును. లేదా భావస్వరూపమును అతడు గాంచకపోవుటవలన అగును. అతనికి కోరికలన్ని కలలోనైన కాకజాలము. అప్పుడాగులు అతనిని నిరంతరము బాధించుచున్నన, అతని న్యవసాయము జరుగుచునే యున్నది. అసంతృప్తి కృత్యములన్నిటిని యధోగతినే బహువుకొనుచున్నాడు.

మహాభారతమున న్యవసాయమునకు తగినభూమి నగుటన 2.7 ఎకర ములు గలను. అమెరికాలో 450.8 ఎకరములుగలను. ఆస్ట్రేలియాలో 25.6, బ్రిటన్ దీవిలో 21, నార్వేజీయాలో 6.1, ఎకరముల భూమి న్యవసాయమునకు అనుగుణ్యముగ గలదు. న్యవసాయపు పరిస్థితులను తెలిసికొనవలయునన్న సులభముగాదు. భూమి నిద్యము చేయురైతు యొక్క కష్టసుఖములను న్యాయముగా తెలిసికొనుటయన్న ఎంతయో అనుభవము కావలయును. శక్తిసంపద కావలయును. ఎక్కడనో నొక మూలగానుచుండి, “యాదర్శక న్యవసాయ శీత్రములు” సాదించి, రైతులయొక్క అనుభవములు మనకు స్పష్టంగా తెలియునని చరణలు గొట్టుకొనిన లాభములేదు. న్యవసాయమునకు సంగంధించిన విద్యలేదు. అనుభవములేదు. నేటి మన విద్యాపీఠానములన ఈతత్వమును గ్రహించ జాలము. ఇందు ఎంతయో మార్పులు చెందవలయును. అందువలననే రైతులు, ఈ “ఆదర్శక శీత్రముల”ను చూచినన, నేటి మనవిద్యాపీఠాన మును గాంచినను తెలగంటించుకొందురు.

పూర్వాచార మోహమున నైతునకు ఇట్టిపదేపిడు. పూర్వుల గౌరవమును నిలుపుటలో ఎన్నికష్టములైనను తెలియును. కుమార్తె పెండ్లిజరుగబోవుచున్నదనిగానే, పెండ్లి వైభవముగా జరుపు టకు అప్పుచేయుటకు వర్తికునియున్నకు పోవును. ఇంటివ్యయములకు డబ్బుకావలసిన బుణదాతననకు సదాచేరును. ఈ దానత్వమునుండి రైతు ఎప్పుడు గట్టకున్నో అప్పుడే వానికష్టములు చాలవరకు పోగలవు.

లోకన్యవహారములు రైతునకు తెలియవని మనమునుకొన గూడదు. దేశమున లోకమున జరుగుచుండు ముఖ్యవిషయములన్నియు

చక్కగా తెలియును గ్రామపాలనా నిపుణతలో అతనిపేరు చెప్పియే ఇతరుల స్మరించవలయును. పట్టణవాసుగీ వ్యవహారభక్తులలో ననే కములు ఆతనియొద్దనుండి నేర్చుకొనిన నేటి తమ సందిగ్ధావస్థనుండి బాగుపడెదరని చెప్పిన తప్పులేదు.

మతవిషయమున అతనికిగల భక్తిశ్రద్ధలు అపారములు. దేవుని గుడికివెళ్లి, దేవునిపూజించని అతడేవాడును తృప్తిపడజాలడు. ఉత్సవములలో, జాతరలలో రైతు, అతనిభార్య, బిడ్డలు ఏదీని పాల్గొనుచు వానిని నిర్విఘ్నముగా జరుపుచుచురో, ఆదృశ్యములను చూచినవారే తప్పుక చెప్పగలరు.

రైతుదానిని చక్కగా తెలిసికొనిన, రైతును మనము గ్రహించ గలము. అప్పుడే ఆతని నెనుకొను ననున్యలవన్నిటిని చక్కగా పరిష్కరించగలము. ఇదియే మనము అతని చేయగలట్టి సేవ !

Communal Forest Management.

అడవుల పాలనాధికారము

లక్నోలోని వెల్లు అందు వెల్పేరు ప్రతిక సంయుక్త పరగణాల అడవుల పాలనానివేదికమును విమర్శించుచు, కొమాను అడవుల సంఘమువారు, మనరాజధానిలోవలె, తమరాష్ట్రములలోనున్న అడవుల పాలనాధికారములను గ్రామస్థుల పంచాయతీల కీయవలయునని ప్రభుత్వము వారిని కోరికలుల వ్రాయుచున్నది. అచ్చటి ప్రభుత్వము వారు మదరాసు పద్ధతులను ప్రత్యక్షముగా పరిశీలించి, అవి యెంత వరకు ఆరాష్ట్రమున, అందు ముఖ్యముగా కొమానులో ఆచరణలో బెట్టచచ్చనో ఆలోచించుట కొక అధికారిని పంపియున్నారు. వారు యీవిషయమున తృప్తికరముగు నివేదికను ప్రభుత్వమువారికి పంపి యుండురని నమ్ముచున్నాము. మనరాజధాని పద్ధతిని అచ్చటివారు అవలంబించి, వృద్ధిగాంతురని నమ్ముచున్నాము.

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గర్భాశయరోగ నివారణి

ప్రేమకు నలుగురు బుద్ధులు, క్రమభంగము, ప్రభుత్వము, సామ్యము, మొదలగు నాచార్యులను గురించి వివరించుచు వ్రాసినట్టి గ్రంథములు ఇప్పుడు ముద్రించుచున్నాము.

12 ⁸ 2-0-0 ex, 6 ⁷ 1-10-0 ex

శ్రీ

రక్షకుని దావనము

[illegible]

ॐ ४ ५

ಸರ್ವ ಜ್ಞಾನವಾರಿಣಿ

కమ స్త్యోగమున స్త్యోగము నిర్వహించు.

6 ဧက 2-8-0 လ၊ 3 ဧက 1-8-0 လ

కేసరీకుటీరం, అయుర్వేదాపధశాల,

ఎనుజురు, న్యుదాసు.

చింత్ర ప్రకరణము

మీ గ్రామమున నప్పుకొనెన నైదుడులేడని చింతపడ
నక్కఱలేదు. శాస్త్రములను పఠిల్లిని బహుభుజి తానమె
వాయబడి కయము లేక

ఇ నా ము గా ఇ వ్వ బ డు

మా మొక్క-

వైద్య విద్య

అను పు స్తకమును తెప్పించి చదువుడు.

రాజవెద్య నారాయణజీ కేశవజీ,

57, పై నాబజారు వీధి, మద్రాసు.

புரல் இத்தயா

(பாரேஸ்ட் பஞ்சாயத்து பத்திரிகை)

எழிடர், மாணேஜர்—எ. ஸ்வாமினாதையார், ரீடைர்ட்டு டிப்டிகுலெக்டர்,
ஆபீஸ் 9, ப்ராஸஸ்சோட், அமலாபட்டர்.

வரல்கூம் I:]

ஜூன் 1927

பெ. 12

ரைட் ஆனரபில் வி. எஸ். ஸ்ரீனிவாசசாஸ்திரிகள் பி. சி.

(The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C.)

