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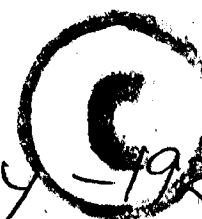
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RURAL INDIA

(JOURNAL OF THE MADRAS FOREST PANCHAYATS)

*A monthly periodical devoted to the discussion of all
Topics of Rural interest.*

EDITED BY
A. SWAMINATHA AIYAR.

Vol. II

JULY 1927.

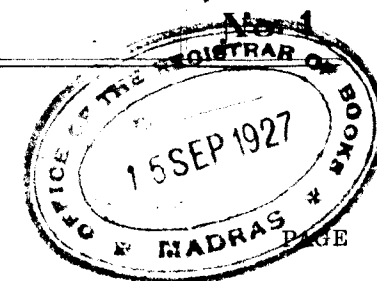
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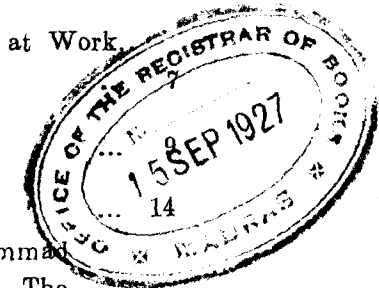
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RURAL INDIA.

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Ourselves.

On the threshold of a new year which commences with this issue, we offer our readers our best wishes and our thanks to our subscribers for their help and support, the continuance of which we seek during the current and succeeding years. The Forest Panchayats, whose official organ is the Journal, has been the means of educating the masses in matters having for their object the amelioration of the rural areas and has thus done a distinct service to the cause of the motherland. We have endeavoured to the best of our lights to place before our readers sound ideas on all aspects of the rural problem and discussed such subjects as rural education, rural sanitation, agricultural improvements, co-operation, cottage industries, etc. We are gratified from numerous unsolicited testimonials and expressions of goodwill that our endeavours in this behalf have been appreciated. We assure our readers that we shall spare no pains to render the Journal as useful as possible for those to whom it is intended. And to this end, we shall be glad to have their suggestions for the improvement of the Journal. If it should continue to be a live factor in the rural economy of India, it should reflect the every day needs and difficulties and hopes of the agricultural population and we welcome from our readers contributions, preferably in the Vernaculars, on the problems that most intimately affect them. With the advent of our Viceroy and of provincial Governors like Viscount Goschen and Sir Leslie Wilson who take an abiding interest in the welfare of the masses, we can confidently look forward to a sympathetic treatment of the rural problem with a view to placing the Indian farmer on the road to progress. Times are propitious for such a consummation. If we may venture to forecast the immediate future, we seem distinctly to visualise a bright and prosperous era for the Indian farmer; we see him taking his legitimate place in the



The Hon'ble SIR MD. HABIBULLA SAHIB
BAHADUR, K. C. S. I.

BY THE COURTESY OF THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR G. A. NATESAN.

Councils of the Empire and legislating for his needs instead of being content to be represented by city dwellers and absentee landholders who cannot be expected to know the real needs of the rural populations. It is devoutly to be hoped that the Linlithgow Commission now sitting will evolve a suitable scheme to enable the Indian farmer to come to his own.

We are thankful to acknowledge in this connection the support we have had from the Government of India, and some of the Provincial Governments, notably Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, the Government of Ceylon and the Department of Agriculture and Health of U. S. A., who have ungrudgingly placed at our disposal all literature connected with the subjects which come within the purview of the Journal. But in order that the message of "Rural India" may reach as large a class of readers as possible, it is necessary that each of our subscribers should consider it a sacred duty to enlist the co-operation of as many more readers as they can. It is also desirable that all Panchayats and Co-operative Societies which are expected to take a leading part in the work of rural reconstruction should also be supplied with copies of the Journal. The Educational Department may similarly subscribe for the Journal for the use of rural schools in the Presidency. These are some of the legitimate possible channels through which the message of "Rural India" may reach the masses and we venture to commend this suggestion to the authorities concerned for action.

Rural Reconstruction by Co-operative Agency

BY

RAO BAHADUR A. VEDACHALA IYER,

Retired Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Any agency, which undertakes rural reconstruction, should be an all-round one, competent to handle matters relating to sanitation, housing, education, village industries inclusive of agriculture and cottage industries, irrigation, etc. In short, the idea of rural reconstruction means that every one in a village should be given facilities to expand his activities to such an extent as to give him not only the necessities of life but also limited amenities of life, to secure for him a healthy and comparatively happy life with potentialities to improve morally and intellectually, fostered by the virtues of self-help and self-sacrifice and of common brotherhood. Co-operation is a force which will give considerable help to the advancement of the rural folk in the direction of economic improvement and will teach the people

the effect of organised effort with its motto "each for all and all for each" leading to self-reliance and self-sacrifice. But the co-operative movement cannot be expected to solve all the many-sided problems to be dealt with in rural reconstruction or for the removal of all ills which the rural folk are suffering from. Prohibition of drinking liquor, settlement of disputes by village panchayat, organised compulsory labour for *kudimaramut*, problems connected with wages, labour and capital, primary education, rural hospitals, have all to be carried on with the help of all the residents of the villages. Co-operation brings under its fold only those who are prepared to join it voluntarily. Compulsion by statute may be necessary in regard to some of the activities other than co-operation; while such compulsion in co-operation will only result in bringing about the downfall of the movement. These should be borne in mind when the co-operative agency wishes to take up rural reconstruction or to help any agency employed in rural reconstruction.

2. Taking the sphere in which co-operation can play its part towards rural reconstruction, one has to take up the question of removal of past indebtedness. The agency engaged in rural reconstruction has to note the following factors in taking up the question of redemption of prior debts:—

(1) The existing co-operative financing machinery can, at present, liberate funds for the redemption of prior debts only on condition of such money being repaid by borrowers in 10 equal annual instalments; careful enquiry must be instituted before the prior debts are actually redeemed by a co-operative rural organisation as to whether the borrower has enough repaying power to pay the annual instalments required as savings out of his income to meet the dues under principal and interest. One must also take note of the fact that in agriculture, the annual income is never constant, due to variations of seasons which affect the crops or variations in commerce which affect the prices of produce. Hence the average income of a year from the crops should be carefully estimated after taking note of such variations in calculating the repaying power of the borrower. As an instance for indicating the method of inquiry to be made, let us suppose that a ryot owning dry land worth Rs. 1,000 has got a prior debt of Rs. 500. If the society redeems this debt, the ryot has to pay yearly Rs. 46-14-0 as interest and Rs. 50 as principal for a period of 10 years, in all Rs. 93-14-0 per annum which will get reduced year after year in interest charges. The income from his land worth Rs. 1,000 could not be more than Rs. 100. In such a case how could he be expected to save Rs. 96-14-0 to repay his instalments after meeting his expenses for

his livelihood? This is a case in which debt redemption should not be undertaken unless the period of repayment is available for 30 years and more. On the other hand, if the borrower has other sources of income as supplement to the income from the land redeemed and sufficient to meet the annual dues, the redemption of prior debt can be attempted. It seems to be a matter of importance to note that in lending, the value of land is taken into consideration to find out how much credit power can be liberated by an ordinary money-lender. He does so only to see that the investment is ultimately safe and not to secure the return of the debt by the borrower from out of the income and in small dribblets: Co-operative lending, though it regulates it with reference to the value of the land, will have not only to see to the ultimate safety of the money but also to see that the borrower will be able to repay the debt by easy instalments out of the income from the land. Hence, debt redemption on any large scale can only be attempted by co-operative organisations designed to give credit to be repaid in 20 or 30 years, especially in the case of small landholders and should not be attempted by the existing financial arrangement when credit is set free only for a period of 10 years.

(2) Mere debt redemption in the case of agriculturists by co-operative organisations at once and now does not lead to their economic improvement, for the debt will then be merely transferred to the society. The society has to secure to the borrower the economical carrying on of the agricultural industry by affording him credit facilities to satisfy not only the agricultural but also his domestic needs. The agriculturist being enabled to get credit facilities for carrying on his profession successfully is far more important than mere redemption of debt. It is by the efforts of co-operation in this direction, his redemption from past indebtedness could be effectively and permanently secured.

(3) Any one connected with the co-operative movement should see clearly that the rural co-operative organisation is intended to be useful only to those who are prepared to work and earn and not to those who are maintained out of the agricultural or other industries for merely owning land or capital. Hence it is desirable that the co-operative institution should, besides giving facilities to carry on the agricultural industry, try to secure for the workers such subsidiary work during the off season as will be profitable to them or whenever there is not work in agriculture or during leisure hours. This is what is called subsidiary occupation. Such work should be made available in each village so as to suit the capacity of the workers and to be fairly profitable to them. In this aspect,

spinning and weaving of khaddar will be a general subsidiary occupation though it may not be very profitable in point of income as a business concern. Any other work to be chosen in each locality should be selected by the people themselves suited to local conditions and the agency for reconstruction should be in a position to afford facilities in the direction desired by the people. The selection of such a subsidiary industry should not be forced by an outside agency beyond the utilisation of the credit power available for the people for whose benefit the subsidiary occupation was intended and the products of such subsidiary industry should be easily marketable at reasonable prices.

(4) Rural reconstruction work need not be deferred till debt redemption schemes are formulated and practically worked out. In considering this aspect of the question, debt redemption in rural areas on any extensive scale is not practicable in the near future unless the banking habit gets permeated into every class of society in this country. Prior indebtedness even in redeemable cases is a charge on the property which must be liquidated in easy instalments by actual saving by the borrowers out of their income over and above what is required for the satisfaction of their necessary wants. Hence what is really required to be done in regard to debt redemption is to create new sources of income or improved arrangements for securing increased income which will serve as a real saving to the agriculturist. Such savings should be accumulated for a number of years in a co-operative organisation to be availed of for debt redemption. Care should be taken to see that the interest charges on prior debts to creditors outside the co-operative organisation are met in each year out of the income of the borrower and at the same time some savings to clear the prior debt are deposited in co-operative organisation. The interest charges on prior debts should not be allowed to accumulate as otherwise the hope of debt redemption in the future will become impossible or will involve indefinite postponement. The members of co-operative organisations should agree with the help of the Society or through it to scrupulously arrange for payment of interest charges on prior debts and the society should see that such agreement is carried out by the members. If this process of saving is practised for a number of years, the society can remove prior indebtedness within period of ten years from the date when the society agrees to redeem the debt. If any mortgage bank comes into existence, even then the society can secure the necessary fund for debt redemption provided the savings are sufficient to meet the interest charges and instalments of principal. Special efforts should, however, be made by co-operative organisations or agencies for rural reconstruction for the removal of prior indebted.

ness in the case of small landholders who are obliged to pay unconscionably heavy interest charges on their debt rendering debt redemption absolutely impossible except by the sale of immoveable property. This aspect of the scheme will be found to be mostly applicable to the co-operative organisations of panchamas.

(5) Another factor to be noted is that Central financing banks can be worked on a sound financial basis to liberate money for a period of 20 years to a limited extent even under the present arrangement of financial machinery. One must work cautiously in this direction and therefore find out which money can be lent for such a long period. The share capital in Central Banks is not withdrawable and can be invested in such long term credit accommodation. Deposits of reserve fund of Primary societies in Central Banks and reserve fund of Central Banks are items which can be safely invested in long term credit accommodation. Hence I would ask the Central Banks to fix up the amount of such long term credit accommodation for 20 years for undertaking prior debt redemption and reconstruction work. Such funds can be utilised in a limited area where reconstruction work can be attempted successfully along with debt redemption especially for the panchamas.

(6) The Y.M.C.A. agency, which is out for experimenting on rural reconstruction work, can undertake its work to the extent to which the Christian Central Bank would allow long term credit accommodation for 20 years as above indicated by including debt redemption as a part of its programme and in other cases, the Christian Central Bank can allow indefinite credit accommodation for reconstruction work without debt redemption as a part of the scheme provided co-operative organisations are worked in the manner indicated above of securing savings from such heavily indebted members. The co-operative organisations can allow credit to its members to the extent of 50 per cent. of the estimated outturn of the crop on the ground and after the crop is harvested, issue fresh loan on the security of the harvested produce up to 75 per cent of the average value. Such credits to be allowed may be over and above the credit allowable as long term to the members on the security of their property. A surety should be secured in the case of loans on the security of crop unharvested and on the ground. The credit accommodation should flow easily and readily to the deserved and desired extent so that no co-operator in the rural area will be dependant on the money lender or trader for credit accommodation for his domestic and agricultural needs. No one connected with the agricultural industry in a village should be excluded on the ground of his being rich or poor and every one should be induced to join the

combined effort to improve the industry to secure increased income and to reduce the expenditure. The latter is possible only when all expenditure is met by group purchase of requirements and the former is possible when the produce is marketed by combined effort at the time of favourable prices in the market.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture at Work.

BY

T. S. VENKATRAMAN, B.A., B.L.

At Poona, the Royal Commission on Agriculture continued taking evidence, during the first week of November 1926. As the evidence that was tendered to the Commission at Poona practically voiced forth the typical features of agricultural life in the Bombay Presidency, I do not propose to make a detailed survey of the Bombay sittings at this stage. I would, however, draw the attention of my readers to the important testimony of Rao Sahib B. M. Desai, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, which was characterised by the Chairman as evidence of a most heartening kind. Mr. Desai advocated compulsory agricultural education for Indian youth and wanted rural education to be made compulsory in the middle and high schools and optional in Arts, Engineering and Forest Colleges. This ideal would be realised fully and quicker by the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in general throughout the country. The witness also opined that the introduction of the panchayat system in rural life will be a great success in spite of the change wrought by time. He also championed the cause of spinning and weaving as one of the supplementary industries necessary to solve the poverty of the agriculturist and quoted his own family as an instance.

The Linlithgow Commission then left for Bangalore. A brief reference to the salient features of the evidence recorded at Bangalore will be sufficient for the purpose of this rapid survey. The evidence mainly related to the silk industry of Mysore and the cattle-breeding and Dairy farms of Bangalore. Mr. William Smith, the Imperial Dairy Expert, stated that the quality of the Indian cattle grew worse from year to year. Mr. N. Rama Rao, Sericultural Expert, Mysore, traced the history of the silk industry of Mysore and described its condition. He spoke of its decay in the early sixties, its revival after 1890 and its present flourishing condition on account of vigorous State action.

About the middle of November, the Commission left for Coimbatore the centre of agricultural education. Reference must be made to the evidence of Mr. Rudolph D. Anstead, the Director of Agriculture, and Mr. H. Tireman (then Chief Conservator of Forests and now Inspector-General of Forests), and of Lieut.-Col. McCarrisson who is in charge of the Deficiency Disease enquiry at Coonoor. A point which Mr. Anstead raised was that it was difficult to persuade the English educated youth to live the humdrum life of the village and that the career-seeking youth would never reconcile himself to its surroundings but would prefer that his land should be tilled and looked after by some uncle or brother who has had no education. There is great force in this observation. Unless a revolution is wrought in the minds of educated youth no progress can be achieved in agriculture. The best way of bringing about this change is first to inculcate in the minds of our young men proper ideals and secondly to make village life more attractive. This can only be done gradually. Mr. Anstead pleaded for the establishment of Research Institutes in each province to deal with the application of the discoveries made by the Central Research Institute which will deal with problems of fundamental research alone. He was against free and compulsory elementary education and wanted the principle to be applied to areas where there was demand for it.