ரைட் ஆரபில் லி. எஸ். ஸ்ரீனிவாச சாஸ்திரிகள் ஓர் அந்நிய தேசத்திற்கு இந்து தேச கவான்மெண்டாரின் பிரதிநித்யராய் செல்லுகிறார். தென் ஆபிரிக்காவானது மாக்விதம் தங்கிய சக்கிரவர்த்தியின் ராஜ்யத்தில் பாகமாவிருந்தபோதிலும் அது தற்கலாத்தில் உலகம் முழுவதும் ஏற்பட்டுள்ள உணர்ச்சிகளால் ஜனவருப்புக்களுள் மனவித்தியாசங்களை அடைந்திருக்கக்கூடியதே. பிரிடிஷ் ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு தேசமும் அந்நியதேசங்களில் தன்னுடைய ஜனங்களின் சுகத்தைக்காப்பாற்றத் திறமையுள்ள ராஜ்யவாதிகளை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டியது அவசியம்தான். ரைட் ஆரபில் லி. எஸ். ஸ்ரீனிவாச சாஸ்திரிகள் இந்திய பிரமுகர்களுள் இணையற்ற புத்தியையும் அனுபவத்தையும் உள்ளவர். இவர் 10-வருஷங்களாக நம்முடைய தேசத்திலும் பிறதேசங்களிலும் இந்தியரின் ராஜ்ய முன்னேற்ற விஷயமாய்ச் சிறந்த வேலைகளைச் செய்தவர். தவிரவும், ஜனங்களும் ராஜாங்கத்தாரும் அவர் வேலையைப்புகழ்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். தென் ஆபிரிக்காவில் இந்திய விஷயங்களில் அவருடைய முயற்சிகளால் தான் ஒழுங்கு ஏற்பட்டது. அப்படி ஒழுங்கு ஏற்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும், இன்னும் பல கஷ்டங்களிருக்கின்றன.

இந்தியாவிலும் மற்ற விடங்களிலும் ரைட் ஆனரபில் வி. எஸ். ஸ்ரீனிவாச சாஸ்திரிகள் தென் ஆப்ரிகாவிற்கு இந்தியா கவர்மெண்டின் பிரதிரிதியாக நியமிக்கப்பட்டது. மிகுந்த திருப்தியை கொடுத்திருக்கிறது என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரென்று நம்புகிறோம். அவர் இன்னும் மேலான ஸ்தானத்தை சீக்கிரத்தில் அடையப்போகிறார் என்பதில் யாதொரு சந்தேகமுமில்லை. இவர் புத்தியிலும், திறமையிலும், குணத்திலும், அதுபவத்திலும், சிறந்தவர். முன் ஊழியங்களில் புகழ்ந்தக்க திருப்தியைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். இந்தியின் நன்மையின் பொருட்டு

மேல் மேலும் பாடுபடுவார். இந்தியரின் விஷயங்களைக் கவனித்துச் சீர்கேடுகளை ஒழுங்குசெய்வாரென்பதில் யாதொரு சந்தேகமுமில்லை.

மனிதனுடைய பூச்சிவர்க்கச் சத்துருக்கள்.

(Man's Insect Enemies.)

[இது கிங்கு ஆராய்ச்சி சாலையில் ஆராய்ச்சி உத்தியோகஸ்தராகவிருக்கும் என். சேஷாத்ரிநாதன், காப்டன், எல். எம். எஸ். அவர்களால் எழுதப்பட்டது.]

ஈ, கொசு, வெட்டுக்கிளி இவைகளைப்போன்ற சிறிய பூச்சிகள் மனிதனுக்கும், அவனுடைய பயிருக்கும் கெடுதியை விளைக்கக்கூடுமென்பதை நாம் அறிகிறதில்லை. ஈக்கள் மனிதற்கு பெரிய சத்துருக்கள். அவைகள் குப்பைகளிலும், நாகல்களிலும், சாணிகளிலும் உண்டாகின்றன, அவைகளில் முட்டையிடுகின்றன. இவ்விதப் பூச்சிகள் அதிகக்கிறத்தில் விருத்தியாகின்றன. ஒருவருஷத்தில் ஒரு ஜதைப் பூச்சிகளால் உண்டாக்கப்பட்ட பூச்சிகள் எல்லாம் ஆகாயத்தில் கிளம்பினால் மூர்யணியே ஒரு கிராமத்திற்குத் தெரியாதபடி மறைத்து விடக்கூடும். ஆனால் அநேகமான முட்டைகளிலிருந்து குஞ்சுகள் உண்டாகிறதில்லை, பசுபிதனும் இதா பூச்சிகளும் அவைகளைத் தின்று விடுகின்றன. ஈக்கள், உண்டானபின், 15 நாடில் பெரிதாய் விடுகின்றன. அவைகள் 300 கஜங்களிலிருந்து 1,500 கஜங்கள் தூரம் பறக்கின்றன. அவைகள் வந்திப்பேதியையும், சித்பேதியையும், டைபாய்டு ஜூரத்தையும், இன்னும் இவைபோன்ற கோய்களையும் ஓரிடத்திலிருந்து மற்ற இடங்களிற்குக் கொண்டுபோய்ச் செர்கின்றன. வியாதி மூலங்களைத் தங்களுடைய பாதங்களில் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு வந்து நமது உணவுகளில் உட்காருகின்றன. இவ்விதமாய் நோய் மூலங்கள் நமது உணவுகளோடு சேர்க்கப்பட்டு நம்மால் உட்கொள்ளப்பட்டு நோய் நமக்கு உண்டாகின்றன. கண்ணோய் இப்பூச்சிகள் கண்ணில் உட்காருவதால் உண்டாகிறது. கிராமந்தர ஜனங்கள் இப்பூச்சிகள் உண்டாகாதபடி பார்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் இருப்பு புகைப் போக்கியுள்ள இன்சினிரேடர் என்ற அடுப்பு அமைக்கப்பட்டு அதில் வீடுகளின் குப்பைகளும் நாகல்களும் எரிக்கப்படவேண்டும். ஆறு, ஏரி, குளங்கள், இவைகளின் கரைகளில் ஜலமலபாதைகளிற்காக உட்காருவதை ஜனங்கள் நிறுத்தவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் மேற்குறித்த வாடிக்கையால் நாகல்களாக அவ்விடங்களில் அடையும் ஈக்கள் அந்நாகலை வீடுகளிற்குக் கொண்டுபோய் சாப்பாட்டில் சேர்க்கும். சில கிராமங்களில் நாகல்குழிகள் ஒரு வருஷகால பரியந்தம் காலிசெய்யப்படாமலிருக்கும். இக்காரணங்களினால் வந்திப்பேதி சித்பேதி இப்படிப்பட்ட நோய்களுண்டா

கின்றன. சுகாதார விஷயத்தில் சட்டமூலமாக சீர் ஏற்படாது, நிர்ப்பந்தத்தால் பயனுண்டாகாது, ஆகவே ஜனங்களே ஒன்று சேர்ந்து சீர்படுத்தவேண்டும். சுகாதார அதிகாரிகளோடு ஒத்து உழைக்க வேண்டும்.

கொசுக்களாலும் நோய்கள் உண்டாகின்றன. ஜலம் தேங்கியிருக்கிற இடங்களில் கொசுக்களடையும். தேக்கங்களில் புழுவைப் போல் மேலேவந்து நெளிகிரவைகள் கொசுக்கள்தான். காற்றிற் காக அவைகள் மேலே வருகின்றன. கொசுக்கள் அநேக ரூபங்களை அடைகின்றன. கொசுக்களால் டெங்குஜூரம் பரவுகிறது. வியாதி மூலக்கிருமிகளை மாத்திரமே கொசுக்கள் வலிக்கிறதில்லை. கொசுக்களை யடைந்தபின் அக்கிருமிகள் பலவித ரூபங்களை யடைகின்றன. கொசுக்கள் சேராநிருக்க வேண்டுமானால் ஜலங்களை தேங்க விடக் கூடாது, அவைகள் ஓடிப்போகும்படி தக்க சாக்கடைகளும் கால் வாய்களும் ஏற்படவேண்டும். ஏரிகள், குளங்கள் இவைகளின் கரைகள் செங்குத்தாகவும் செடிகள் பூண்டுகள் அடைந்தல்லாமலும் பிருக்கவேண்டும்.