There are two points worthy of notice in Mr. Tireman's evidence. One is his appreciation of the work done by the Forest Panchayats and his remark that they play a useful part and help to remove the friction between the villagers and the forest officers. The other point is that the timber industry in this province is undeveloped, that if developed the forests could supply the timber required and the present import of timber could be avoided.

By far the most useful and interesting evidence was given by Lieut.-Col. McCarrisson at Coonoor to which the Commission paid a flying visit. His evidence related to the nutritive value of food grains. Starvation need not necessarily be due to lack of food. One may have enough food, yet owing to the absence of nutrition in the food chosen suffer from the ills of starvation. It will be interesting to know that in the United States of America, some restaurants place at the disposal of their clients elaborate tables of the food values. The average Indian has been suffering for long not only from inadequate quantity of food but also from bad food from the point of view of quality. Mr. McCarrisson points out that mal-nutrition is as often the result of the poor quantity of the staples of diet as of the inadequate quantity of

the food consumed. He thinks that rice, which is the chief food of the millions in this country, is sadly deficient in vitamins and hence the Indian has very little staying power against diseases. This is one of the causes of the enormous death rate every year. The mal-nutrition is vitally connected with mal-nutrition of cattle and the mal-nutrition of the soil also. According to him mal-nutrition ravages right through. The witness, it is happy to note, thinks that Indians have a special aptitude for research in this direction and they will be eminently fitted to carry it out. The next article will deal with the evidence of the Royal Commission at Madras and the agricultural problems of this province.

(To be continued.)

Destruction of Forests.*

The question of the action of forests on rainfall has been debated by foresters, agriculturists, engineers, and others for a long period, the discussion probably dating back to the time at which scientific forest conservancy was first introduced. In the tropical and sub-tropical parts of the world this is not, however, the point of primary importance. The vital factor for the community at large is the determination of how far the destruction of forests in catchment areas and on the sides of hills and mountains in the drier parts of a country affects, in the first place, the level of the water in the big rivers, a matter of extreme importance when the rivers are utilised for irrigation or power works; secondly, the decrease in the local water supplies and in local precipitations upon which the cultivator is dependent; and, thirdly, erosion and avalanches, and the destruction they cause in the fertile valleys beneath. Sudden floods may also cause enormous damage to railways, towns and so forth in India, which was the first part of the British Empire to give consideration to this aspect of the forest question; the matter has been the subject of discussion and reports through the whole of the past century, a statement which will perhaps come as a surprise to many in Great Britain.

The problem of affording protection to forests for the above causes alone is by no means new. In France and Germany, special laws for the protection and extension of the forests and the protection of agricultural lands by means of the forest have long been in operation; and similar laws exist in the Italian

(Taken from "The Nature", January 8th, 1927.)

states. So far back as 1475, the subject attracted the attention of the famous Venetian Council of X, by whom a law was passed on January 7 of that year, regulating in great detail the clearance of the forests on *terra firma*. The mountain forests especially were protected by judicious regulations, which were renewed from time to time down to the very year of the extinction of the old republics. Tuscany and the Pontifical Governments were equally provident.

History has since shown that the wholesale destruction of forests in Spain, Italy, Sicily, Greece, and Macedonia has resulted in a great deterioration of climate over considerable tracts, due to loss of moisture, the sterilisation of the soil, and excessive erosion.

Although now well-known, the chief action of the forest may be stated briefly as follows: The great factor in mountainous and hilly country is the maintenance of tree growth on parts of the area. In the case of bare slopes the rain rushes rapidly down, causing erosion, only a fraction percolating into the soil, and is carried rapidly away, giving rise to spates and perhaps to serious floods, since the old channel of these streams or rivers are no longer able to carry the excess water of flood levels. A hot sun bursting out on to the slope after the rain quickly dries up the thin layer of moisture covering it. In the hotter parts of the globe subject to heavy rainstorms or monsoons the rushing water starts gullies which eventually become ravines, all surface soil is rapidly washed away, and in the course of years the hillside is eaten into, rubble and boulders being sent down to cover up valuable lands below. When the area is under trees, a portion of the rain, falling on the crowns, drips slowly down on to the layer of humus beneath and sinks into it. The larger portion, perhaps falls direct on to the forest floor, where it is gradually absorbed in the soft covering which takes it up as a sponge. The water then percolates slowly downwards, filling up springs and underground reservoirs, and reaches the streams in a retarded manner. The flow in the latter is consequently more even and regulated, as also the amount of water which eventually reaches the rivers. The latter can therefore be more depended upon to maintain a normal level when it is required to utilise them for irrigation of power works. The roots of trees protect the surface by holding up the soil, and thus directly prevent denudation.

It is possible to give some concrete examples of the effects of the destruction of teak forests in India during the first half of last century, owing to the large demands for this timber from rapidly expanding markets.

The slopes on the west coast of the Bombay Presidency were once, even in the early days of British occupation, covered with magnificent, valuable, and extensive teak forests. These have long since been cut out, some disappearing for good. The denudation of the Deccan Highlands and the Eastern Ghats has resulted in excessive erosion and the gradual silting up of the rivers. When the Dutch, French, and English first built settlements on the Coromandel Coast, it was possible to take ships up the Godavari and Kistna. The English port of Narasapur and the French one of Yunaon, both on the Godavari, were once the chief ports on this coast. They can now be reached only at high tide by small native shallow draught craft. Last year the present writer had arranged to go down the Godavari from Sironcha, on the frontier of South Chanda (Central Provinces) and the Hyderabad State, to Rajamundry, as he wished to carry out investigations in connexion with the effects of forest denudation on this river. It was early in March, the commencement of the hot weather season only. Inquiries elicited the fact that few rafts were now going down, owing to the extensive sandbanks already drying off in the river, and that even by dugout canoe, delays from standing on the sandbanks would be inevitable. Some hundred years ago this great river was the chief artery or high road into the interior! At Masulipatam, Dutch ships used to ride at anchor close up to the port, whereas at the present day even small native vessels have to anchor five miles out in the roads owing to the silting up. Between 1840 and 1853, Dr. Gibson, the first Conservator of Forests in Bombay, drew up a list of the rivers and creeks on the Malabar coast, where on arrival in those ports ships used to ride at anchor, all the creeks having silted up within the memory of men then alive.

Dr. Cleghorn, who afterwards became the first Conservator of Forests in Madras directed attention to the destruction of tropical forests at the meeting of the British Association in Edinburgh in 1850. A committee was appointed to consider this matter. Dr. Cleghorn submitted its report, which was confined to India, the only country for which information was available, at the meeting of the Association at Ipswich the following year. The report summarised the position, as then known to the few in India who had given attention to the matter, pointing to the great and uncontrolled destruction which was taking place, both at the hands of timber merchants and owing to the careless habits of the native populations, who grazed their cattle at will in the forests and fired them every year in order to encourage the growth of new grass. The indigenous tribes in the hilly country also practised unchecked shifting cultivation, a practice second only to the lumberer in the destruction of fine forests. Under

this method, which was a common habit in Europe in olden times, a patch of good forest is felled and the material burnt *in situ*; coarse grains are then sown on the clearing. The cultivator then sits down and awaits the harvest. Two or three crops are taken off the area; the weeds then became too strong (as he never troubles to weed) and he moves on to a fresh area. The enormous destruction of virgin forest this practice entails, when practised for centuries, has to be seen to be credited. Yet many of the tropical and sub-tropical forests in British Colonies and Dependencies are still subject to this the most pernicious and precarious form of so-called agriculture (as also to overgrazing and firing), the administrations responsible not having yet apparently understood the evils which attend it. The difficulties facing these Governments in prohibiting the practice or controlling it were all experienced in India, in one form or another, and overcome.

The encouragement given to the growth of tea and coffee and similar crops by British administrations in the Empire, whilst eminently praiseworthy if carried out on well-considered lines, has been productive of great harm in the past and even the present day can scarcely be said to be free from anxiety on this score. In a report written in India in 1876 with reference to coffee planting, the following criticism is made:

"The planters who come over from Ceylon are now giving a very high price for land, and on the whole mischief may be effected in a very short time. It must not be supposed that coffee is at all a permanent cultivation; we have only to look at the Sampajee Ghat in Coorg, the Sispara Ghat in the Nilgiris, and parts of the Annamalais to see at once that it is very often little better than the shifting cultivation of the natives. It pays a coffee planter to take up a tract of primeval moist forest on our mountain slopes for a few years; he gets bumper crops the third, fourth and fifth years, but denudation of the soil and erosion goes on rapidly, and it does not pay him to keep it up many years."

Two other examples may be mentioned. In Ajmere-Merwara in Rajputana, all the waste and forest land was handed over to the people by Government in 1850. The hills were rapidly denuded of timber and grazing was uncontrolled. The crops are irrigated from tanks (ponds) formed by building embankments across ravines. Some of these were very old. The rainfall is scanty and comes in heavy showers. The water, rushing down in torrents, quickly eroded the denuded hillsides, the tanks filled up with silt and debris or the embankments burst. In 1869, at the end of a two-year famine, the region was described as follows: "The cattle had perished, the people had fled, large

villages were entirely deserted and the country was almost depopulated." All this was due to the mistaken policy of giving to the people what they had clamoured for, the uncontrolled use of the forest lands. An even more classic example is that of the well-known Hosiarpur Chos in the Punjab. These hills were formerly fairly well-wooded. A rapid increase in population followed the advent of British administration in 1846. The consumption of forest produce augmented, the herds of grazing cattle multiplied excessively and complete denudation ensued. This was followed by erosion, broad stretches of sand invading the plains beneath, with the result that the arable lands of 940 once prosperous villages were covered with sand, which laid waste upwards of 70,000 acres of fertile lands. In 1900, this formerly rich district was traversed by numerous broad parallel, sandy belts cut out of the crop-bearing and fertile area.

In India these matters are now well-understood, and the Forest Department supported by the Government, has control of the great forest areas. Proofs of the disadvantages and disasters following the uncontrolled wasteful utilisation of the forests in mountains and hilly country are not therefore wanting. It is known that the same processes are at work, and the same mistakes are being made in our Colonies. It is the habit of British administrations to work in water-tight compartments. Probably the major portion of the difficulties being experienced in different parts of the Empire have been solved or are approaching solution, in one or other of the provinces in India. They present no new features as some appear to think as the above-quoted examples go to prove. The chief difficulty is that action is delayed until almost irretrievable damage has been done and then the forester is asked to reforest the areas so denuded. This entails an enormous expenditure, great skill, with success ever hanging in the balance.

Attention was directed to this subject at the meeting of the British Association in Edinburgh in 1920 when a paper dealing with the Indian forests was read. Resolutions of the same kind were also passed by the World's Forestry Congress held at Rome in May 1926. As an outcome of last year's meeting of the British Association at Oxford, the Chairman of the Forestry Sub-Section, Lord Clinton, drew up for the Council a brief statement dealing with the destruction of forests on hill slopes, with special reference to the tropical forests of the Empire. This memorandum has been submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by whom it is being communicated to the Colonies and Protectorates. It may be hoped therefore that the chief factors of destruction, namely, shifting cultivation, excessive

grazing and the firing of forest lands, may receive that measure of considered control which the expert forestry services under the Colonial Office are fully capable of inaugurating if supported by the several administrations.

Notes and Comments.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Saheb Bahadur, K.C.S.I.—We heartily congratulate the Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Habibullah Saheb Bahadur on the K.C.S.I., which he got on the King Emperor's Birthday. This is a fitting recognition of his great service to the cause of the Empire as the official head of the mission to South Africa, the beneficial results of which we are already witnessing.

The late Sir Ganga Ram.—We much regret to record the sudden death in London of Sir Lala Ganga Ram, a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture which is now in session in England. Sir Ganga Ram was a great Punjabi philanthropist who founded many charitable institutions for the benefit and welfare of the people of the Punjab. He was a considerable landholder and took great interest in practical agriculture. Being an Engineer by profession, he was able to introduce several useful improvements in the methods of irrigation in that Province.

The Forest College, Coimbatore.—The Coimbatore Forest College Day was celebrated on the 2nd July, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur presiding. In the course of his speech which he delivered after giving away the prizes, the Hon'ble Member referred to the troublesome work the Forest officers had to do in looking after small scattered forests which rendered the Department somewhat unpopular with the people. These forests having now been taken over by the Forest Panchayats on a large scale, the Forest Department officers have now time to attend to more important work. The Hon'ble Member did well to remind the officers of the Forest Department that the transfer of minor forests to the control of Panchayats did not and should not mean that the latter cannot have expert advice and guidance from the Forest Officers who, we trust, will not cease to take a lively interest in the welfare of these transferred forests and that the Panchayats will not fail to receive such friendly assistance and advice which they might need for the satisfactory management of the forests. The concluding portion of the Hon'ble Mr. Usman's speech in which he outlined the work which officers of the Forest Department will be called upon to perform in the management of the more important State forests for the lasting benefit of the State will be read with interest. He observed that the transfer of the minor forests to Panchayat control has enabled the forest departments to embark on a new phase of activity—scientific exploitation according to modern methods—and this new development will demand all their energies. "I am confident," he observed, that

they will—one and all—freely respond to the call and make the best use of the training which they have received in the college. For nearly half a century we have been conserving our forests; the forest officers of the past have by their single-minded and earnest efforts left us a splendid heritage; they have laboured and we have entered on their labours. It is only right and proper that we should now make the best use of this heritage. Exploitation is but the coping stone of the policy of conservation. There is of course no idea of sacrificing our forests or of merely getting revenue from them regardless of their condition. In view, however, of the large extent of commercially exploitable forests in this Province we can and must be able to derive a fairly large revenue from these forests without doing any injury to them so that more money will become available for essential schemes of development. Some of you here may perhaps remember the speech made by His Excellency the Governor on a similar occasion here last year and the appeal which he made for support of a forward forest policy. The Forest Department is indeed happy to have at the head of the Province at this psychological moment one who takes such an abiding and absorbing interest in forestry and forest development as His Excellency Lord Goschen does. I am confident that His Excellency's appeal has not fallen on deaf ears and that it now being everywhere recognised that it is essential in the financial interests of the Province and for its general development that the great resources locked up in our timber forests should be more fully utilised than they have been in the past. The problem of better utilisation is a difficult problem; it is an important problem. The right solution of it will need the best which the officers of the department can give and I am sure they will give their best without stint or cavil and that their efforts will be seconded by the subordinate trained staff to the best of their ability. Their interests have been and will continue to be my special care and no effort on my part will be wanting to apply prompt remedies to the just grievances of every one in the Department from the highest to the lowest." We entirely concur in the above sentiments.

Planting Shade Trees in Tokyo, Japan.—The "Young East" of Tokyo says that with a view to giving the citizens of Tokyo a chance to keep themselves in touch with nature the Tokyo Municipality and the Tokyo Rehabilitation Bureau have decided to plant 17,000 trees in the streets of Tokyo this year. Next year the authorities will plant many more trees along certain other streets thus gradually covering all the streets. In the meantime they will make fifty-two small parks near primary schools and about every bridge and police box to give resting place to pedestrians and police men in summer. It is estimated that the plan will cost altogether 1,600,000 yen. Who can deny that all this money is wisely spent. While it is meritorious to plant trees and to encourage the planting of trees for the public benefit, it is far more meritorious to preserve the trees planted and prevent their destruction. We speak from experience of the wanton destruction of trees in Indian villages by ignorant men and goat-keepers regardless of the permanent

injury they are thereby causing to themselves and to future generations.

Forests in Bombay.—We learn from the Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1925-26 that the total revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 75.26 lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 41.97 lakhs as against Rs. 73.77 lakhs and Rs. 41.34 lakhs respectively for the previous year. The surplus of 33.29 lakhs represents 44.2 per cent of the gross revenue as against 44 per cent for the previous year. This increase though very slight is satisfactory in view of the prevailing conditions of trade. Compared with Madras, the financial results of the administration of the Bombay forests should be considered successful. In one particular, however, the Bombay Government would do well to follow Madras and that is in respect of the management of minor forests. The Village Panchayats established in Bombay for the management of these forests continued to function but the officers responsible consider that it is too early yet to express any opinion as to their utility. As was done by the U. P. Government, the Bombay Government might depute an officer to study the working of the minor forests in Madras by Panchayats which even during the short period they have been working have given such a good account of their management. That the Madras Government contemplate handing over to these bodies more of such forests in the near future.

Panchayat Schools.—The Government of Madras have issued orders sanctioning the opening of five hundred elementary schools by village panchayats. Provision has been made in the current Civil Budget estimates for opening in the current year 500 schools under the management of village panchayats in schoolless centres with a population of 500 and above. The cost of the schools is estimated at Rs. 1,01,610 (recurring) and Rs. 40,000 (non-recurring). The amount provided in the current year's budget is Rs. 67,740 for the maintenance of these schools for a period of eight months and Rs. 40,000 for the equipment. The Registrar-General of Panchayats has been requested to take steps for the opening of these schools in consultation with the District Educational Officers and the Presidents of District Educational Councils.

A Panchayat proposing to open an elementary school should undertake to construct a building for the school in a locality accessible to all classes and maintain it in a good condition or rent a suitable building for the school at its own expense. It should also meet from its own funds the expenditure on the school over and above the Government grant paid for it. Schools opened by Panchayats will be subject to inspection by the inspecting officers of the Department and should be recognised by the District Educational Councils within one year of the date of opening.

The Government have approved of the proposal of the Registrar-General that grants-in-aid admissible to Panchayat schools should be increased to Rs. 210 in the case of untrained teachers of the secondary grade and to Rs. 240 in the case of trained teachers of the secondary grade. They have also sanctioned the payment of grants at the sanctioned rates towards the

employment, wherever necessary, of a second teacher in existing Panchayat schools. The necessary provision has been included in the Budget of the current year on account of the above proposals.

Rural Reconstruction Trust.—The Hon'ble Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, Minister for Development, has constituted a Rural Reconstruction Trust. The objects of the Trust are stated to be (a) to make experiments within selected areas and to secure data that shall form the basis for rural reconstruction work on a large scale, (b) to organise and encourage the economic development of each village within the selected area or areas, (c) to organise the social and civic needs of such villages and (d) to do all such things as may seem advisable to the Managing Committee of the Trust to improve the happiness and general well-being of the villagers. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar is the President of the Managing Committee, and Mr. D. K. Telang, Secretary and Treasurer. The other members of the Managing Committee are Mr. K. T. Paul, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., whose work in this respect is well known; Mr. V. Venkatasubbayya of the Servants of India Society, a keen student of Co-operative problems as applied to rural reconstruction work; and Dr. B. Naganna Gowd of Hospet. In pursuance of the objects of the Trust, the Hon. Minister has resolved to subscribe to the funds of the Trust Rs. 800 a month during the period he continues in that capacity. We understand that he has subsequently increased the monthly subscription to Rs. 1200. We cannot too highly commend the worthy example of the donor to all sincere patriots.

Village Panchayats and Agricultural Work.—Attempts are being made in Mysore to interest village panchayats in a scheme of opening and maintaining depots for the sale of improved implements, seeds, and manure or other agricultural requirements suited to particular localities. We agree with the Director of Agriculture that, properly developed, the agency of village panchayats combined with that of the co-operative society will help to cover the State with an extensive network of organisations which will serve every one of the larger villages helping to keep the interest of the ryot alive and enabling him to obtain improved implements, seeds and manures practically at his door.

Agriculture in the Punjab.—The most valuable feature in the Report of the Director of Agriculture, the Punjab, for the year ending 30th June, 1926, is that which relates to demonstration and propaganda. The itinerary village demonstration staff equipped with bullocks and improved implements is becoming increasingly popular and the call for practical demonstrations of methods has increased enormously. Demonstration plots on the ryot's own land are in great demand and the demonstrations are supplemented by lectures given in the villages by the touring staff. Exhibitions of improved seeds and agricultural implements are the usual routine now at all important horse and cattle fairs where the ryots congregate. Ploughing matches are arranged and improved ploughs and other improved implements are given as

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prizes in such competitions. A touring cinema car has also been prepared by the Department to move from village to village. This we believe, is the first venture of its kind in this country and should prove of great educative value to agriculturists. The conservation and proper storage of farm-yard manure, eradication of weeds, combating crop pests, destruction of rats, etc., form part of the propaganda work done by the Department.

The Tiruppur Cattle Show.—Mr. N. Macmichael, I.C.S. Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, opened on the 14th June the Cattle and Pony Show and Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held under the auspices of the Coimbatore Agricultural Association of which Mr. V. C. Vellingiri Gownder is the Secretary. The association is one of the few agricultural associations in this Presidency which has continued without any interruptions its activities during the past twenty years. Owing to the severe water scarcity, the number of cattle gathered was rather small, but the quality of the cattle was maintained at the level of previous years. The cotton section of the Industrial Exhibition was well represented and the Deputy Director of Agriculture who was in charge of that section gave demonstrations of improved methods of sowing cotton while in the Entomological section, the Assistant Entomologist showed the live insects of pink-boll and stem-weevil of cotton which destroy the crops, with suitable remedy. There were several lantern lectures given by the officers of the Agricultural Department. These and the lecture by Mr. K. T. Paul on "Rural Reconstruction" were much appreciated by the assembled ryots.

Education in Travancore.—The enterprising State of Travancore is evidently far ahead of the rest of India, British India included, in the matter of literacy. Mr. D. Jaffrey Williams writing on this subject in "The Daily Herald" observes as follows:—"From 1919 to 1924 the percentage of total scholars to the population of British India increased from 3.36 to 5.77 which is less than one half of 1 per cent. In ten years there will be an increase of 1 per cent, in 100 years 10 per cent and in 500 years 50 per cent. Yet in the native State of Travancore 31 per cent boys and 33 per cent girls are now at school. India is taxed to build a navy over which Indians have no control and there is no money for education in which Indians have been given some control. No wonder a movement exists in America to collect some of India's children.

A Successful Agricultural School.—We are gratified to read about the successful work of a Vernacular Agricultural School at Devi-Hosur in the Dharwar District of the Bombay Presidency. This school which is the centre of training in southern Maharashtra country came into existence fourteen years ago and has now testified how agriculturists can wipe off big debts and build bank accounts by the help of a little training in modern methods in agriculture. The annual outturn of students from this institution is 25 and most of the old students are working on their own farm-holdings varying from seven acres to 500 acres. One man who graduated in 1919 started with fifty acres of land and fifty bullocks and has

cleared off an old debt of Rs. 1,000 and has made Rs. 2,000 in his bank account while another after clearing an old debt has been able to accumulate more than Rs. 1,000. The cottage industries recommended by the school have been encouraged by these students and they undertake subsidiary occupations such as rope-making, weaving, carpentry and smithying. Weaving is, it appears, most favoured and some of the students have taken to cattle breeding.

The Co-operative Movement.—The Government of Madras have had under consideration for some time past the question of the assistance that the State should render to develop the non-credit side of the co-operative movement. They have now decided to grant loans to the extent of one lakh of rupees to co-operative societies which undertake the purchase and sale of their members' produce and also grant loans to their members on the pledge of their produce. A provision of Rs. 25,000 has been made in the Budget for this year and the balance will be provided in the Budget of the next two years. These loans will be utilised for the construction of granaries or godowns wherein the members' produce could be stored. The grant of the loans and the recovery thereof will be subject to certain rules.

The Bombay Agricultural Show.—Our readers are aware of the Agricultural Show in Poona which was opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in a highly sympathetic and interesting address extracts from which were published in "Rural India". Dr. Harold Mann, the Director of Agriculture, in his final report of the Show says that the first thing that struck him was the intense interest which the public evinced in the development of occupations subsidiary to agriculture. This is an encouraging feature of the agriculture of the country and we agree with Dr. Harold Mann that in future Shows, prominent position must be given to this subject.

Standing Advisory Committees.—The Government of Madras have appointed two Advisory Committees, one for the administration of the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments and the other for the Co-operative department with the Hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Minister for development, as President. The Secretary to Government, Development Department, will be ex-officio member and Secretary of both the committees. The Director of Agriculture, and the Veterinary Adviser will attend the meetings of the Agricultural and Veterinary Committees while the Registrar of Co-operative Societies will attend the meetings of the Co-operative Committee.

The Italian Premier as a practical farmer.—Among his many duties Signor Mussolini has found time to seek honours as an agriculturist, says the London "Daily Mail". He has entered a small farm he owns near Forli in a corn raising competition promoted by the Ministry of National Economy in which money prizes will be awarded to farmers whose average crop per acre shows the highest percentage increase over the average of the surrounding district. The corn on Signor Mussolini's farm was planted by the Premier himself during a visit there when he ploughed his farm behind two big snow white oxen.

New Zealand and Forestry.—Mr. Hawken, Minister for Agriculture, New Zealand, told a state service conference that, in the six years during which the New Zealand Government has controlled forestry operations, nearly 1,00,000 acres have been planted, a record for the British Empire. Nearly 50,00,000 trees were sold last year to private tree growers, another British Empire record. Much waste land at present lying idle in New Zealand, he said, must be planted with trees. No wonder that New Zealand has copious and unfailing rainfall and substantial revenue from forests.

Our "Farmer" Viceroy.—The "Birmingham Post" gives a delightful account of Lord Irwin's great interest in agriculture and the easy way in which the mixes with the ryots which have earned for him the name of "Farmer" Viceroy. "Lord Irwin of course maintains the traditional high state of the representative of the King-Emperor when high state is called for but he does not perpetually sit in howdah and view Indian life from the back of an elephant. He moves easily and freely amongst all classes of the community and recently when visiting a village he had a long talk with the local cobbler about the conditions in that particular place. Lord Irwin's personal interest in agriculture helps to provide a convenient topic for friendly interchanges with the natives and this interest coupled with a close study of Indian conditions may be turned to useful account later on when the time comes for shaping an agricultural policy based on the findings of the Commission of which Lord Linlithgow is Chairman".

Food and Disease.—Writing on this subject in the Liverpool Vegetarian Annual 1926-27, Dr. Bertram P. Allison, M. B. C.B., L. R. C. P., says that fruits and nuts are easily digested if taken as the serious part of a meal but that many people take them after they have already had enough and attribute their symptoms to the last food taken. He further observes as follows:—"The nearer to the natural condition the better the food. If we could chew wheat berries it would be better than bread, pure wholemeal is better than part and part is better than white and white stone ground flour is better than machine milled bleached and improved stuff. Ripe raw fruit is better than cooked the more especially as we rarely cook fruit that we should like to eat ripe and raw. Raw fresh salads and vegetables are better than stale and cooked varieties. A cabbage a week old has probably undergone fermentative decay and will prove indigestible whilst a freshly cut one will digest easily. In general we should avoid commercialised foods that is to say tinned, packed and preserved foods. Vital food will not keep well unless nature intended it to do so as in the case of grains, nuts and pulse. Pulse is better if the seed is soaked and germinated first. Soaked and boiled wheat is a dish much delighted in Russia. Tea, coffee, alcohol and tobacco must be considered as drugs and are best avoided. Commercial highly refined sugar is an undesirable article of food. If we were to feed right and think right, I should become a market gardener for there would be no need for doctors."

ரூரல் இந்தியா

(பாரோஸ்ட் பஞ்சாயத்து பத்திரிகை)

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வால்யூம் II.]

ஜூலை 1927

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(Ourselves)

இச்சஞ்சிகையுடன் நமது பத்திரிகையின் இரண்டாம் வருஷம் பிறந்தது. நடந்த வருஷத்தில் நமது பத்திரிகையை யாதரித்த சந்தாதாரர்களுக்கும், அதிகாரிகளுக்கும், இராஜாங்கங்களுக்கும், சமஸ்தானங்களுக்கும், சஞ்சிகைகளை வாசிக்கிற கனவான்களுக்கும் நம் முடைய வணக்கமான வந்தனத்தைச் செலுத்துகிறோம். இந்தியா கவர்ன்மெண்டாரும், பம்பாய் கவர்ன்மெண்டாரும் பத்திரிகையை ஆதரித்து வருகிறார்கள்; அவர்களுக்கும் நாம் மிகுந்த வணக்கத்துடன் நன்றிபாராட்டுகிறோம். சென்னைக் காட்டுப்பஞ்சாயத்துகள் தங்களுடைய பத்திரிகையாகிய கிராம பாரத மென்கிற "ரூரல் இந்தியா" வைப்பிரசுரிப்பதால் மிகுந்த தேசசேவையைச் செய்கின்றன. "ரூரல் இந்தியா" பத்திரிகையின் நோக்கம் நமது தேசத்திய கிராமப்பிரதேச அபிவிருத்தி, கிராமக்கூடுகளை பரிபாலிக்கும் பஞ்சாயத்துகள் கிராம சமூகங்களின் பிரதிநிதிகள். கிராம சமூகங்களின் செல்வ சுகவிறுத்தியைக்கருதியே. காரணம் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் அவர்கள் சமூகங்களினிடத்தில் பரிபாலனத்திற்கு கிராமக்கூடுகளை ஒப்பிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, கிராம ஜனங்களின் செல்வ விறுத்தியையும் கேஷமத்தையும் இப்பத்திரிகை நோக்கமாயுடையது. தேச ஜனத்தொகை முழுமைக்கும் உணவை யுண்டாக்குகிறது கிராமப் பிரதேசம். கிராம ஜனங்களின் பாடினால் தான் அத்தனை கோடியானகோடிப் பெயர்களுக்கும் உணவு உண்டாக்கப்படுகிறது. கிராம ஜனங்களும், கிராம விஷயங்களும் சரியான ஸ்திதியிலிருந்தாலொழிய இந்திய ஜனத்தொகைக்கு கேஷமம் ஏற்படாது.