பிளேக் பூச்சியென்ற ஓர்வித ஈக்கொசு போன்ற பூச்சியால் அவ்வித பரவப்படுத்தப்படுகிறது. பிளேக் நோய் எலிகளுக்கும் உண்டாகிறது. இந்தப்பூச்சி பிளேக்குள்ள எலியிலிருந்து மற்ற எலிகளிற்கும் மனிதர்களுக்கும் அந்நோயைத் தொத்த வைக்கின்றது. எலி விழுந்தால் ஊரில் பிளேக்பரவுகிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறோம். ஆனால் விழுகிற எலி அந்நோயினால் தான் விழுகிறது.

வெட்டுக் கிளிகள் பயிர்களை நாசம் பண்ணுகின்றன. அவைகள் பெருங்கட்டங்களாக பயிரேரியிருக்கும் ஸ்தலங்களிற்குப் போய் அடியோடே பயிர்களை வந்தகொஞ்சதினங்களுக்குள் அழித்து விடுகின்றன. சில பூச்சிகள் பழங்களையும், காய்களையும், மரங்களையும் அழைத்து விடுகின்றன. பாவாடைப்பூச்சிகள் இலைகளிலும் பூக்களிலும் முட்டையிடுகின்றன. பூக்கள் காய் கனிதளாகுமளவில் முட்டைகள் பூச்சிகளாகி பழங்களின் சத்தைத் தின்றுவிடுகின்றன.

இருந்த போதிலும் செடிகளுடையவும் புஷ்பங்களுடையவும் செழுமை ஏறக்குறைய புழுக்களாலும் பூச்சிகளாலும் ஏற்படுகின்றன.

குறிப்புகள்.

(Notes and Comments.)

பஞ்சாப் மாஜராணத்தில் நிலவரி மசோதா.

(Land Revenue Legislation in the Punjab.)

இந்த மசோதா, நிலவரி ஏற்படுத்தும் விஷயத்தில் நில வருமானத்தில் சாதாரண விஷயங்களைத் தள்ளி மீதியில் மூன்றில் ஒன்றை

வரியாக எற்படுத்த வேண்டியதென்று கூறுகிறது. 100க்கு 25க்கு மேல் வரித்தொகை வீதம் உயர்த்தப்படக் கூடாதென்றும், வரி ஏற்படுத்தின பின்பு 40 வருஷங்களுக்கு அவ்வேற்பாடு மாற்றப் படக்கூடாதென்றும் கூறுகிறது.

குடியானவர்களின் அந்நிய தேச சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம்.

Farmer's Tours to other Countries.

சென்னை வியவசாய மாணாக்கர்களின் சங்கத்தின் பத்திரிகை சென்னை மாஹாணத்திலிருந்து சில விவாகமுள்ள குடியானவர்கள் சர்க்காரின் சிலவில் வியவசாய முறைகளையும் வழிகளையும் பார்த்து அறியும் பொருட்டு மேலாண்டு தேசங்களிற்கு அனுப்பப்படவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறது. அப்படி அவர்கள் அனுப்பப்பட்டால் இதலி, பிரான்சு, ஸ்பெயின் இந்த தேசங்களின் திறமையான வியவசாய ஏற்பாடுகளையும் இங்கிலாந்தின் மாட்டுவிருத்தி வழிகளையும், ஐக்கிய நாடுகளின் மேன்மையான சாகுபடி முறைகளையும் தெரிந்து கொள் வார்களென்று கூறுகிறது. ஒரு தேசத்துக்குடியானவர்கள் இன் னொரு தேசத்திற்குச் சென்று வியவசாய விஷயங்களை அறிவதும் அத்தேசத்திய குடியானவர்களோடு சம்பந்தப்படுதல் மிகுந்த நன்மை களை இரண்டு தேசங்களிற்கும் விளைக்குமென்று நாம் ஏற்கனவே சொல்லியிருக்கிறோம். மேலாண்டு தேசங்களிற்குப் போவதற்குமுன் குடியானவர்கள் நம்முடைய தேசத்திற்குள்ளேயே பல தேசங்களிற் குச் சென்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். பயிர்விஷயங்களில் ஜில்லாவிற்கு ஜில் லா வித்தியாசங்களிருக்கின்றன. ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவைச் சேர்ந்த குடியானவர்களும் அடுத்த ஜில்லாவைப் போய் பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

இந்தியாவில் மாட்டுவைத்தியக் கல்வி.

(Veterinary Education in India)

இந்த தேசம் வியவசாயத்தையே முக்கிய தொழிலாகக் கொண் டது. வியவசாயம் திருப்திகரமான ஸ்திதியிலிருக்க வேண்டுமானால் இந்த தேசத்திலுள்ள 213 மிலியன் மாடுகள் சரியான தேகஸ்திதியி லிருக்க வேண்டும். இந்திய மாட்டுவைத்தியப் பத்திரிகையில் எழுது கை வைத்தியரில் மிஸ்டர். ஜி.பி. பெர்னாண்டஸ் ஜி.பி.வி.சி. அவர்கள் 40 வருஷங்களாக நம்முடைய தேசத்தில் நடத்தப்படுகிற கல்விபோ தனை பணக்குறைவினால் கஷ்டப்படுகிறது என்றும் அதிகாரிகளின் கவனக்குறைவினாலும் ஏற்பட்ட ஸ்திதியிலேயே யிருந்துக் கொண்டு ஒங்காமலிருக்கிறதென்றும் மொழிகிறார்.

சீனாவில் ஜனங்களுக்குக் கல்வி போதனைக்கான இயக்கம்

(The popular Education Movement in China.)

ஏப்ரல் மாதத்திய “கரண்டு ஹிஸ்டரி” ஏன்னும் பத்திரி கையில் லென்னிங் ஸ்விட் என்பவர் எழுதுவதாவது. ஜனபலு ளக்கல்வி போதனை இயக்கத்தை உண்டு பண்ணினபென் என்பவர் 320 மிலியன் மனிதர்களுக்கு கல்வி போதனையைப் பரவச்செய்திருக் கிறார். அத்தனை பெயர்களுக்கும் எழுதப்படிக்கத் தெரியுமாம். ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு மிலியன் ஜனங்களாக படிக்கிறார்களாம். போதனை நபரொருவருக்கு 96 மணி காலத்தை கொள்ளுகிறதாம், நபர் ஒரு வருஷக்கு 50 செண்டுகளாக சமூகத்திற்குச் சிலவாகிறதாம். ராஜ்ய விஷயங்களில் கடின தகைவைய யடைந்த சீனாதேசத்தில் இவ்வி யக்கம் வாலண்டியர்களின் முயற்சிகளால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது. இப்பொழுது அத்தேசத்து ஜனங்களில் கூலியாட்கள் கூட வர்த்தமானப் பத்திரிகைகளைப் படித்து பல தேசத்து சம்பவங்களை யறிந்து கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். பென்னினால் 3 மிலியன் புத்தகங்கள் ஜனங்களின் படிப்பிற்காக பிரசுரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

எழு ஏற்றுமதி.

(Export of Manures.)

“பிளாண்டர்ஸ் கிரானிகில்” பத்திரிகையில் வியவசாய இலாகாத்தலைவரான மிஸ்டர். ஆர். டி. ஆன்ஸ்டட் சி. ஐ. ஈ. அவர்கள் எருக்கள் அந்நியதேசங்களுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்யப்படுவதினால் வியவசாயிகளுக்கு உண்டாகும் நஷ்டங்களைக்குறித்து விவரிக்கிறார். 1926-ம் ஆஸ்தில் இந்தியாதேசம் 45708 டன்கள் எலும்புகளையும் 1,07,442 டன்கள் மணிலாக்கொட்டை ஓடுகளையும், 4,44,600 டன்கள் மணிலாக் கொட்டையையும் ஏற்றுமதி செய்ததாம். சென்னை மாஹாணம் 7,895 டன்கள் எலும்புகளையும் 3,23,128 அண்ட்ரெட்டேவட் மணிலாக்கொட்டை புண்ணாக்கையும், 3,55,293 அண்ட்ரெட்டேவட் எள்ளு புண்ணாக்கையும் 29653 அண்ட்ரெட் வேட் ஆமணக்குப் புண்ணாக்கையும் 8,413,193 அண்ட்ரெட்டேவட் மணிலாக் கொட்டையும் 5,64,404 அண்ட்ரெட்டேவட் கொட்டை முத்தையும், 13,995 அண்ட்ரெட்டேவட் எலும்புகளையும் ஏற்றுமதி செய்தது.

உதகமண்டலத்திலுள்ள கவரன்மெண்டு பொடானிகல்
தோட்டம்.

(The Government Botanical Gardens Ootacamund.)

உதகமண்டலத்திலுள்ள கவரன்மெண்டு பொட்டானிகல் தோட்டங்
கள் வெகு நேர்த்தியாக வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்தத் தோட்
ட்டத்தில் செடி, புஷ்பம், காய், கனிக்காகுறி மிகவு சிறப்புடன்
சிலநாள்களுக்கு முன் நடந்தது. நஞ்சுநாடு தோட்டத்திய திற
மான உருளைக்கிழங்குகள் காசுநிக்கு வந்திருந்தன. ஊதா,
நீலம், சிவப்பு இந்த வர்ணங்களில் கிழங்குகளிருந்தன. தோட
வர்களின் மரடுகளில் திறப்பனவையெல்லாம் சிலநாடுகளும் அவர்களு
டைய சினைக்காளிகளில் சிலநாள்களும் காசுநிக்கு வந்தன. பழங்
களின் தினுசுமளும், கோழிகளும், பர்க்கத் தருந்தவையா
யிருந்தன.

வியவசாய விசாரணை சபை.

(The Royal Commission on Agriculture)

வியவசாய விசாரணை சபையின் அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஸண்டனில்
இப்பொழுது இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்திய தேசத்திய பருத்தி உற்
பற்றியைப்பற்றி விசாரணைகளை செய்யப் போகிறார்கள். லங்காவை
யர் பருத்தி வர்த்தகர் விசாரித்தார்படுவார்கள். பருத்தி உற்பத்தி விஷ
யத்தைப்பற்றியும், பருத்தி வியாபார விஷயத்தைப் பற்றியும், விசாரிக்
கப்படுவார்கள். வியவசாயவிசாரணைசபையின் அங்கத்தினர்கள் குளிர்
காலத்தில் இந்தியாவிற்குத் திரும்புவார்கள். திரும்பி வந்ததும்
பிறாரையும் ஒரிஸ்ஸாவையும், பர்மாவையும் பார்வை யிடுவார்கள்.

வாந்திபேதியை யடக்குகிறது.

(Fighting Cholera).

பெரிய யுத்தங்களில் அடையப்படும் ஜயங்கோப்போல் வியாதி
களின்மேல் அடையப்படும் ஜயங்கள் உலகத்தில் பிரசித்திக்கு
வருகிறதில்லையென்று மிஸ்டர் நெவில்ச்சாம்ஸ்லேன் பொம்பாயில்சில
நாள்களுக்குமுன்னே மொழிந்தார். வாந்திபேதியை நிரூத்த வாக்கிலின்
ஒன்று கவர்மெண்டாரால் வைத்தியசாலைகளுக்கும், ஜனங்களுக்கும்,
சைன்னிய ஜனங்களுக்கும் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இந்த வாக்கிலின்
கஸாவி ஆராய்ச்சிசாலையில் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு இப்பொழுது வரு
ஷந்தோறும் 10 லட்சம் டோஜுகள் வெளிவிடப்படுகின்றன. இதன்
உற்பத்தியை இன்னும் அதிகரிக்க கவர்மெண்டார் உத்தேசித்திருக்கி
றார்கள். டாக்டர் பெண்டிலி கல்கத்தா ரோட்டரி கிளப்பில் பேசும்
பொழுது இந்த வாக்கிலின் அநேக வாந்திபேதி கொசுகளில் உபயோ

கப்படுத்தப்பட்டு குணத்தைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறதென்றும், கிழக்கு
தேசங்களில்வாந்திபேதி அடியோடுபோய் விட்டதென்றும் கூறுகிறார்.

சென்னை இராஜதானியிலுள்ள நாம் இதைப்பார்த்துத் தெரிந்து
கொள்ளக் கூடாதா? சென்னை கவர்ன்மெண்டார் கிங்கு ஆராய்ச்சி
சாலையில் இந்தவாக்கிலினைத் தயார்செய்து வைத்தியசாலைகளுக்கு இல
வசமாகக் கொடுக்க உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறார்களென்று அறிய நாம்
மிகவும் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறோம்.

ஜனங்களின்சுகாதாரம்-நோயைத்தடுப்பது.

(Public Health-Disease Prevention.)

[இது விசாரப்பட்டனம் வைத்தியக் கல்விச்சாலையில் ஆசிரியாக
விருக்கும் காட்டன் பி. கிருஷ்ணசுவாமி ஐயர் அவர்களால் எழுதப்
பட்டது.]

25 வருஷநாலம் திருவாங்கூர் சமஸ்தானத்தில் சுகாதார
இலாகாவின் தலைவராகவிருந்த டாக்டர். முராரி எஸ். கிருஷ்ண
மூர்த்தி ஐயர் அவர்களால் "ஹிந்து" பத்திரிகைக்கும் 'ஞால்இந்தியா
பத்திரிகைக்கும் எழுதப்பட்டு வந்த வியாசங்களின் புத்தக
ரூபமானத் தனிபிரதியைப்பார்த்து மிகவும் சந்தோஷத்தை யடைந்
தோம். டாக்டர். முராரி எஸ். கிருஷ்ண மூர்த்தி ஐயர் அவர்கள்
1921-ம் (ஸ்ரீத்திய திருவாங்கூர் ஸமஸ்தான சென்சைச நடத்
தினவர். அந்த சென்சைசினால் ஏற்பட்ட கணத்தினிவரங்களை இப்
புத்தகத்தில் வேண்டிய பாகங்களில் உபயோகிக்கிறார். இப்பொழுது
நமது வர்த்தமானப்பத்திரிகைகள் வாரத்திற்கொருவிசை இஞ்சி
ஸீரில் சம்பந்தமாகவும், கல்விசம்பந்தமாகவும் தனி சப்ளிமெண்டு
களைப் பிரகரிக்கிறபடியால் வாரத்திற்கொருவிசை அல்லது 15 நா
ளைக்கொருவிசை சுகாதார சப்ளிமெண்டு ஒன்றை பிரகரிக்க
வேண்டுமென்ற அவருடைய வேண்டுகோலை அப்பத்திரிகைகள்
கவனிக்க வேண்டும்.

இவ்வியாஸங்களை யெழுதினவர், இந்தியாவில் 1,000 பெயர்
களுக்கு 186 பெயர்கள் தான் 50-வது வயதை அடைகிறார்களென்றும், மேலாட்டு தேசங்களில் 1,000-க்கு 536 பெயர்கள் அந்த
வயதை யடைகிறார்களென்றும் கூறுகிறார். இந்தியாவில் சராசரி
யாக ஒரு மனிதனுக்கு 25-ல் இருந்து 30 வயது தான் என்றும்
ஐக்கிய நாடுகளில் சராசரி வயது 53 என்றும் கூறுகிறார்.