தற்சமயத்தில் கிராமங்கள் சீர் கெட்டிருக்கின்றன. கிராம ஜனங்கள் கிராமங்களை விட்டுவிட்டு பட்டணங்களில்போய் வாசமாயிருக்கிறார்கள். இங்கிலிஷ் படித்தவர்கள் நகர வாசத்தையும் கச்சேரி உத்தியோகங்களையும் நாடுகிறார்கள். கிராமோத்தாரண வேலை தற்சமய

யத்தில் முந்நியமான வேலை. படித்தவர்கள் இவ்வேலையில் அமர்ந்து கிராமங்களில் வேலைபாடிச் செய்யவேண்டும். கொளவரத்தேசம் சுகாதார விஷயங்களிலும், கல்வி விஷயங்களிலும் கூட்டுறவு. வியவசாயம் கைத் தொழில் விஷயங்களிலும் அவர்கள் பிரச்சாரம் செய்ய வேண்டும். கிராமவாசி ஒவ்வொருவரும் கிராமவாசிகளை நிரந்தரமாகத் தாரிலும் பொது நன்மைக்கும் உபயோகத்திற்கும் உபயோகப்படுத்தும்படி கிராமங்களையும் பிரச்சாரங்களையும் அவர்கள் செய்யவேண்டும். படித்தவர்களின் வெகுபெரும்பகுதி இவ்வித ஊழியத்தைக் கைப்பிடிக்கலாம். தற்காலத்தில் வேலையில்லாத படித்தவர்களுக்கு இது ஒரு சரியான ஊழியம்.

ஐர்லாந்து தேசம் கம்முண்டை தேசத்தைப் போன்றது. அதில் செல்வ நிலையும் ஜனங்களின் சேஷமறும் சிறந்த கூட்டுறவு ஏற்பாடுகளின் மூலமாக அமைந்திருக்கிறது. ஜர்மனியில் ரொப்பைசனின் ஊழியத்தால் செல்வநிலை உயர்ந்தது. டென்மார்க்கில் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தால் மிகுந்த செல்வநிலைக்குப் பேர்ப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த தேசங்களில் கட்டாயக்கல்வி முறையும் கூட்டுறவும் அளவில்லாத செல்வத்தை உண்டாக்கியிருக்கிறது. பிரிடிஷ் ஆட்சியில் நமக்குக் கிடைத்த நன்மைகளில் முக்கியமானது கூட்டுறவு.

லார்ட் ஷாஸின் ஆளுகையில் இந்த நன்மை நமக்குக்கிடைத்தது. ஷாஸ்டெரிக்கு நிகல்ஸன் இவ்விஷயமாய் சிறந்த ஊழியத்தைச் செய்தார். தற்காலத்திலே "வியவசாயி" கைசரிய நமக்கு வந்திருக்கிறார். அவரால் நான் வியவசாய விசாரணை சபை ஏற்பட்டு வேலைசெய்திருக்கிறது. இச்சபையின் ரிப்போர்ட்டை ஆவலுடன் எதிர்பார்த்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். அச்சபையினின்றும் அந்தரிப்போர்ட் வியவசாயியாகிய கிராம வாசியை உபயோகப்படுத்த வேண்டுகிற நமக்குக் கிடைக்கும். சிறப்புவாய்ந்த கைசரிய அவர்களும் அவனை உபயோகப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்கிற எண்ணத் தடவன் அந்த ரிப்போர்ட்டை எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள். அதில் சந்தேகமில்லை.

மேற்கொண்ட கிராம முன்னேற்ற விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி வியாசங்கள் முன்சஞ்சிகைகளில் திறமையாய்த் ஆகியிருக்கால் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. கல்கட்டர் காலெட்டி துரைவர்கள் இதலியின் வியவசாய முறைகளைப்பற்றியும், மாட்டு சம்ரகஷண ஏற்பாடுகளைப்பற்றியும் எழுதியிருக்கிறார். ஜர்மனியில் ரொப்பைசன் கூட்டுறவு ஏற்பாட்டை அமைந்து செல்வ விரித்தியைப் பேர்ப்படுத்தினதைப்பற்றி இன்னொரு சிறந்த ஆகியர் எழுதியிருக்கிறார். ஐர்லாந்தில் கூட்டுறவும், வியவசாயமும் செல்வநிலைக்குக் கையாண்டாக்கியிருக்கிற விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி இன்னொரு சிறந்த வியாசம் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒரு விஷயமாக பலகுறிப்புகள் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. காடுகளின்

உபயோகத்தைப் பற்றியும் மாட்டுவிரித்தி விஷயத்தைப்பற்றியும் கிராம சுகாதார விஷயங்களைப்பற்றியும் வியாசங்கள் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. வாசிக்கும் கனவான்கள் பத்திரிகைபேரமேலும் உபயோககரமாகச்செய்ய வேண்டுகளைச் சொன்னால் அவைகள் சிறந்தையுடன் கவனிக்கப்படும். அனுபவமுள்ளவர்கள் வியாசங்களை எழுதினால் அவைகளை பத்திரிகையில் பிரசுரிக்கிறோம். பஞ்சாயத்தார்களையும், இதர கனவான்களையும் வியாசங்களை எழுதியனுப்பும்படி கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறோம். சுதேச பாஷைகளிலேயே அவைகள் எழுதப்படலாம்.

சந்தாதாரர்களையும் அதிகாரிகளையும் பஞ்சாயத்தார்களையும், இராஜாங்கங்களையும், சமஸ்தானங்களையும் பத்திரிகையைப் பேரமேலும் அதிகரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று வணக்கமாய்க் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறோம்.

சந்தாதாரர்கள் தங்களுடைய சிநேகிதர்களைச் சந்தாதாரர்களாகச் சேர்க்கக்கூடும். தமிழ்நாட்டில் பல கனவான்கள் கிராமத்தாரண விஷயங்களில் சிறந்த யுள்ளவர்கள். அவர்கள் இன்னமும் சந்தாதாரர்களாகச் சேரவில்லை. அவர்கள் சேரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறோம்.

கிராமத்தாரங்களை கூட்டுறவு ஏற்பாட்டினால்

புனருத்தாரணம்செய்வதில் சிலயோசனைகள்.

[இது ரிடையர் கோ-ஆபரேடிவ் ஸொஸைட்டிகளின் ரிஜிஸ்டிரார் ம-மா-ம-ஸ்ரீ ராஃபுலதூர் எ. வேதாசல ஐயர் அவர்களால் எழுதப்பட்டது.]

[Memorandum containing some Hints and Suggestions on Rural Reconstruction by Co-operative Agency.]

கிராமங்களை முன்னேற்ற வழியில் அமைப்பதற்கு பாடு படும் ஒவ்வொரு இயக்கமும் கிராமச்சுகாதார விஷயங்களிலும், கிராம ஜனங்களுக்கு வீடுகள் அமைப்பு விஷயங்களிலும், கல்விப்பாதனை விஷயங்களிலும், வியவசாயம், வியவசாயவேலையில்லாத காலங்களில் அதுஷ்டிக்கக்கூடியதொழில்கள், நீர்பாசனம், இவைகள்விஷயங்களிலும் வேலைசெய்ய சக்தியுள்ளதாயிருக்கவேண்டும். கிராமபுனருத்தாரணபென்றால் கிராமவாசிக்கு வாழ்விற்கு அவசியமாகவேண்டியவைகளை அவன் அடைய சௌகரியங்கள் ஏற்படுகிறது மாத்திரமே யல்லாமல் அவன் சுயமுயற்சி, தியாகம், சஹோதாபாவம் முதலியவைகளை யதுஷ்டித்து விவேகவழியில் முன்னிற்கு வருவதற்கு சௌகரியங்களைக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய அகசங்களை ஏற்படுத்தலாம். அது கிராம ஜனங்களை செல்வநிலைக்குத் திவழியில் செல்லச்செய்யும். கிராம

மத்தா னெவ்வொருவனும் கிராமஜனங்கள் முழு மனதின் நன்மை காகவென்றும், கிராம ஜனங்கள் முழு மனதும் அவனுடைய நன்மை காகவென்றும் எவ்வித நன்மையும் எவ்வித லாபமும் எவ்விதச் சேர்ந்த வேலைசெய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதையும் அது நிர்மாணிக்கும், குடிநீர் கிடைத்துவது, பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் முன்னால் விவாதங்களைத் தீர்த்து கொள்ளல், குடி பாயாத்துக்காகக் கட்ட வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடு, கூலி கூலியாளர்கள், மூலதனம், ஆரம்பிக்கக்கூடியவை, விவத்தியசாலைகள் இவைகளின் விஷயங்கள். எல்லாம் கிராம வசதிகளின் ஒத்தாசை யில்லாமல் நடத்தப்பட முடியாது. கூட்டுறவு கிராமத்தினால் ஏற்படாது.

கூட்டுறவில் கொடுக்கிறார்கள் அவர்களுடைய மனப்பூர்வத்தையான இஷ்டத்தினால் மாத்திரம் சேர்க்கப்படுகிறார்கள். கிராமத்தினால் அதுஷ்டிக்கப்பட்டால் கூட்டுறவு நகித்துவிடுகிறது.

(1) கிராம புனரூபண வறியில் வேலைசெய்யும் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் முதல் முதலில் கிராமத்தின் கடன்களை யொழிக்கப்பாடு படு. ஆனால் கடன் வாங்கும் கிராமத்தார்கள் 10 வருஷகாலத்தில் கடன் தொகையை வருஷத்திற்கு ஒருநிலை பத்திலொருபங்கா கத் திருப்பிக்கொடுத்துத் தீர்க்க சக்தியுள்ள வர்களை யிருந்தால் மாத்திரம் கூட்டுறவுச்சங்கங்கள் பணத்தைக்கொடுக்கக்கூடும். ஆகை யால் கடன் கொடுப்பதற்கு முன்னே கடன் வாங்குவோர் பணத் தைக் சட்டமின்றித் திருப்பிக்கொடுப்பவர்களை வென்று அறிய வேண்டியது. கடன்களைத் திருப்பிக்கொடுப்பதும் தவிர அவர்கள் யோக்கேஷம் சிலவிற்குச் சட்டப்படாவிருக்கவேண்டும். கீண்ட கால ஏற்பாடு அதாவது 30 வருஷ ஏற்பாடு சில பாபத்துக்களில் அதுஷ்டிக்கப்படலாம்.

(2) முன் கடன்டன் ஒழிக்கப்பட்டால் மாத்திரம் போராது. வியவசாயிகளுடைய வியவசாய வறியிலும் யோக்கேஷம் வறியிலும் ளாதார சௌகரியங்களை ஏற்படுத்தலும் வேண்டும். மேற் சொல் லிய வறியினில் அவனுக்குச் சௌகரியங்கள் ஏற்படாவிட்டால் முன் கடன்களை யொழிப்பதற்காக கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களால் கொடுக் கப்படும் கடன் தொகைகள் திரும்பி வராது.

(3) பயிற்செய்தோரைச் சட்டமின்றி நடத்தப்பொருள் சௌகரி யத்தை யடைப்பதோடு வேலை யில்லாத காலத்தில் பயிரிடுவோர் அதுஷ்டிக்கக் கூடிய இதர தொழில்கள் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டால் இதர வருமானங்கள் அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்படும். கூட்டுறவு சங்கத் தார் கொடுத்த கடனை திருப்பிக்கொடுக்க இன்வென்சரி சகாயம் செய்யும். நூல் நூர்ப்பதும் கைதசவும் நல்ல தொழில்கள். ஆனால் இத்தொழில்கள் அதிக வருமானத்தைக் கொடுப்பது, அந்நகரப் பிரதேசங்களிற்கு ஏற்றவாறு அப்பிரதேசங்களின் ஜனங்களின்

மூலதன சக்திக்குத் தகுந்த மாதிரியும், அத்தொழில்களால் உற் பத்தியாகும் வஸ்துக்களின் விற்பனை யோக்கியதைக்குத் தக்க படியும் இதர தொழில்கள் அமைக்கப்படவேண்டும்.

(4) முன்கடன்களை கிராமத்தார் அடைப்பதற்காக அவர்கள் சேர்க்கக்கூடிய பணங்களை கூட்டுறவு பொருள் ஸ்தாபனங்களில் கட்டிக்கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். பழயகடன்களின் வட்டிகள் பிரதி வருஷமும் சேரும் தொகைகளிலிருந்து கட்டாயமாகக் கொடுக்கப் படவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் கடன்காரர்களின் நிலங்கள் ஏல மாகிவிடும்.

(5) கிராமோத்தாரண வறியில் பழைய கடன்களைத் தீர்ப்ப தின் நிமித்தம் ஒருபொருள் சாஹாயபாங்கு ஏற்படவேண்டும். தொகைகளை 20 வருஷகால ஏற்பாட்டின் பேரில் கடன் கொடுக்க லாம். பாங்குகளின் டிபானிட்டு துக்கைகளும்; அவைகளில் வைக் கப்பட்டிருக்கும் இதர பொருள் ஸ்தாபனங்களின் ரிசெர்வு தொகை களும் இவ்வித உபயோகத்திற்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்படலாம். அத்தொகைகள் நீண்டகாலங்களிற்கு பாங்கிலிருக்கக் கூடியவை. பொருள் சஹாயபாங்கின் இதரப்பணங்கள் இவ்வித உபயோகத் திற்கு யோக்கியமானவையல்ல.

வியவஸாய விசாரணைசபை வேலை செய்கிறது.

(The Royal Commission on Agriculture at Work.)

1926-ம் நவம்பர் மாதத்தின் முதல் வாரத்தில் வியவஸாய விசாரணைசபை பூனாவில் விசாரணைகளைச் செய்து கொண்டிருந்தது. அபிப்பிராயம் சொன்னவர்களுள் ராவ் ஸாஹிப் பி. எம். தேசாய் அவர்கள் வெகு நுசுமமான அபிப்பிராயத்தைச் சொன்னார். இந்திய பிள்ளைகளுக்கு வியவஸாயம் அடங்கியுள்ளக் கட்டாயக் கல்வி முறை ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்றும் கிராம வாழ்வில் பஞ்சாயத்து ஏற்பாடுகள் உண்டாக வேண்டு மென்றும், ஸஹாயத்தொழில்களா கிய கைராட்டினத்தால் நூற்பதும், கைதசவும் வியவஸாயிகளால் அதுஷ்டிக்கப் படவேண்டுமென்றும் அவர் கூறினார்.