நம்முடைய தேசத்தில் சராசரி வயது குறைந்திருப்பதற்குக்
காரணம் வேலைசெய்யும் வேளைகள் சரியானவையா யில்லா திருப்
பது தான். முன் காலத்திய ஏற்பாட்டில் வேலை நேரங்கள் காலை
7 மணியிலிருந்து 11 மணி வரையிலும், பகலில் 3-30 மணிக்கு அப்

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ஞால் இந்தியா

புறம் 2 மணி நேரமுமாக விருந்தன. அன் வேற்பாடு இப்பொழுது மாற்றப்பட்டிருப்பதுதான் ஜனங்களின் குறைவான ஆயுஸ்குக் காரணம். முன் ஏற்பாட்டால் இளைப்பாறுதலுக்கு அவகாசமிருந்தது. தவிரவும் வெப்பலின் கெடுமையிலிருந்து ஜனங்கள் மலித்கப்பட்டார்கள். தற்காலத்திய ஏற்பாட்டில் வேலை நேரம் 10 அல்லது 11 மணியிலிருந்து சாப்பாட்டுக் காலம் தவிர 5 மணியளையில் கணக்கு விவரங்களைக் கொண்டு இவ்வேற்பாடு ஜனங்களுக்கு நீர் ரோகத்தை யுண்டாக்குமென்பதை விரித்துக் காட்டுகிறார். காலை சாப்பாடு எப்பொழுதும், பன்னாடாக விருப்பதால் அந்த சாப்பாடு ஆன உடனே கடினமான உழை அநிகரவ உபயோகப்பாடக் கூடிய, வேலையை ஒருவரும் செய்யக் கூடாது. ஆகையால் நாம் பழைய ஏற்பாட்டிற்குத் திரும்பவேண்டும். பள்ளிக் கூடங்களும் ஆரோக்கியம் வந்ததக ஆரோக்கியம் இதைச் சம்பாதிக்க அனுஷ்டிக்கலாம். இவைகளுள் எவையாவது பழைய அனுஷ்டானத்தை திரும்பி ஆகரித்துக் கொள்ளமுடியாபல் போனால் அவைகளின் ஊழியர்கள் காலை சாப்பாட்டைக் குறுக்கி சாப்பாட்டைப் பெறுகிக் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

சாப்பாடு விஷயத்தில் அதிக அளவும் பலதடவை சாப்பிடுவதும் ஆயுஸ் குறுகுறுக்கி அடுத்த காலம். முன்காலத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட விரதங்கள் தேஹ சௌக்கியத்தைக் கொடுத்தன. அக்காலத்தில் பணக்காரரும் இரண்டுவேளை போஜனத்தைத் தான் உடைத்தா யிருந்தார்கள். தற்காலத்திலே ஜனங்கள் பலதடவை சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். பசியை சமனம் செய்ய மாத்திரமே யல்லாமல் ருதியின் நிமித்தமும் இப்படிச் சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். இப்படி இடைவிடாமல் சாப்பாடு வயற்றில் போவதால் ஜீர்ணப்பைகளிற்கு ஒய்ச்சலேயில்லாமல் போகிறது. தவிரவும் அதிக மசாலைகள் சேர்ந்ததும் அதிக மாய் வெந்துபோனதுமான உணவுகளை புஜிக்கிறார்கள்.

பச்சையாய் சாப்பிடக் கூடிய உணவுப் பொருள்களினும், கொட்டைகளினும் உணவு விசேஷத்தை அவர்கள் அறியாதிருக்கிறார்கள். இவைகள் ஜீவாதாரங்களை நிரம்ப வலுிக்கின்றன.

இந்த வியாசங்களை யெழுதினவர் உணவுப்பொருள்களின் போஷண சக்தி விவரங்களைப்பற்றின அட்டவணைகளை சேர்த்திருக்கிறார். அமெரிக்காவில் ஹோட்டல்களிலும், பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் உணவு விஷயமாய் தெரியவேண்டியவிஷயங்கள் அச்சிடப்பட்டு பெரிய கடுதாசிகளில்தொங்கவிடப்படுகின்றன. நம்முடைய தேசத்தில் இவ்விதமாக ஒரு ஏற்பாடுமில்லை. 15 கோடி ரூபாய் பெறுமான வெள்ளைச் சர்க்கரை நமது தேசத்திற்கு அந்நிய தேசங்களிலிருந்து பிரதி வருஷமும் வருகின்றது. வெள்ளைச் சர்க்கரையில் ஜீவாதாரம் கிடையாது. நமது பழையவழியால் உண்டாக்கப்பட்ட நாட்டுச் சர்க்கரை அதை நிறம்பவலுக்கிறது: அதைத் தான் எல்லாரும் உபயோகிக்க வேண்டும்.

சமையல் செய்வதைப்பற்றி டாக்டர் சிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி ஐயர் அவர்கள் சொல்வதை எல்லாரும் நன்றாய் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். நம்முடைய பெண்பிள்ளைகள் குக்கர்களையுபயோகித்தால் சிலவுகுறைவு, அதிக நாலம் சமையலில் கழிக்கவேண்டியதில்லை யென்பதை அறியவில்லை. தவிர காய்கறி வெந்த நீரையும், கஞ்சியையும் கொட்டி விடுகிறார்கள். அவைகளில் தான் உணவின் சாராம்சமிருக்கிறபடியால் அவர்க் விப்படிச் செய்யக் கூடாது. வைத்திய சாஸ்திரத்தால் ஒப்பக் கூடிய சமையல்வழிகள் வைத்தியக் கல்லியில் பட்டம்பெற்றவர்களைக் கொண்டு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் போதிக்கப்படவேண்டியது. ஹாஸ்டல் ரூபரிண்டென்டன்கு வேலைகளுக்கு வைத்தியக்கல்லியில் பட்டம் பெற்றவர்கள் தான் நியமிக்கப்படவேண்டும்.

உணவு விஷயத்தில் பாலுர், காய்கறி வர்க்கங்களும் தான் நம்முடைய தேசத்திற்குத் தகுந்தவை மீளாட்டில்கூட இவ்வதை உணவைப் பாராட்ட ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். பழங்கலையும், கொட்டைகளையும் நம்முடைய தேசத்தவர்கள் தினந்தோறும் புஜிக்க வேண்டும்.

கல்வி கொடுப்பதில் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு சுகாதார விஷயங்களிலும், மனிததேஹ சாஸ்திர விஷயங்களிலும் போதனைகள் செய்யப்படவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு எதாவது ஒரு தொழிலும் கற்பிக்கப்படவேண்டும். விவசாயம், செஷவு, சர்க்க வேலை, பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் கற்பிக்கப்படவேண்டும். பிள்ளைகளை இவைகளை யெதையாவது கற்கச் சொல்லவேண்டும்.

பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள், பிள்ளைகளின் தேஹஸ்திதி விஷயத்திலும் சுகாதார விஷயங்களிலும், சுகாதார தேஹ சாஸ்திர போதகரான வைத்தியப்பட்டம் வலுத்தவரால் சோதிக்கப்பட வேண்டியது.

எற்படும் குறைகளின் சம்பந்தமாய் சிகிச்சை முறைகளையும், யோஜனைகளையும் சொல்ல ஒரு பட்டம் பெற்ற டாக்டர் தனிப்பரிசோதகராக நியமிக்கப்படவேண்டும். சுகாதார வைத்திய சம்பந்தமான சேதானைகள் ஸெகண்டரி பள்ளிக் கூடங்களில் மாத்திரமல்லாமல் பிரதமப் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களிலும் செய்யப்படவேண்டும்.

சிக மரணங்கள்: இவைக்குக் காரணங்கள் தாயர்களின் சௌக்கியக் குறைவு, போஷணக் குறைவு, சுகாதாரக் குறைவு, ஏழ்மை, அவிவேகம், சிருவயது விவாகம்.

கௌரவ வைத்திய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள்: வைத்தியத் தொழில் விஷயமாய் சர்க்கார் வைத்தியர்கள், பிரைவேட் டாக்டர்களோடு

போட்டி போடக் கூடாது. பெரிய பட்டணங்களில் நிறுவனங்களை நிறுவுவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் தலையிட வேண்டாம். சிறிய நகரங்களில் நிறுவனங்களை நிறுவுவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் தலையிட வேண்டும். பெரிய நகரங்களில் நிறுவனங்களை நிறுவுவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் தலையிட வேண்டாம். சிறிய நகரங்களில் நிறுவனங்களை நிறுவுவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் தலையிட வேண்டும். பெரிய நகரங்களில் நிறுவனங்களை நிறுவுவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் தலையிட வேண்டாம். சிறிய நகரங்களில் நிறுவனங்களை நிறுவுவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் தலையிட வேண்டும்.

குடிமகனாக வாழ்வதற்கு அரசாங்கம் தலையிட வேண்டும். குடிமகனாக வாழ்வதற்கு அரசாங்கம் தலையிட வேண்டும். குடிமகனாக வாழ்வதற்கு அரசாங்கம் தலையிட வேண்டும். குடிமகனாக வாழ்வதற்கு அரசாங்கம் தலையிட வேண்டும். குடிமகனாக வாழ்வதற்கு அரசாங்கம் தலையிட வேண்டும். குடிமகனாக வாழ்வதற்கு அரசாங்கம் தலையிட வேண்டும்.

கிராமோத்தரணம்:—கொண்ட இராஜாங்கத்தில் 100 க்கு 88 பெயர்களாக கிராமோத்தரணம். இவ்வாறு 100 க்கு 90 பெயர்கள் படிப்பில்லாதவர்கள். ஆதலால் கட்டாய ஆய்வுக்கல்வி முறை இவ்விடங்களில் வைத்திய பட்டம் பெற்றவர்களைக் கொண்டு அனுப்பி வைக்கப்பட வேண்டும். இப்படி பிழைக்காதவர்களைப் பிழைக்காதவர்கள் கிராமோத்தரணம் வைத்திய பட்டம் பெற்றவர்களைக் கொண்டு அனுப்பி வைக்கப்பட வேண்டும். இப்படி பிழைக்காதவர்களைப் பிழைக்காதவர்கள் கிராமோத்தரணம் வைத்திய பட்டம் பெற்றவர்களைக் கொண்டு அனுப்பி வைக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

இந்தியாவில் விவசாயம் (Agriculture in India.)

“இந்தியாவிற்கு விவசாயம் முக்கிய தொழில். ஆயத்தவின் சாப்பாட்டுக்காகவும், உடைக்காகவும் வஸ்துக்களை அது கொடுக்கிறது. யந்திரசாலைகளுக்கு வேலைக்கு வேண்டிய பொருத்தி, கார், மாம் முதலியவைகளையும் அது கொடுக்கிறது. தேரத்தில் முக்கியப் பொரு ஜனத்தொகை பயிரையாவது அல்லது அது சம்பந்தப்பட்ட தொழில்களை யாவது முக்கிய தொழிலாகக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றது.” இப்படி இந்தியா கவர்ன்மெண்டின் விவசாயப் போதகர் 1925-1926 வருஷத்திய விவசாய முயற்சிகளைக் கவனித்து எழுதுகையில் கூறுகிறார்.

இந்தியாவின் விவசாய உற்பத்தி வருஷம் ஒன்றுக்கு 1000,000,000 பவுண்டுகளாக விலை மதிக்கப்படுகிறது. 1925-26 இ

வருஷத்தில் இந்தியா தேசம் 30,51,2000 டன்கள் அரிசியையும் 8,704,000 டன்கள் கோதுமையும், 15,628,000 டன்கள் இதர உணவு தானியங்களையும், 3,85,600 டன்கள் எண்ணெய்களையும் 2,930,000 டன்கள் நாட்டுச் சர்க்கரையையும், 6075000 பேல்கள் பருத்தியையும், 10,839,000 பேல்கள் ஜட்டையையும், 363,506,000 பவுண்டுகள் தேயிலையையும், 22,06,000 பவுண்டுகள் காப்பிக்கொட்டையையும், 19970,000 பவுண்டுகள் ரப்பரையும், 30,24,000 பவுண்டுகள் நீலமருந்தையும் உற்பத்தி செய்திருக்கிறது.

இந்தியா தேசமானது தனக்கு வெளி தேசங்களிலிருந்து வரும் சாமான்களையெல்லாம் தான் வெளி தேசங்களுக்கு அனுப்புகிற எல்லா விவசாய உற்பத்தி சாமான்களால் வாங்குகிற தென்கிழை நாம் அறிவிப்பாகில் இந்தியா தேசத்தின் விவசாய உற்பத்தி தக்கபடி இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பது நமக்கு நன்கு விளங்கும். குடியானவரின் உதவி விளைச்சலைப் பொருத்திருக்கிறது. விளைச்சல் பரவகால விளைச்சலையும் பயிரிடுவோரினும் கவனமெண்டாரினும் முயற்சிகளையும் பொருத்திருக்கிறது. பரவகாலங்களின் நிலைகளை மனிதன் மாற்ற முடியாது. ஆனால் தக்க பயிர்வழிகள் அனுசரிக்கப்பட்டால் நஷ்டங்கள் குறைவுபடும். நல்ல விளைகள் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்பட்டதால் லாப மேற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. விளைந்த விவசாய உற்பத்தியின்மதிப்பு முத்தியைக்காட்டிலும் 75 கோடி ரூபாய் அதிகம். டாக்டர் கிளவுஸ்டன் இதற்கும் மேல்பட்ட வருமான மேற்பட்டதும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். மொத்தப் பயிர் பூமியில் நம்முடைய தேரத்தில் மூன்றில் ஒருபாகம் நெல் பயிர் பூமி. குறிப்பிட்ட வருஷத்தில் பூமிகளின் உற்பத்தி யோக்கியதை அறியப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. கோதுமை தானிய விவசாய சிறந்த பலஹாங்களுக்கு யோக்கியமான, தினுசை நிரூபண முயற்சிகளில் விவசாய இலாகாக்காரர்கள் கண்டு பிடித்திருக்கிறார்கள். பருத்தி விவசாயமும், கரும்பு விவசாயமும் அவர்கள் பல முயற்சிகளைச் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். கோயம்புத்தூர் ஆராய்ச்சி ஸ்தலத்தில் நடந்த ஆராய்ச்சியால் கரும்பு அக்டோபர் மாதத்தில் நடவு செய்யப்பட்டால் சொத்தை விழுந்து அழிந்து போகாதென்று அறியப்பட்டது.

சென்னையிலும், வங்காளத்திலும், பீஹாரிலும், பர்மாவினும், பம்பாயினும் புகையிலை மொத்தமாக ஒருமில்லியன் ரூபாய்களில் பயிர் செய்யப்படுகிறது. சந்தைத்திற இலாபம் உண்டாகுதற்கும், பிடிவந்தும்

ஞால் தான் தருத்தக. ஆகையால் வியவசாய இலாகா கிடைக்கும் விற்குமென்றும் ஸ்டீவின் என்பது புகைமுகை திறவை எழுப்பித் செய் முயற்சி சொர்க்கிழை.