விசாரணை சபை பூனாவில் வேலையை முடித்தவுடன் பெங்க ளுருக்குச்சென்றது. பட்டுத்தொழில் விஷயமாகவும் மாட்டு விருத்தி விஷயமாகவும் வெண்ணை, தயிர், பால் தொழில் விஷயமாகவும் விசாரணைகள் பெங்களுரில் நடத்தப்பட்டன. மிஸ்டர் வில்லியம் ஸ்மித்து என்பவர் உற்பத்தியாகும், மாடுகள் வரவர லக்ஷணங்களில் குறைவுபட்டவைகளாக ஏற்படுவதைப் பற்றிச்சொன்னார். மிஸ்டர் என். ராமராவ் அவர்கள் பட்டு உற்பத்தி சில வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னே கேவல ஸ்திதியிலிருந்ததென்றும் இப்பொழுது மைசூர் ராஜாங்கத்தாரின் முயற்சிகளால் உயர்ந்த ஸ்திதியிலிருக்கிற தென் றும் அபிப்பிராயம் சொன்னார்.

காவர்பர் நடுவில் விபரணை ஸ்ரீமதேவமாயம் பந்தாபுரத்திற்குப் போயிற்று. அங்கே கடந்த விபரணைகளில் தாது விவரணைய அத்தியசனக் கரண மீஸ்டர் ஸ்ரீமதேவ அன்ஸ்டெட் அவர்கள் இந்தியப்பிள்ளைகள் பெரிய உத்தியோக வழிகளைக் கொடுக்கொண்டு கிராம வாசத்தை லிரும்புகிறதில்லை பென்றும் அவர்கள் அந்தரணத்தினால் தங்களுடைய மரமன், சிறிபதகப்பனும் இதரங்கள், இப்படிப் பட்டவர்க ளிடத்தில் தங்களுடைய நிலங்களை சாதா அக்கு விட்டு விடுகிறார்கள் என்றும் கூறினர். இந்தியப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் சரிபாண மனப் பாங்கு ஏற்படும்படியான கலவிமுறை வேண்டிமென்றும், கிராம வாழ்வு மேல் மேலும் ஆழமாகச் செய்யப்பட வேண்டுமென்றும் அவர் கூறினர். மாஹாஸங்கங்களில் விவரணைய ஆராய்ச்சிசாலைகள் ஏற்பட்டு இந்திய கலப்பெண்டிச் ஆராய்ச்சிசாலையில் ஏற்படும் தேறுதல்களின் பேரில் பேஸ் வேலைகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றும் கூறினர்.

காட்டு இலகாத் தலைவரான கைர்பான் பஞ்சாயத்துகள் சிறந்த வேலைகளைச் செய்திருக்கின்றன வென்றும், மரவேலைக்கு வேண்டிய மரங்களை விளைக்கக்கூடிய காடுகள் விருத்தியெய்யப்பட வேண்டுமென்றும், அவை விருத்தி செய்யப்பட்டால் வெளி தேசங்களிலிருந்து சுட்டிட மரங்கள் நம்முடைய தேசத்திற்கு வர வேண்டியதாக விராதென்றும் கூறினர்.

ஸெப்டினுண்டு கன்னல் மாத்தரிசன் தானியங்களின் போஷண சக்தி விஷயமாக அப்பிராயங்களைச் சொன்னார். அதிக அளவுகளில் சாப்பிடுவதினால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை பென்றும், உணவுகளில் போஷண அம்சங்கள் கிடைத்திருக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் அவர் அப்பிராயம் கூறினர்.

அரிசியில் வைடாரின் குறைபாடு யிருக்கிற தென்றும் அதை புஜிப்பதால் நான் அதிக மரணங்கள் உண்டாகின்றன வென்றும் கூறினர்.

காடுகளை அழிப்பது.

(Deetruction of Forests.)

காடுகளால் மழைகள் விளைக்கப்படுகின்றனவென்பது தெரிந்த விஷயமே. இதுதவிர, ஆறுகளின் மீயுத்திலும் மலைகளின் சமீபத்திலும் உள்ள காடுகள் அழிக்கப்பட்டால், ஆறுகளின் நீர் மட்டம் தாழ்வுபடும், அதனால் ஆறுகளில் நீர் குறைவுபட்டு விவரணையத்திற்குப் போதாமல் போய்விடும். மேலும், வெள்ளங்கள் தடுக்கப்படாமல் கிராமங்களிலே போட்டுகளுக்கும் ரெயில்வேக்களுக்கும் சேதத்தை புண்டாக்கும். மேற்சொன்ன காரணத்தினால் மேல்நாட்டு தேசங்கள் காட்டு ராஷண விஷயமாக சுட்டங்களுக்கும் ஏற்பாடுகளையும் வெகுமாலமாக கைக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. ஸ்பெயி

னிலும், மாகிடோனியாவிலும், சிசிலி, தீன்ஸ், இத்தலி தேசங்களிலும் காடுகளின் அழிவினால் அல்லங்களின் சீதோஷணஸ்திதி கெட்டுப் போயிருக்கிறதென்று சரித்திர பூர்வமாக அறியப்படுகிறது. மலைப் பிரதேசங்களில் காடுகள் வளர்க்கப்பட்டுப் பாதுகாக்கப்படாமல் போனால் மலைச்சரிவுகளின் வழிபாத மழை வெள்ளங்கள் அறுத்துக் கொண்டு ஓடி ஆறுகளில் விழும். அவைகள் ஆறுகளால் பாக்கப்படாமல் சுற்றி யிருக்கும் பிரதேசங்களை முழுத்தும், மேலும், காடுகளில் லாமையால் ஜலம் அப்பிரதேசங்களால் நிறுத்தி வைத்துக்கொள்ளப் படமாட்டாது. மழை பெய்ந்ததின் பூர்வோன்று வெப்பம் கிளம்பும்பொழுது மொஞ்சநெஞ்சமிருந்த காழும் உலர்ந்துபோய் விடுகிறது. உஷணதேசங்களில் புயல்வாற்று மழைகள் நிலங்களின் மண்னை அறுத்து அடித்துக்கொண்டு ஓடிப்போய்விடுகின்றன, பள்ள பூமிகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன, மலைச்சரிவுகளின் மண்மண் அடித்துக்கொண்டு போகப்படுவதால் பெரிய பாறைக் குன்றுகள் உண்டாகி அவைகளின் அடியிலிருக்கும் பயிர் பூமிக்கு இடையூறுகளாக ஏற்படுகின்றன.

காடுகளிருக்கிற பூமிகளில் மழை பெய்தால் மழைநீர் காட்டு பூமியால் கிரஹிக்கப்பட்டு நிறுத்திவைக்கப்படுகிறது. அது பக்க பூமிகளில் ஊரி பூமிக்குள் ஓடிக்கொண்டு குளங்களுக்கும், குட்டை களுக்கும் ஜலசமிருத்தியை விளைத்து தடைபட்டுத் தடைபட்டு கடைசியாக ஆறுகளை அடைகிறது.

ஆங்கிலேயர் முதல்முதல் இந்தியாவில் வந்தபோது பொம்பாய் ராஜதானியில் பெரிய காடுகளிருந்தன. அவைகள் மின்பு வெட்டப் பட்டு அழிந்த போய்விட்டன. தக்கணத்தின் உயர்ந்த பிரதேசங்களின் காடுகளும் கிழக்குக்கொடர் மலைகளின் காடுகளும் அழிந்து போனதினால் ஆறுகள் கற்றப்பட்டு மண்ணடைந்து போய்விட்டன.

முன்னாறு வருஷங்களுக்குமுன் ஆங்கிலேயர்களும், பிரென்ச்சுக்காரர்களும், டச்சுக்காரர்களும் வாந்தகசாலைகளைக் கிழக்குக்கரையில் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தபொழுது கோதாவரியிலும் கிருஷ்ணையிலும் கப்பல்கள் ஓடக்கூடுமாம். இப்பொழுது அந்த நதிகள் மண்ணிரைந்து ஆழமில்லாமலிருக்கின்றன. இதற்குக் காரணம் காடுகள் அழிந்துபோனதுதான். மருவிப்பட்டணத்தில் முன்காலத்தில் துரை முகம் வரையிலும் கப்பல்கள் போகக்கூடுமாம்.

அழிக்கப்பட்டதென்பு காட்டுபூமி சிலகாலம் வரையில் சாகுபடியில் நல்லவிளைச்சலைக் கொடுக்கிறது. அப்பூமியின் செழுமை அது காட்டை வஹித்ததால்தான். அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் மரங்களும் செடிகளும் அழிக்கப்பட்டதால் அது நீரை நிறுத்தி வைத்துக் கொள்ளக் கூடுகிறதில்லை. தென் இந்தியாவில் காடுகள், தேயிலை, காப்பி இவ்வித சாகுபடி நிரித்தமாக வந்ததங்களால் அதிகவிளை கொடுத்து வாங்கப்படுகின்றன. சில வருஷங்கள் வரையில் அந்த

நிலங்களில் விளைச்சல் திறமையிருக்கிறது. நாளாவட்டத்தில் சூமி கூணத்தையடைந்து அன்னவடிவினைச்சலை யுண்டுபண்ணுகிற தில்லை.

ஆஜ்மீர் மெர்வாறாவிலும், ராஜபுட்டானாவிலும் முன்காலத்தில் காடுகள் பயிர்செய்ததற்காக ஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டதினால் நாளடைவில் மழைகள் குறைந்துபோய் பயிர்கள் கீழ்விந்துபோய், பஞ்சம் வந்து, ஜனங்களும், மாடுகளும், மாண்டனாம். வெகு பெயர்கள் ஊர்களை விட்டுப் போய்விட்டார்கள். கவர்ன்மெண்டார் நம்முடைய தேசத்தில் காட்டுக்களை விவசாயத்தில் தாக்க ஏற்பாடுகளை கைக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மலைச்சரிவுகளிலுள்ள காடுகள் பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டனவென்றும், ஆடுகளிடுகளிலும், மனிதர்களாலும் காடுகளுக்கு விளையும் தீங்குகள் நிறுத்தப்பட்டனவென்றும்.

குறிப்புகள்.

(NOTES AND COMMENTS.)

கனம் கான்பஹதூர் முஹம்மத் ஹபீபுல்லா ஸாஹீப். பஹதூர்: கே. லி. எஸ். ஐ., The Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibulla Sahib, Bahadur K. C. S. I., மாணியைப்பெருங்கிய நமது சக்கிரவர்த்தியவர்கள் ஸர், முஹம்மத் ஹபீபுல்லா அவர்களுக்கு கே. லி. எஸ். ஐ. பட்டத்தைக் கொடுத்தார். ஸர். ஹபீபுல்லா தென் ஆபிரிக்காவிற்குச் சென்று டெபுட்டேஷனிற்குத் தலைவை வலித்துச் சிறந்த ஊழியத்தைச் செய்தார். அன்னுழியத்தை மன்னர் மதித்து இப்பட்டத்தை யளித்தார்.

காலஞ்சென்ற ஸர் கங்காராம். (The late Sir Gangaram).—வியவஸாய விசாரணையின் அங்கத்தினராக இங்கிலாந்துக்குப் போயிருந்த ஸர். கங்காராம் லண்டனில் காலஞ்சென்றார். ஸர். கங்காராம் சிறந்த தேசாபிமானியாயிருந்தார். பஞ்சாய் ஜனங்களுக்கு மிகுந்த தர்மநாகங்கியங்களைச் செய்தார். பல தர்மஸ்தாபனங்களும் அப்பெரிபாரால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. வியவஸாய முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக நிரம்பப் பாடுபட்டார். அவர் இறந்ததைப் பற்றி மிகவும் கிசனப்படுகிறோம்.

டோகியோ (ஜப்பான்) ல் தேருக்களில் நிழலுக்காக மரங்கள் நடப்பவது (Planting shade trees in Tokyo (Japan).—டோகியோவில் பிரஸுரமாகும் “யங் ஈஸ்டி” பத்திரிகை டோகியோ முனிஸிபாலிடியார் அந்நகரத்தின் தெருக்களில் 17,000 மரங்களை இவ்வுருஷத்தி் நடத்தத் தீர்மானித்திருக்கிறார்களென்று கூறுகிறது. அடுத்த வருஷத்தில் மேல்பட்ட மரங்களை நடுவார்களாம்.

இவ்விதமாக எல்லாத்தெருக்களிலும் மரங்கள் நடடாய் விடுமாம். இது தவிர பிரைமரி பாடசாலைகளுக்கு, போலீசு காவல் ஸ்தானங்களுக்கும், வராவதிகளுக்கும் பக்கத்தில் விஸ்வரத்தி தோட்டங்களை ஏற்படுத்தப்போகிறார்களாம். நம்முடைய தேசத்திலே மனிதர்களாலும், வெள்ளாடுகளாலும் மரங்களுக்கு தீங்குவிளைக்கப்படுகின்றன.

பஞ்சாயத்துப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் (Panchayat Schools).—சென்னை கவர்ன்மெண்டார் 500 பஞ்சாயத்துப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை ஏற்படுத்தத் தீர்மானித்திருக்கிறார்கள். பஞ்சாயத்தார்கள் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில்லாதப்பிரதேசங்களில் அவைகளை ஏற்படுத்தலாமாம். பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிற்கு பஞ்சாயத்தார்களே கட்டிடங்களைக் கட்டவேண்டுமாம், அல்லது வாடகைக்கட்டிடங்களில் அவைகளை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமாம். எல்லாவதும்பின்னும் அவைகளில் மாணவர்களாகலாமாம். பள்ளிக்கூடங்களின் சிலவுகளைப்பஞ்சாயத்துகள் பரிக்கவேண்டுமாம். ஆனபோதிலும், ஸர்கார் கிரான்டு மற்றப்பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு கொடுப்புவதை விட அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்கப்படுமாம். பஞ்சாயத்துப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ஜூலை 1ம் தேதியில் ஆரம்பித்திருக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு வருஷ காலத்திற்குள் சர்க்காரால் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும். கல்வியிலாக ஆபீசர்களால் அவைகள் சோதனைக்குள்பட வேண்டும். கவர்ன்மெண்டார் பட்ஜட்டில் ஏறக்குறைய ஒரு லக்ஷ ரூபாயை கிரான்டுகளின் நிமித்தமும் 40,000 ரூபாயைகட்டிடங்களிற்காகவும் பகுத்து வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

கிராமோத்தாரண வேலைகளுக்காக ஒரு கைங்கரியம் (Rural Reconstruction Trust).—அபிவிருத்தியிலாகாவிற்கு மந்திரியாக நிருக்கும்கனம் ஏ. சங்கராத்தமுதலியார் அவர்கள் கிராமோத்தாரண வேலைகளின்சிலவுகளுக்காக மூலதன ஏற்பாட்டைத்தானேசெய்திருக்கிறார். தான் மந்திரி வேலையிலிருக்கும் வரையில் பிரதிமாசமும் தன் சம்பளத்திலிலிருந்து 800 ரூபாயை மேற்குறித்த நிதிக்கு கொடுப்பதாக ஏற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார். தகுந்தப் பிரதேசங்களைப் பொருக்கி அவைகளில் கிராமோத்தாரண வேலைகள் செய்யப்பட்டு அவைகளிலிருந்து தேச கிராமோத்தாரண வேலைக்கு வேண்டிய குறிப்புகள் அறியப்பட்டவேண்டுமாம். அவைகளில் கூட்டுவாழ்விற்கும், நாகரீக வாழ்விற்கும் அதுகுணமான ஏற்பாடுகளும், குடிகளுக்குச் சுகத்தை விளைக்கக் கூடிய ஏற்பாடுகளும் அமைக்கப் படவேண்டுமாம். இதற்காக ஒரு நிர்வாஹசபை ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது. கனம் ஏ. சங்கராத்தமுதலியார் அக்ராஸனர், மிஸ்டர் கே. டி. பால், மிஸ்டர். வி. வெங்கடசுப்பையர், மிஸ்டர் நாகன கொளடு அங்கத்தினர்கள். இதர தேசாபிமானிகளும் இவ்வித கையிங்கரியத்தைச் செய்பவேண்டு மென்று பிரார்த்திக்கிறோம்.

கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் வியவஸாய ஊழியம் (Village Panchayats and Agriculture).—மைசூர் ஸமஸ்தானத்தில் பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் மூலமாக கிராமங்களுக்கு நவீன வியவஸாயக் கருவிகளையும், விரைகளையும், எருக்களையும் விற்பனைசெய்ய ஒரு ஏற்பாடு யோசனையிலிருக்கிறது. கூட்டுறவு சங்கமும், கிராம பஞ்சாயத்துகளும் ஒன்றுசேர்ந்து வேலைசெய்தால் பயிரிடுவோர்களுக்கு இவ்வித சாமான்களில் திறமானவைகள் கலபமாயும் குறைந்த விலைக்கும் அகப்படக்கூடும்.

திருப்பூரில் நடைபெற்றமாடுகள் காட்சி (The Tirupur Cattle Show).—கோயம்புத்தூரில் ஜூன்மாதம் 12-வது சென்னை ரொவனியூ போர்டு மெம்பர் என். மாக்மிக்கேல் அவர்களால் அவ்லூர் வியவஸாயச் சங்கத்தாரால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட மாடுகள் காட்சி திறக்கப்பட்டது. கோயம்புத்தூர் வியவஸாயச் சங்கம் சென்ற 20-வது வருஷம் கச் சிறந்த வேலையைச் செய்துவருகிறது. ம-ள-ா-பூட் வெள்ளிங்கிரி கவுண்டர் அதற்குக் காரியதரிசியாக விருந்துகொண்டு வருகிறார். ஜலகஷ்டமிருப்பதால் காட்சிக்கு மாடுகள் குறைவாக வந்திருந்தன. ஆனபோதிலும் திறமானவை மாடுகள் வந்திருந்தன. கைத்தொழில் காட்சியில் பருத்தி வகுப்பு வியவஸாய இலாகாவின் டிப்பி டைரெக்டரின் பார்வையிலிருந்தது. பருத்தி சாகுபடி விஷயங்களும், அதற்கு வரும் நோய்களும் நிரூபிக்கப்பட்டன. விளக்குக்காட்சிகளுடன் உபநியாஸங்கள் செய்யப்பட்டன. மிஸ்டர். கே. டி. பால் கிராமோத்தாரண விஷயங்களைக் குறித்துச் சிறந்த உபநியாஸத்தைச் செய்தார்.

திருவான்கூர் சமஸ்தானத்தில் கல்வி விஷயம் (Education in Travancore).—1919-ம் வருஷத்திலிருந்து 1924-ம் வருஷம் வரையில் பிரிடிஷ் இந்தியாவில் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் படிக்கும் மாணவரின் 'சங்கியை ஜனத்தொகையில் 100-க்கு 3½ இருந்து 100-க்கு 5½ ஆக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. திருவான்கூரிலோ பிள்ளைகளில் 100-க்கு 31 பெயர்களாகவும் பெண்களில் 100-க்கு 33 பெண்களாகவும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் படிக்கிறார்கள்.

ஒரு திறமான சுதேசபாஷையில் வியவஸாய போதனை செய்கிற பள்ளிக்கூடம் (A Successful Agricultural School).—பொம்பாய் இராஜதானியில் தேவஹொசூரில் ஒரு சுதேசபாஷையில் போதனை செய்கிற வியவஸாயப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் நடைபெறுவதைப்பற்றி மிகவும் சந்தோஷிக்கிறோம். இப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் வருஷம்தோறும் 25 பெயர்கள் பயிற்சிசெய்யப்படுகிறார்கள். தேர்ச்சியடைந்தவர்களில் வெகுபெயர்கள் 500 ஏக்கரங்களிற்கு மேல்பட்ட நிலங்களைப் பயிர் செய்கிறார்கள். 1919 இல் தேர்ச்சியடைந்த மாணவர் ஒருவர் 50-ஏக்கர நிலத்தைச்சாகுபடி செய்துகொண்டு ஆரம்பித்தார்.

அவருக்கு அப்பொழுது கடன் 1000 ரூபாயிருந்தது இப்பொழுது பழைய கடனைத்தீர்த்து மேலே 2000 ரூபாய்ப் பணத்தையும் சம்பாதித்திருக்கிறார். பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் வியவஸாயிக்குக் கடன் களைத்தீர்க்க வழிகளும், தனம் சேர்க்கும் வழிகளும், இதர தொழில்களும் கற்பிக்கப் படுகின்றன. சில தேர்ச்சியடைந்த மாணவர்கள் பயிர்த்தொழிலோடு நசுவையும், மாட்டுவிருத்தித் தொழிலையும் அப்பியலிக்கிறார்கள்.

கூட்டுறவு இலாகா (The Co-operative Movement).—வியவஸாயிகளின் அறிவடையான தானியங்களின் விற்பனைக்காக ஏற்படும் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களின் பொருளுதவி நிமித்தம் சென்னை கவர்ன்மெண்டார் ஒரு லக்ஷ ரூபாயை சிலவழிக்க உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறார்கள். 25000 ரூபாய் இவ்வருஷ திட்டத்தில் பகுத்து வைக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த நிதியிலிருந்து கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும் தொகைகள் தானியங்களைச் சேகரித்துக் கொட்டி வைப்பதற்கு களஞ்சியங்களும் கிடங்குகளும் கட்டப்படுவதில் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படும்.

இத்தலதேசத்திய மந்திரி அறுபவமுள்ள வியவஸாய (The Italian Premier as a practical farmer).—இத்தலதேசத்தியமந்திரியாகிய முஸ்ஸோலினி பென்பவர் பார்லி. என்னும் ஊருக்கு அருகே ஒரு ஸ்தலத்தை தானே பயிர் செய்து அதிக மாகுலையடைந்து வியவஸாயப் பந்தயத்தில் பரிசுகளை அடைகிறார்.

நியூஜீலண்டில் காட்டுவீஷயம். (Newzealand and Forestry).—நியூஜீலண்டு தேசத்தின் மந்திரியானவர் ராஜாங்கக் கன்பரன் சில் பேசும்பொழுது சென்ற 6 வருஷகாலமாக அந்த தேசத்தின் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் காடுகளை பரிபாலனம் செய்ததில் ஒரு லக்ஷம் ஏக்கரங்களில் போத்துகளுர், செடிகளும் நடப்பட்டனவென்றும் சென்ற வருஷத்தில் 50 லக்ஷம் மரங்கள் விருகஷங்களை நட்டு வளர்ப்பவர்களுக்கு விற்கப்பட்டனவென்றும், இன்னுமிருக்கப்பட்ட தரிசு பூமிகளிலும் மரங்கள் நடப்பட்டவேண்டுமென்றும் கூறுகிறார்.

நம்முடைய புதிய வைசிராய் (Our New Viceroy).—இர்லின் பிரபு அவர்கள் குடியான ஜனங்களைப் புழங்குவதைப்பற்றி "பர்மிங்காம் போஸ்டு" பத்திரிகை மிக புஷ்ட்சியாகப் பேசுகிறது. சிறப்புவாய்ந்த மஹாகனம்பொருந்திய நமது வைலிராய் அவர்கள் நம்முடைய தேசத்தில் ஒவ்வொருவராலும் புதுமப்படுகிறார். தானே வியவஸாயி யாதையால் குடியானவர்களிடத்தில் நன்றாய் பொழங்கி அவர்களுடைய கஷ்டங்களை யறிகிறார். அவர் இவ்விதமாய் அடையும் அநுபவம் விசாரணை சபை வேலைபை முடித்து ரிபோர்டையனுப்பினவுடன் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் கைகொள்ளவேண்டிய வியவஸாய விருத்தி முயற்சிகளை ஏற்படுத்துவதில் உபயோகப்படும்.

உணவும் நோயும். (Food and disease).—லிவர்பூல் மரக்கறி உணவுப் பத்திரிகையில் எழுதுகையில் டாக்டர் அலிசன் பின்வருமாறு கூறுகிறார்:—

பழங்களையும் கொட்டைகளையும் ஜனங்கள் பிரதான உணவு ஆனபின்னர் பழித்துவிட்டு தங்களுக்கு நேரிடும் உபாதிகள் அனாவக

సేవ అపారముగనున్నది. ఈకార్యము అతిభారమైనది. ఎక్కువ బాధ్యతలతో నిండియున్నది. ఇందులకుగాను మాపల్లెటూళ్ల సోదరులు అన్ని రీతుల తోడ్పడవలయును. తామనుదినము నెవరొక్కను గ్రామపరిస్థితులను గురించి మాకు తెలుపుచు, మమ్మిమహాకార్యమును చక్కగా నెరవేర్చుటకు నిరంతరము తోడ్పడవలయును. సోదరులు ఆంగ్లమున తమ అనుభవములను, అభిప్రాయములను తెలుపుట కష్టతరమని మాకు తెలియును. అందులకే దేశభాషలో సైతము, వారికొరకే ప్రత్యేకముగా నీపత్రికను నడపుచున్నాము. సోదరులు దీనిని తమ పత్రికగ భావించి, తమ మాతృభాషలోనే వ్యాసములను, ఉత్తరములను వ్రాయుచుండవలయునని కోరుచున్నాము. ఇందులకు ఆంధ్రదేశమున గ్రామ పునర్నిర్మాణోద్యమమున అభిమానముగల మిత్రులు, ఆమహాద్యమమున తమ జీవితము నంతయు ధారపోయుచు కృతార్థులైన సోదరులు, ఈ మాసేవకు తోడ్పడుదురని నమ్ముచున్నాము.

మా పత్రికా నిర్వహణమును చక్కగా కొనసాగించుటకు, మా సోదరదేశీయులేగాక, కేంద్రప్రభుత్వమువారును, బొంబయి, బంగాళ, సింహళ మధ్యపరగణాల ప్రభుత్వములవారును, అమెరికా సంయుక్త రాష్ట్రముల వ్యవసాయిక, ఆరోగ్యశాఖలవారును, మాకుకావలసిన పరికరములన్నియు నిచ్చి యెంతయు తోడ్పడియున్నారు. వారికెంతయు కృతజ్ఞతను కనబరచుచు, ముందును సైతము తమసహాయ సంపత్తిని, మా పత్రికాసంపాదనమున కొనంగి, మా కార్యమును నిర్విఘ్నముగా జగువుటకు అవకాశముల నిత్తురని నమ్ముచున్నాము.

మా పత్రిక చక్కగా మాపల్లెటూళ్ల సోదరులకు సేవచేయవలయునన్న, క్రిందటి సంవత్సరమునకన్నను ఎక్కువగ విస్తరించవలయును. ఇందులకు మాపాఠకులు తోడ్పడి, పత్రికనుగురించి, తమ ఇరుగుపొరుగు వారలకు, బంధుమిత్రాదులకు, తెలిసినపత్రిక నందరిచేతను పోషింపబడుట కవకాశ ముండగలదు. ఇక గ్రామపునర్నిర్మాణోద్యమమున పని చేయు పంచాయతీలవారికి, సహకారపరపతి సంఘములవారికిని, విద్యా శాఖవారికిని, మా ప్రార్థనను నివేదించుట అనవసరము. వారు మాకు అన్నిరీతుల తోడ్పడి, గ్రామపునర్నిర్మాణమున పనిచేయు తమసాంఘిక లందరిచేతులలో నీపత్రిక నుంచుటకు తగిన యేర్పాటులుచేసిన మేము ధన్యులము. మాపత్రిక, ఆర్థికబాధల నేమాత్రము నెదుర్కొనక, నిర్విఘ్నముగ, తన విధ్యుక్తధర్మమును నెరవేర్చు గలుగును.

భగవానుని కరుణాకటాక్షమువలన మాయాశయములన్నియు నిర్విఘ్నముగా కొనసాగుగాత ! సమస్త ప్రజలును సుఖోపేతులై పరిలైదరుగాత !

ఓం సర్వేనై సుఖనస్సంతు | సర్వేసంతు నిరామయాః |

సర్వేభద్రాణి పశ్యంతు | నకశ్చిత్ దుఃఖభాగ్యవేత్ ||

ఓం శాంతిః శాంతిః శాంతిః.

Rural Reconstruction by Co-operative Agency

గ్రామ పునర్నిర్మాణోద్యమము

సహకారోద్యమమేదని తోడ్పడగలదు?

[ప్రచారకులు తెలిసికొనుటలసిన కొన్ని విషయములు

(రావుబహదరు, ఏ. వేదాచలయ్యరుగారు.)

గ్రామజీవితమును నేటికిష్ట సమస్యలనండి చక్కపరచుటకు గ్రామ పునర్నిర్మాణోద్యమముకన్న మించిన ఉద్యమము ఏదియు లేదని చెప్పవచ్చును. ఈవిషయమున చేయవలసిన పని అనేక బాధ్యతలతో నిండియున్నది. ఈయద్యమమున పనిచేయు వారివిషయమును చక్కగా గమనించిన యెడల ఎంతయు సేవచేయగలరు.

గ్రామ పునర్నిర్మాణమున గ్రామస్థులందరు తమజీవిత పరిస్థితులను చక్కబరచుకొని, సుఖివంతులై యుండుటకు అన్నిరీతుల అవకాశముండగలదు. దీనికిగాను గ్రామస్థులందరియొక్కయు సహాయసంపత్తి యుండవలయును. ఒక్కొక్కసారి, స్వలాభమును, గ్రామాభివృద్ధికి త్యజించుటకు సైతము సంసిద్ధులై యుండవలయును. సహకార పరపతి యుద్యమము నేడు గ్రామజనులలో కొంతవరకు ప్రచారములోనున్నను, అది యీసమస్యలను పరిష్కరించుట కంతగ తోడ్పడకున్నది. సహకారోద్యమము, చేయబూనిన పనులకన్న నెక్కువపనులను గ్రామవాసులు కొనసాగించు కొనవలసియున్నది.

అన్నిటిలో గ్రామస్థులను నేడు ఎదుర్కొనుననుస్యలు త్రాగుడు, గ్రామతగవులు, మరామత్తులు, కూలిభత్యములు, విద్య, వైద్య సహాయము, మొదలగునవి. ఇవి అన్నియు అందరికిని సంబంధించినవి. వీనిని నిర్బంధముచేయుటచేత, ఏమాత్రమును సంతృప్తిపంతులముగ కొనసాగించజాలము. అందరును, వీని పరిష్కారమువలన తమకుగలుగు

లాభములను చక్కగా గ్రహించి, స్వతఃసహాయములను పనిచేసి, అన్నియు సక్రమముగా చక్కబడగలడు. గ్రామపుష్కారణమున పనిచేయు ప్రచారకులందఱు, ఈనమస్కరణ సమాధిమహా మహిమ కురిగి పండినవలయును.