எண்ணெயைத் தரும், புண்ணெய்தரும் இந்து தேரத்திலிருந்து அந் கிரகேதங்கவிற்கு எற்றுகதி சொப்பாபிவதால் வியவசாயத்திற்குக் கஷ்ட மேற்படுகிறது. 1925-26-ம் வருஷத்தில் 1963 லக்ஷங்கள் பெருமளவு 12,50,000 டன் மன் எண்ணெயைத் தரும், 1,91,000 டன் கள் புண்ணெய்தரும் பல தேரத்திலிருந்து இந்துபவிலிருந்து எற்று மதி சொப்பாபிவட்டன். எற்றுபுகளும்பின் வருத்தமும் வருஷ வருஷத் எற்றுமதிசெய்யப்படுகின்றன; சாவிய எருவும் வேண்டியபடியில் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படுகிறதில்லை. எற்றுமதி சொப்பாபிவதால் வருத்த மெல்லாம் நம்முடைய தேரத்தில் பயித்தகத்து உபயோகப்பாட்டால் மிகுந்த லாபம் எற்படும். நம்முடைய தேரத்திலாவஸாயிகள் எருக் களின் உபயோகத்தை யுபயோகவந்தால், ஆனால் அவர்களுள் பெரும் பாலர் அவைகளை வாங்க அசத்தந்தவாக விருக்கிழைகள். வியவசாய இலாகாக்காரர்கள் வியவசாய இலாகாக்காரர்களின் முலமாக எருக்களால் உண்டாகும் லாபங்களைக் காண்பித்த வேண்டியது. கூட் றெவு இலாகாக்காரர்கள் வருத்தகை கூட்டுறவு எற்பாட்டின் மூலமாக விபவசாயிகளுக்கு வித்த வேண்டும். இவ்வித்தவையிலே உண்டின் நிமித்தம் வருவர அதிகமான விலைகள் எருபடி செய்யப்படுகின்றன. இந்தக்காரணத்தினால் மேல்பர்கல் விலைகள் குறைந்து போகின்றன. கடந்த 50 வருஷங்களுள் மாதிகள் அநேகம் தேரங்களில் கண்ணத் தை இவ்விதமாக அடைந்திருக்கின்றன. மாதிகளின் கண்ணத்தினால் உழவின் திரம் குறைவை யடைகிறது. மாட்டுத்தேவி விஷயமாய் பயிர் செய்வதின் பொருட்டு வியவசாய இலாகா விலை வருஷங்களைக் கவனத்தகச் செலுத்தி வருகிறது. திரப்பி வையத்த வைசிராய் அவர்கள் இவ்விஷயங்களில் கிரத்தையை பெரித்துக் கொண்டுள்ளார்கள்.

150 மிலியன் மாதிகள் இந்த தேரத்திலிருக்கின்றன. இந்த சங்கியை இந்ததேசத்தின் மாட்டு சமிருதியை எழுதிக்கொள். ஆனால் அவைகள் தீனிக்குறைவால் மெலிந்து இளைத்துப்போயிருக்கின்றன. மாட்டு வைத்திய இலாகாவின் ஒத்தாசையை கிராமந்தவர்கள் தேடு கிறதில்லை. அவர்களின் ஒத்தாசையினாலும் ஊழியத்தினாலும் தான் மாதிகள் நல்லஸ்திதிக்கு வரவேண்டும்.

பயிர்த்தொழிலின் அரிவிருத்தி வியவசாயக்கல்வியாலும், கூட் றெவு இயக்கத்தின் விருத்தியாலும் தான் அடையப்படக்கூடும். டாக்டர் கிளவுஸ்டன் சொல்லுகிறதாவது. தற்போதியி ஆரம்பக் கல்விமுறை வியவசாயிக்குப் பிரயோஜனமற்றது. ஏனென்றால் கிராமப்பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் கிராமப் பிள்ளைகள் கற்கும் கல்வி அவர் கள் பயிர்த்தொழிலை தொழிலாக வைத்துக் கொள்ளும் படியான மனப்பாங்கை அமைக்காது. ஆகையால் கிராமமுன்னேற்றத்தை யுத் தேசுக்கும் கல்விமுறை கிராமாந்தரங்களிலும், பயிர்த்தொழி லிலும் ஆசையை யுண்டாக்கக் கூடியதாக விருக்கவேண்டும். உபாத் தியாயர்களுக்கும் கிராமாந்தரங்களையும் அவைகளைச் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வைவையையும் பயிர்த்த தொழிலையும் விரும்பு வோர்களாகவிருக்க வேண்டும்.

இந்தியாதேசத்தின் கிராமாந்தரங்கள் முன்னேற்றத்தை யடைய வேண்டுமானால் கிராமாந்தர விஷயங்களைக் குறித்தக் கல்வி முறை யும் வியவசாய விஷயங்களில் கூட்டுறவும் அறுவ்டிக்கப்பட வேண் டும். இதுவரையிலும் வியவசாய இலாகாவும் கூட்டுறவு இலாகாவும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து வேலை செய்திருக்கின்றன. மேல் மேலும் அவைகள் அத்தன்னையாமலை வேலை செய்ய வேண்டும். வியவசாய விசாரணை சபை இவ்விதிகளில் கவனத்தைச் செலுத்தி வருகிறார்கள் என்பதை பற்றி நாம் சந்தேஷப்படுகிறோம்.

தென் இந்திய குடியானவன்

(The South Indian Ryot.)

[இதா பிஸ்டர் கே. ஆர். எஸ். ஸாஸ்திரி, எம். ஏ. எப். ஆர். இகான். எஸ். (Lond) அவர்களால் எழுதப்பட்டது.]

இந்திய கிராமாந்தர விஷயங்களை அநேகர் கவனித்து அறி கிறார்கள். நமது வைசிராய் அவர்களும், வியவசாய விசாரணை சபை யாரும் மிகுந்த கிரத்தையை யெடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந் தியக் குடியானவன் ஏழையா யிருப்பதாலும், குடும்பக் கடன்களி லிருந்து கஷ்டப்படுவதாலும், நிலங்கள் சிறிது துண்டுகளாக விருப்ப பதினாலும், மட்டு விஷயங்கள் கவனிக்கப்படாம விருப்பதினாலும், இந்தியா தேசத்தில் சாகுபடிமற்ற தேசங்களில் காட்டிலும் சரா சரியில் குறைவாயிருக்கிறது. குடியானவன் நெடுங்கால வழக்கங் களை மாற்றத் துணியாதவன். வீட்டில்கல்யாணம் வந்தால் அதிக வட்டி ஏற்பாட்டின்பேரில் கடன் வாங்குகிறான். ஆனபோதிலும்

மற்ற தேசங்களில் எழும்பும் உணர்ச்சிகளைப்பற்றி இயங்கக்கூடியவர் அவன் அந்நியநலனில்ல. கூட்டுறவு இயங்கமுன் நக்க விவசாயப் பொருளைகளும், கிராமத்தாள் விவசாயத் தனியும் தான் தென் இந்நிய குடியாணவர்களைத் தஞ்சுந் ஸ்திதிக்கும் கொண்டுவிடும்.

கிராம பஞ்சாயத்து (Village Panchayats)

[இது ஒரு செவ்விய உத்தியோகம் நான் எழுதிப்பட்டது.]