ఇందుకు గురించి నోటికి పనిచేసిన యువకులము చక్కగా పాటసాగగలదో ఇందు చర్చించవలసివచ్చింది!

1. ఆర్థిక సమస్య : పక్షిటిలో ముఖ్యమైనది ఆర్థిక సమస్య. ప్రజల ఇబ్బందినే తొలగించుటకు పూనకొనవలయును. సహకారసంఘములు, ఈవిషయమున జనులకు 10 సంవత్సరముల వాయిదాల లోపుగా అప్పున తీర్చుచున్నది, పైకమున, పరపతిసంఘములు అప్పుగ నిచ్చుచున్నవి. జనులు అప్పులు చెల్లించులోపుగా, వారు డబ్బున తీర్చుటకు గల సామర్థ్యతే పక్షిటిగనన్నదో కనుగొనుటకు కొంతవరకు మనము ప్రయత్నించు చేతనవలయును. వ్యవసాయమునలన సాధారణముగా రైతులకు ప్రతిసంవత్సరమును కాలముననుసరించి చెప్పబడిన వడ్డీరేటు. ఈకాలానికి కాలపరిమితుల పరిధిలోని మారుమూలము. అందువలన రైతులకు సంవత్సరమున కెంతో ఆదాయము వచ్చుచున్నదో ముందుగా మనము పరిశీలించవలయును. వీనివలన అతడు ఎంతవరకు తన అప్పును తీర్చుటకు శక్తవచ్చునో నడకొనవచ్చును.

రైతులకు పొట్టపోలమున్నవన కొనడము. దానివలన రూ. 1000లు ఊహించుకొనుట. సంఘములకు రూ. 500లు రూ. 1000లు ఊహించుకొనుట. అప్పుడు అతడు వడ్డీరేటు సంవత్సరమునకు రూ. 56-14-0లున, అసలు మొత్తముక్రింద రూ. 500లు, అప్పుగా, రూ. 96-14-0 ఇతడు నుండి యీయవలయును. అతని భూమిమీద సంవత్సరమునకు రూ. 1000 కన్నన ఎక్కువ పరుబడి యుండజాలదు. అప్పుడు పక్షిటిలో సరేడు బాకీనామదా మొత్తము రూ. 56-14-0లు చెల్లించి, తనకుటుంబపోషణ మేరకు చేసికొనగలదో మనము కొంతవరకు కాలోచించవలయును. ఈపాటి పగుబడిగల రైతులు తమ అప్పును 10 సంవత్సరముల లోపుగా చెల్లించజాలరు. వాయిదాకాలమును 30 సం॥లకుగాని, అంతకుమించిన కాలమునకుగాని, పెచ్చించిన, రైతు లనబుణభారమును నిర్వాహకముగా తీర్చుకొనగలడు. రైతులకు భూమిమీదనేకాక, ఇతరత్రా పైత మేమూత్రమైన వరుబడినచ్చ మార్గమున్ను, ఈ అప్పును నియమితకాలమున తీర్చుకొనటకు వీలుండును.

సాధారణముగా అప్పునిచ్చువారు భూమినే లేకా బెట్టుకొని డబ్బునిచ్చుచుండుట మనము చూచుచున్నామగదా! రైతుయొక్క కష్టనిష్ఠరముల నాతడు చూడకు. తన అప్పుమొత్తము మరల కాక పోయిన, దానినిలువతో సమానమగు భూమి తనకు నిలుచునని మాత్రము ఋణదాత తలచి తనవనికీ పూనుకొనును. పరపతిసంఘములవారు ఇటులకాక, రైతు లనబుణభారము వలన జీవించుచు లెగుడబ్బును, నియమిత కాలములలో చెల్లించుటకు వీలుండునట్టి అనకాశముల నిచ్చుచుండును. కావున ఎక్కువ పెట్టుబడిపెట్టి రైతులకు అన్నియు సహాయము చేయగలవారే కావున వారు ఈవిషయమున ప్రయత్నింపక ఆదాయమును శ్రద్ధతోగమనించి, అతని ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులను చక్కజేయుటకు తోడ్పడవలయును.

2. రైతు ఆదాయాభివృద్ధి : ఊరిక రైతుయొక్క అప్పులను తీర్చుటకు సహాయము చేయుటతో సహకార పరపతి సంఘములు తృప్తిపడకూడదు. దీనివలన వారు అతని ఆదాయమును పెంపుచేయుట కే మాత్రమును అనకాశముండజాలదు. రైతుయొక్క వ్యవసాయపు పనులు ఫలవంతముగా కొనసాగుటకు సహకారసంఘములు తోడ్పడవలయును. అతని గృహవ్యవహారములను సైతము, నిర్వహించుకొనటకు తోడ్పడవలయును. ఈపనిని నేడు సంఘములు పూనకొనుచుండుచున్నవి. ఊరికిని తోడ్పడినగాని, రైతు ఋణములను తీర్చించి, అతని ఆర్థికాభివృద్ధిని చక్కజేయకలరు. అప్పుడుగాని, యీసంఘములు సజముగా అతనికి ఉపయోగకరములుగా నుండజాలవు.

3. ఇతరవృత్తులు : ఇంతటితో సహకారసంఘములు తృప్తిపడకూడదు. అతని విశ్రాంతి కాలమును, నేటివలె వ్యర్థము చేసికొనక, తగిన ఫలవంతముగా వినియోగించు కొనుటకు తగిన వృత్తులను చూపెట్టుచుండవలయును. గ్రామముల పరిస్థితుల ననుసరించి అనుకూలములగు వృత్తులెన్నియోగలవు. వానివలన, ఆదాయము లభించగలదు. వీనిలో నూలువడకుట నేతిపని, అన్ని గ్రామములలో సర్వసామాన్యములు. వీనివలన విరామకాలములలో చక్కగా పొట్టపోసికొనవచ్చును. ఇంకను ఆయా గ్రామముల కనుకూలములగు పనుల నెన్నిటినో కల్పించవచ్చును. వీనిని మనమేమాత్రమును నిర్బంధించనక్కరలేదు. తమరాబడికి అనుకూలముగానుండు ఈవృత్తులలో అనకాశమిచ్చిన వారు, తప్పక వానిని

చేయాలిగా వ్రాసినట్లు. అందువల్లనే అందుకు సమస్యలు చక్కగా అర్థమవుతున్నాయి. పెట్టుబడి మొత్తమునకు స్వయంసహాయమును చూపాలి.

1. ఋణబాధానివారణ: రైతులఋణములను తీర్చించుటకు తగినపద్ధతుల నవలంబించినగాని, ఇతర సమలేమియు, గ్రామమున చేయకూడదని, ప్రచారకులు తలంపకూడదు. వీటిని బాహుళ్యముగా ప్రస్తుతము అవలంబించుటకు కొంతకాలము వరకు కష్టతరము. ఈపద్ధతులు కొనసాగవలయునన్న అనేక ధనాగారములు బయలుదేర వచ్చును. అది యిప్పుడు నెరవేరువనిగాను. రైతులు తమఋణమును, ఎంతతొందరగా చెల్లించిన అంతలాభవంతులుగ నుండును. దీనికొరకు, తమ అనుదిన వ్యయములకుపోను, మిగిలిన సొమ్మును దాచి, తమఋణమును తగ్గించుటకు ఉపయోగించుటకు పూనుకొనుచుండ వలయును. ఇందులకు, వాటిప్రస్తుత ఆదాయమును వృద్ధిచేసి కొనుటకుగాను మనము వెంటనే తగినపద్ధతులను ఆలోచించవలయును. ఈరీతిని వచ్చు వరుంబడిని, తమ అప్పులను చెల్లించుకొనుటకుగాను సహకారసంఘమున దాచి యుంచుకొను చుండవలయును. సంఘమువారు తమకీ రీతినవచ్చు వరుమానమును ఇతరులకు బదుల్ల కిచ్చుచు, దానిమీద వచ్చువడ్డీని, రైతులెక్కకే జను కట్టుచుండవలయును. రైతు అప్పును సంఘమువారే సంప్రదించుకొని, మొత్తముమీద తీర్చివేసిన యెడల రైతు వడ్డీపోవును. తనకు, సంఘమువారు చూపుచున్న పనులలో వచ్చు వరుంబడిని క్రమేణాచెల్లించుచుండిన, అప్పును త్వరలోతీర్చి సంఘము వారి చేరుచునిలికి, తోడ్పడినవాడగును. తాను ఆర్థికముగా అన్నికష్టములను పోగొట్టుకొని, ఇతరులకు తోడ్పడినవాడగును.

భూమిని తాకాబట్టుకొని రైతుల అప్పులను పీర్చుటకు కొన్ని బ్యాంకులను త్వరలో ఏర్పరుపబోవుచున్నాను. అవి వచ్చినన, సంఘములు ఈపద్ధతి ననుసరించియే అన్నితరాలసహాయముచేసి, తోడ్పడ వచ్చును.

రైతుల ఋణములను చూచిన ఎంతయు విచారముగనగును. అందు ముఖ్యముగా కొద్దిపాటిభూములుగల రైతులుపడు అవస్థ చెప్పి నక్కరలేదు. వారు తన ఋణదాతల హస్తములనుండి విముక్తులగుటకు పడుకష్టములను అందరును కన్నులారచూచుచునే యున్నారగుదా! ఈసమస్య అతిముఖ్యమైనది. దీనినిగురించి, ఆలోచించుటకు

గ్రామ పునర్నిర్మాణోద్యమ ప్రచారకులు సర్వవిధముల తోడ్పడ వలయును.

(సంఘము)

The Royal Commission on Agriculture at Work.

వ్యవసాయ విచారణ సంఘము

(ప్రస్తుతము చేయుచున్న పని)

(టి. ఎన్. వెంకటరాముగారు, బి. ఏ., బి.ఎల్.)

పునాలో సాక్ష్యము పుచ్చుకొనిన తనసంతరము, వ్యవసాయ విచారణ సంఘమువారు 1926 సం॥ నవంబరు మొదటివారమున బొంబయికి వెడలిరి. ఇచ్చట రావుసాహెబు బి. ఎ. దేసాయిగారు కమిషనువారి యెదుట సాక్ష్యమిచ్చుచు, భారతయువకులకు వ్యవసాయ విద్యను నిర్బంధముగ నేర్పవలయుననియు, పాఠశాలలలోను, కళాశాలలలోను ఇందులకు సంబంధించిన విద్యావిధానమునకు తగిన ప్రాముఖ్యత నీయవలయుననియు నివేదించిరి. ఈకార్యము, ప్రాథమిక విద్యను మనమెప్పుడు అన్నిచోట్లను నిర్బంధముగ ప్రవేశబెట్టకమో అప్పుడే కొనసాగలదు. పంచాయతీలు గ్రామప్రజల జీవితమును చక్క చేయుటకు చాలతోడ్పడుచున్నవనియు, దేసాయిగారు రైతుల బీదరికమును పోగొట్టుటకు, వ్యవసాయముతో పాటు వడకుట, నేతపనులను రైతులు అవలంబించినవారి ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులు చక్క పడవనియు సంఘసభ్యులకు నివేదించిరి.

తనసంతరము సంఘమువారు బెంగుబూరుకు వచ్చిరి. ఇచ్చటి సాక్ష్యము చాలవరకు పట్టుపరిశ్రమకును పశువులవృద్ధికిని సంబంధించి యున్నది. ప్రభుత్వమువారి పశుశాస్త్ర నిపుణులగు విలియంస్మిత్తుగారు, పశువుల అభివృద్ధి నానాటికి తగ్గిపోవుచున్నదని నుడివిరి. పట్టుపరిశ్రమలో నిపుణులగు ఎన్. రామారావుగారు, ఆపరిశ్రమయొక్క వృద్ధినిగురించి సంఘమువారికి చాలవరకు నివేదించియుండిరి. పరిశ్రమయొక్క క్షయమును గురించియు, వృద్ధినిగురించియు, చక్కగ సభ్యులకు తెలిపిరి. ఈవిషయమున ప్రభుత్వమువారి సహాయము చాలవరకు కావలసి యుండుననిరి.

అటుతరువాత కోయంబుత్తూరునకు వచ్చిరి. అచ్చట వ్యవసాయశాఖాధికారులనేకులు కమిషను వారియెదుట సాక్ష్యమిచ్చిరి.

ఆనెట్టెనుగానిచ్చిన పాత్రము అది అమూల్యమైనదని చెప్పవచ్చును. ఇంగ్లీషు చమత్కారమును అనుకూలముగాను అనుమతించి, గ్రామస్థులకు శోధ్యమట కంగీకరించుట లేవనియు, ఇదియెంతయు విచారకరమనియు పేరుకడివెరి. పేరవాస్తవములు నిజము ప్రస్తుతమునకు మనోభావములలో తగిన మాత్రము కలిగినగాని, నేటి మూలమునందులు చక్కబడజాలవు. గ్రామస్థులకు యెక్క అభిమానులగుచి మరకురవాండ్రకు చక్కగ బోధించవలయును. ఈవిధి క్రమక్రమముగా జరుగుచుండవలయును. ప్రతిస్థానమునను చాళిధనాలయములు పోషింపబడి, వ్యవసాయసమర్థులగు ముక్కుతెను చుంకవలయునని పేరు అభిప్రాయపడుచున్నాడు. అరవరమును చోట్ల తప్ప, దేశమంతటను నిర్వహించిన విద్యను స్థాపించుట పేర కేమాత్రమును ఇష్టములేదు.

అడవులశాఖాధికారులగు టైరుమెన్ గారు ఇచ్చటనే సాక్షిమిచ్చుచు, అడవుల పాచాయము చక్కగ పనిచేయుచున్నవనియు, వీరివలన గ్రామస్థులకును, అధికారులకును పూర్వమున్నట్టి నిరోధభావము నేను పట్టించుచున్న పోయినదియు నుడిగి. గూరలు ప్రాంతము, ఈరాష్ట్రపు అడవులలో వృద్ధిచేసిన విశేషములగుండి నేటి కిదిగి కిలపరికరములను దిగుమతిచేసికొన సక్కరలేదనియు పేరుకడివెరి. కిర్నలు మకారమున గారు ఆహారపదార్థముల సమయోగమును గురించి పేరయొద్ద సాక్ష్యమిచ్చుచు, బలకరములగు పదార్థములను భుజించవలసిన ప్రజలలో నెక్కువరోగములు వ్యాపించు చున్నవని, పేరుకడివెరి. ఇచ్చట మనవాడు విస్తారముగా నుపయోగించు బియ్యము అంతయు కరమైన ఆహారపదార్థము కావనియు, అందువలననే ఎన్నియో రోగముల కది మూలకారణమగుచున్నదనియు పేరు అభిప్రాయ పడుచున్నాడు. ఇందువలననే మనదేశమున మరణముల సంఖ్య విస్తరించుచున్నది. పశువులకు తగినంత సత్తువ ఆహారముల నిచ్చుటలేదు. భూములకు సత్తువ పదార్థములను వాడుటలేదు. అందువలననే మనకు తగిన బలకరములగు వస్తువులు పేరుకడి లభించుటలేదు. ఇందున గురించి యెక్కువ పరిశోధనలు జరుగువలయునని పేరుకడిచుచున్నాడు.