இக்காலத்திலும் எங்காவதினும் ஒரு ஜன பழங்குடி நாகரீகம் கூடிய சிறப்பாகவும் வளம் கொடுத்து வரும் அனாதையாக வேண்டுமல்லவா? அநேக கிராமங்களில் இந்த ஜனநாயகம் விவசாயப் பொருள் விலையில் கிராமம் சிவ் கொண்டு வருத்தத்தால்லவா? இப்படி ஜெனங்களை சிறப்பிடாமல் ஒத்துவராமல் திட்டுகிறார்கள் சிவ்நிதிக் தத்திட்டு கொண்டு வருவது நல்லதல்லவா? கிராமம் பொதுகாரியங்களை சிறப்பாகவும் சிறப்பாகவும் நடத்தும் கிராமம் நடத்த ஒரு ஏற்பாடு கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்களா? இந்த ஏற்பாடு ஒன்று இன்னமும் அல்லவோ பல கிராமங்கள் காண்கிறார்கள் ஆதலினாலும், ஆரோக்கியத்தினால், விவசாயம், செல்வத்தினால், கொள்கையத்தினால் தெய்வத்தினால், வறண்ட குன்றி கிராம ஜனங்கள் பட்டணங்களில் போய் அடைகிறார்கள்? கிராம சிவ்நிதிக் த மல்லவோ எல்லா தேச அபிவிருத்திக்கும் அடிப்படை? ஓரளவால், நான் குடியிருக்கும் ஊரையார், வீட்டையார், வீதியையார், கற்றி யிருக்கும் குப்பை சம்பாத்திகளை அப்படிப்படுத்தி, ஜனங்களுக்கும் நடைபாதை நடைபாதைகளையும் பாதைகளையும் கால்களையும் மயானங்களையும் கட்டப்படுத்தி கிராமம் கொண்டு வருவது தெய்வம் கொட்டி கட்டி குடிக்க கட்ட ஜன வாழ்வை ஏற்பாடு செய்து “அபிவிருத்தி” என்ற பெயர் கொட்டி, “ஆரோக்கியம்” என்ற தாயை காட்டி, சிறப்பாகவும் பொன்னாகவும் இதற்கு வாய்ப்பு வரும் வாய்ப்பு வாய்ப்பு சான்றையும் ஏற்படுத்தி “அபிவிருத்தி” என்ற பெயர் கொட்டி ஒழித்து, “கல்வி” என்ற பாலை கொட்டி வரி, குளம், வாய்க்கால்லை கால்காலத்தில் கொட்டி, ஊர்க்கு வாய்க்காலம் விரிப்பதும் செய்து, பலனெடுத்து செல்வத்தைப் பெருக்கி, நமக்கு உதவ வழிவகு வல்லமையும் கொடுத்த ஜன சமுதாயம், தெய்வம் இவர்களை மறவாமல் பூனை, திருவிழா, பஜனை, தேசசேவை முதலியவை செய்து அறம்,

அன்பு, பத்திகளை வளர்த்து நினைத்த காரியம் கைகூட கிராமத்திற்கு ஒரு நல்ல ஏற்பாடு வேண்டாமா? இந்த பலவித ஜாதிமார் பலவித மதத்தார், பலவித படிப்பாளிகள், பலவித பணத்தார்கள் பலவித நாகரீகக் காரர்கள், பல கிறிஸ்தோ, சில பெரிஸோர் கூடிய இக்காலத்தில் நம் தேசத்தில் கொண்டு போக கொண்டு வர, காரியத்திற்கு உதவமா? ஆகையால் கிராமங்களை ஜனநாயகத்தைக்கு போக்கியமாய், வாசத் திற்கு கிராமங்களை கிடைப்பதற்கரிய பாக்கியமாய், தேவலோகத் திற்கு கிராமங்களை, செய்ய சட்டப்படி அதிகாரமுள்ள ஒரு கிராம பஞ்சாயத்தை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொள்ளுவது நான் நல்ல வழி, இந்த ஏற்பாடு நம் தேசத்தில் புதிதான ஒரு விஷயமல்ல. கொண்டு கொண்டு ஏற்பாட்டிலும் ஒரு பழக்கமுடிக். இன்றைக்கும் சில கிராமங்களில் அதன் அடையாளம் இருந்துவருகின்றது. முன்காலங்களில் “புண்ணியம்” “பாபம்” என்றதற்கு ஜனங்கள் பயந்து கிராமம் கொண்டு காரியங்களை ஒத்துவராமல் போய் நடத்தி வந்தார்கள். ஆனால் இந்தக் காலத்தில் ஜனங்கள் சட்டம் என்ற கொள்கைக்கு நான் பயிற்சி கொடுக்கிறேன் ஒழிய வேறு எதற்கும் அசையமாட்டார்கள். அதனால் நான் நம் பிரமுகங்கள் சர்க்காரோடு பலநாள் வாதாடி நம் பழைய கிராம பஞ்சாயத்தை சட்டப்படிக்கு உள்படுத்தினார்கள். இதுதான் கிராம நூதன சிவ்நிதிக் திற்கும் ஜனங்களுக்குள் சுயநம்பிக்கையும் நம்பிக்கையும் உண்டாக்குவதற்கு ஒரு அடிப்படையான ஏற்பாடு. இந்த வழியை நீங்கள் கண்டு கொண்டு கொண்டு நடத்த வேண்டும் கல்பகவிருஷமும் காமதேனுவும் கேட்டதைக் கொடுப்பது போல் நினைந்த காரியத்தை இதன் மூலமாய் சாதித்து நடத்தலா மென்பது சந்தேகமில்லை. இது சந்தியம்.

இம்மாதிரி கிராம பஞ்சாயத்து வேண்டுமோர் அடியில்கண்ட படி மனு எழுதி கைபெழுத்துப் போட்டு அனுப்ப வேண்டிய கை கொடுக்கிறது.

சென்னை, கிராம பஞ்சாயத்து ரிஜிஸ்டிரார் ஜெனரல் துரை அவர்கள் சமுதாயத்திற்கு,

ஜில்லா

தாலுகா

கிராமக் குடிசைகளாக நங்கள் வணக்கமாய் எழுதிக்கொண்ட மாரி,

இந்த கிராம பொதுக் காரியங்களை விரிவாகவும் நடத்திவரச் சட்டப்படி கிராம பஞ்சாயத்து ஏற்படுத்தி கொடுக்கவேண்டுக கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறோம். அதற்கு மெம்பர்கள் தேவை.

கேவலமின்
“லோத்ரா”
— — —
தர்ப்பாசய ரொக நிவாணி.

இதனுபயோகத்தில் குணம் கைக்கொண்ட பெண்மணிகள், இதை எந்திரிகளுக்கிடம் வரப்பிரதானியென்றுத் துதி கிரேஷ்டமான அடிவத்த மென்றும், விலையில்லா ஆபரண மென்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். குதுகுல, அகால பழக்கம், குது கிராவம் ஊழ்விதிகள், வது குறைச்சலும், போகம், பழக்கம், தலை மட்டிப் போகம், வெண் ரத்தப் போகம், கர்ப்ப கிராவம், அகாலப் பிழைகள், கருப்பை நழுவி விடுதல், கர்ப்ப கிராவம், குது குதுகலம் வயிற்றில் மண்டா கும் கட்டி, ஆர்த்தை, சரீரம் பருந்தோ அல்லது வெண்கிழைபோகம், உணர்ச்சி, சந்தான மில்லாமை, மலபந்தம், இரும்பு, மயபைப் போகம், இவரம் முதலிய சமஸ்த ரோகங்களும் ஒத்த லோத்ரா விநியோகத் தால் வெகு கம்பகமாய் நவர்த்திக்கப்படும்.

இதன் விலை பெரியபுட்டி (12 அவுன்ஸ்) ரூ. 3-0-0
சிறிய புட்டி (6 அவுன்ஸ்) ரூ. 1-10-0

கேவலி குமாரம், அழிந்தெத னாவத சாலை
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