తదనంతరము కమిషనువారు మదరాసుకువచ్చిరి. ఇచ్చట గైకొన బడిన సాక్ష్యమును గురించి రాజావు సందికలో చర్చించెదను.

Notes and Comments.

సంపాదకీయ వ్యాఖ్యలు

Coimbatore Forest College: కోయంబుత్తూరు ఆటవిక కళాశాల—జూలై 2-వ తేది కోయంబుత్తూరు ఆటవిక కళాశాలయొక్క వార్షికోత్సవము జయనామము జరిగినది. గాని భావనబహుళ మహమ్మదు ఉస్మానుసాయము అరవరమును అధ్యపత నహించి. గతసంవత్సరము కళాశాలయ నేటి చలుశాఖలలో నున్నతస్థానముల గడించిన వారికి బహుమతుల నిచ్చుచు, అధ్యక్షులు, సభలోనుడివిన వాక్యములు, అటవికోద్యమమున పనిచేయుచున్న వారందరను ఎన్నటికిని మరచి పోజాలరు. గాని ఉస్మానుసాయము బహుళముగాను, పూర్వము చిన్ని చిన్ని అడవుల పాలనమును ప్రభుత్వమువారు నెలొందుకాలమున, ఎన్నియోకష్టములకు లోనై యుండినచో, ప్రజల యాచరమున కేమాత్రము పాత్రములై యుండిన భావము, నేను క్రమేణ వానిని ఫారెస్టుపంచాయతులకు వశము చేయుచున్నామనియు నుడిగిరి. అంతటితో ప్రభుత్వము వారు, వానివిషయమున బాధ్యతను నహించక సహాయము నీయక నూరకొందురని అందుకూడెను. అటవిశాఖ అధికారులు అడవుల పాలనమున, కి చాటుకల వాని అన్నియుల తోడ్పడుచుండెదరనియు, పాచాయతీల నిర్వాహకులు తమను కావలసిన సహాయ సంబంధ సంగతుల ఫారెస్టు శాఖనుండియు అడవులకు జంకకుందురు గాక యనియు గతవసయ సభ్యులు నడిపిరి. తనవంతరము పెద్ద పెద్ద అడవులపాలన వీరిని నిర్వహించబడ బోవుననియు, సందు అధికారులు ఎంతవరకు ముందజ వేయబోవుననియు గాని సభ్యులు ప్రస్తావించుచు “అధికారులందరూ, కళాశాలలో తాము బడసిన శిక్షణమునంతయు ఈ మహాకార్యమునకు వినియోగింతురని తెలంచుచున్నాను. గత ఏబది సంవత్సరముల నుండియు అడవుల రక్షణలో మనము పనిచేయుచున్నాము. అధ్యపతాయము లేకనే, ఈకాలమున అధికారులు అన్ని కష్టములకోర్చి, తమబాధ్యతలను నిర్వహించియుండిరి. ఈమాన్యము పన సరించియే, మనము కార్యము తక్కువతోత్సాహముతో నిర్వహించుట మన విద్యుత్త భగ్గుము. అటవిక భాగ్యమును వృద్ధిచేయుటయే ఈవిషయమున మనము ముందుగా పూనుకొనవలసిన కార్యము. అడవులను నాశముచేయుటగాని, వీరిగానైన పేరుకడి ఆదాయము బడయవలయునని పద్ధతి, మనుకళాకార్యమున మనమెన్నటికిని తలపెట్ట

కూడదు. అడవుల సంరక్షణ వృద్ధిచేయుటకు వానిని వర్తకరీత్యా అమ్మి లాభము పొందుటకును, నునకాజధానిలో చాల అవకాశముగలదు. అడవుల కేమాత్రము నష్టమువాటిల్ల చేయక వానిని చక్కపరచి, లాభము బడయుటకు మనము పూనుకొనవలయును.

“క్రిందటి సంవత్సరమున ఇట్టిసందర్భముననే, ఈయుద్దేశమును నెరవేర్చుటకు గురించి శ్రీగవర్నరుగారు నుడివిన వాక్యములను మీలో కొందరు మరచిపోక యుండురని తలంచెదను. ఉదారస్వభావులును, ఉత్సాహవంతులునగును, గవర్నరుగారు, ఈరాజ్యాధి పతులుగనుండుట ఫార్మెంట్ శాఖవారి యదృష్టముని చెప్పవచ్చును. గవర్నరుగారు నుడివినటుల, కలప నత్వత్తిచేయు అడవులన్నియో మహారాష్ట్రములో గలవు. పూర్వమునకన్నను, వానిని చక్కగా పెంచిన, ఆదాయము చాలవరకు లభింపగలదని శ్రీవారు చెప్పిన విషయములను మీరు మరచిపోయి యుండరని తలంచెదను. అడవులను వృద్ధిచేయుట అను సమస్య చాలకష్టతరము. ఈకార్యనిర్వాహమునకు అధికారులు ఎక్కువ శక్తిసంపదను చూపవలయును. పూర్వముఁజేసిన వారికి అన్ని సమయముతోడనే, వారి కష్టములను నివారణ చేయగలము.”

ఈ వాక్యములలో గౌరవనీయ సభ్యులతో మే మేకేభవించుచున్నాము.

Planting Shade Trees; Tokyo. నీడనిచ్చు చెట్లనాటుట — టోక్యోనగరవాసులు ప్రకృతి వైభవము నానందించుటకుగాను, టోక్యోపురపాలక సంఘమువారు టోక్యోనగర బజారులలో 17,000 ల చెట్లను ఈయేడు నాటుటకు తీర్మానించిరని యంగు ఈస్తుపత్రిక వ్రాయుచున్నది. రాబోవు సంవత్సరమున చెట్ల సంఖ్య వృద్ధిచేయబడుననియు, అన్ని వీధులు చెట్లనీడలతో నుండియుండుట కపుడు వీలుండగలదనియు తెలియుచున్నది. వెంటనే ప్రాథమిక పాఠశాలలకు నంతెనలకు, పోలీసు శాలలకు చేరువన 52 తోటలను నిర్మింతురనియు, బాటసారులకు పోలీసు వారలకు వేసంగికాలమున, ఇవియెంతయు ఆనందమును కలుగ జేయుటకు వీలుండుననియు వినుచున్నాము. ఈకార్యమును నిర్వహించుటకు 16 లక్షల ఎన్నులు సాలుకు వ్యయమగునట. చెట్లను వేయుటలో లాభము లేదు. వానిని పోషించుటలో ఎంతయో బాధ్యతకలదు. మనగ్రామములలో, అజ్ఞానముచేతను, గొర్రెకాపరులచేతను, వరితినీ మంచి మంచి చెట్లు చెడగొట్ట బడుచున్నవో, ఈ అకార్యమువలన, వాని వృద్ధియేరితినీ నిర్మూలింపబడుచున్నదో అందరికిని తెలిసిన సంగతియే గదా! జపాను

వారి యీ యదృశమును సక్రమముగా కొనసాగింప బడుగాకయని నమ్ముచున్నాము.

Forests in Bombay బొంబాయి అడవులు—బొంబాయి ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రచురించిన అడవుల నివేదికమును బట్టిచూచిన గత వత్సరము అడవులవలన రూ. 75.26 లక్షలు ఆదాయము వచ్చెననియు, రూ. 41.97 లక్షలు వ్యయమయ్యెననియు తెలియుచున్నది. పూర్వపు సంవత్సరము రూ. 73.77 లక్షలు రాబడి రూ. 41.34 లక్షలు వ్యయము. ఆదాయము పూర్వము కన్నను, ఈసంవత్సరము హెచ్చటచూచిన అచ్చట అభివృద్ధిని గాంచవచ్చును. మదరాసు అడవులతో చూచినను, బొంబాయివారి పాలనము ఈవిషయమున జయప్రదముగా నున్నదని చెప్పవచ్చును. చిన్ని అడవుల పాలనములోమాత్రము బొంబాయివారు, మదరాసు పద్ధతిని అవలంబించిన ఎంతయు బాగుగ నుండగలదు. వీని పాలనమునకుగాను నియమింపబడిన పంచాయతులు చేయుచున్న పనిని ప్రస్తుతమే స్వీయించుట కష్టతరమని అచ్చటి అధికారులు నడుపుచున్నారు. సంయుక్త పరగణాలవారు చేసినటుల, బొంబాయి ప్రభుత్వము వారిక అధికారిని, చెన్నపురికి పంపి, ఇచ్చటపంచాయతీలు చేయుచున్న పనిని పరిశీలించిన ఎంతయు బాగుగ నుండునని సూచించుచున్నాము.

Panchayat Schools. పంచాయతీ పాఠశాలలు—గ్రామ పంచాయతులవారి పాలనక్రింద 500 ప్రాథమిక విద్యాలయములు నెలకొల్పబడుట కంగీకరించుచు, మదరాసు ప్రభుత్వము వారు ఉత్తరువులను పాలించి యున్నారు. ఇందునకు కావలసిన ధనమును సైతము ప్రత్యేక పరచుటకు తీర్మానించి యున్నారు. ఈ ఉత్తరువులను ఈజ్ఞాతై నెల మాసారంభమునుండి ఆచరణలోనికి బెట్టుటకు పంచాయతీల శాఖల ఇన్స్పెక్టరు జనరలుగారికి ఆజ్ఞ ఈయబడినది.

ఈ ఉత్తరువుల ననుసరించి, పాఠశాలను నెలకొల్పు తలంచు పంచాయతీవారు, గ్రామమున అన్నిజాతులవారికి అనుకూలముగ నుండు చోట పాఠశాల భవనమును కట్టి పోషించవలయును. ప్రభుత్వము వారిచ్చుధనము పాఠశాల పోషణకు చాలకపోయిన దాని కగుమిగత ఖర్చును, పంచాయతీలవారే భరించవలయును. ప్రభుత్వపు విద్యాధికారులు బడిని తగికిచేయుదురు. జిల్లావిద్యాసంఘమువారిచే అట్టి విద్యాలయము అంగీకరింపబడవలయును. వీనిలో పనిచేయు ఉపాధ్యాయుల

నేతనమున, పంచాయతీలు, వ్యవసాయములకు ప్రభుత్వము వారు కొంతధనసహాయము చేయుటకు నిశ్చయించి యున్నారు.

Rural Reconstruction Fund. గ్రామ పునర్నిర్మాణనిధి— గ్రామ పునర్నిర్మాణవ్యయము చక్కగా దేశీయతలను వ్యాపింపజేయుటకుగాను గాని రంగవార్షి ముదిలి పురుగున ప్రత్యేకనిధి నొకదాని నీనాధ్య విస్తించియున్నది. దీనివల్ల ప్రదేశములను ప్రత్యేకపరచి, వానిలో పునర్నిర్మాణవ్యయమును బహువిధముగా వ్యాపించుటకును, గ్రామముల మార్గము, పునర్నిర్మాణము, తోడ్పడుటకును, ఇందునకు సంబంధించిన విజ్ఞులనుచుచు, పునర్నిర్మాణమును ఈసంఘము పూనుకొనను. త్రిపురనాథ మొదటియగుగాను అధ్యక్షులుగను, డి. కె. తీలాంగుగాను కార్యదర్శులుగనుండి, ఈసంఘములనుకొనసాగింతురు. ఈయుద్దమమున ఇందుకు ముఖ్య పనిచేయుచున్న కె. టి. పాలుగారును, వి. వెంటిటసుబ్బయ్యగారును, డాక్టరు నాగన్నగారుగాను ఈసంఘమున సభ్యులుగనుండి తోడ్పడుటకు. సంఘకార్యములు సత్వరముగ కొనసాగుటకును, త్రిపురనాథ మొదటియగుగాను ఇందు ముఖ్యులుగ నున్న పాతలము పంట మా. 5000ల పంటల తమ జీతమునండి యిచ్చుటకు తీర్మానించిరి. ఈ పాతలకార్యమునకు త్రిపురనాథ యుగము ప్రతిపాదనములు, ఇతర దాతలకందిరిన మార్గదర్శకుల కీర్తికైయున్నది. వారు యుద్ధమున నిర్వహణముగా కొనసాగుగాతయని కోరుచున్నాము.

Village Panchayats and Agricultural Works. గ్రామ పంచాయతీలు, వ్యవసాయము— పునర్నిర్మాణమున గ్రామపంచాయతీలు, వ్యవసాయ సంబంధములగు పనిముట్లను, పిత్తులను, ఎగువులను, ఆయుర్గ్రామ పరిస్థితుల కనుగుణ్యములగు వానిని, కొని విక్రయించుటకు ఏర్పాట్లు చేయబడుచున్నవి. పంచాయతీలవారికి ఈకార్యమును సహకారసంఘముల తోడ్పడుటతో ప్రోత్సహముగ నిర్వహించిన యెడల, పైతాంగమున కెంతయునోడ్పడిన వారిగురురు. సవీన పద్ధతుల ననుసరించి పైతాంగ వ్యవసాయపుష్కల కొనసాగించుటకు వారిల కెంతయో అనుసరిమున, ఉత్సాహమును కలిగించిన వారిగురురు.

Agriculture in the Punjab. పంజాబు వ్యవసాయము.— పంజాబు రాష్ట్రపు వ్యవసాయ సభాధ్యక్షులు ప్రచురించిన నివేదికను బట్టిచూచిన ఆప్రాంతము, వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధిలో చాలవరకు

ప్రచారము జరిగినదని తెలిసికొనవచ్చును. సవీనపద్ధతుల ననుసరించి, యేయేతని వ్యవసాయమును చక్కగ చేయవచ్చునో చూపుటకు వ్యవసాయ శాఖోద్యోగులు, ప్రతిగ్రామమునకు, వెడలుచు, అన్ని విషయములను గ్రామస్థులకు ప్రదర్శించుచున్నారు. గ్రామస్థుల భూములలోనే, ఏయేతని నూరినపద్ధతుల నవలంబించవచ్చునో, పిత్తుల వేసియు, పనిముట్లను వాడీయు చూపించుచున్నారు. దున్నుటలో పందెములను పెట్టి, సవీనపద్ధతుల ప్రచారము చేయబడిన నాగళ్లను, గలిచినవారికి బహుమతిగ నిచ్చుచున్నారు. సినిమాయంత్రమును ప్రతి గ్రామమునకు తీసికొనిపోవుచు, వ్యవసాయపువృద్ధిని గురించి యెంతయు ప్రచారము చేయుచున్నారు. మనదేశమున ఇట్టిపద్ధతుల నవలంబించుటలో పంజాబురాష్ట్రమే ప్రధానముని చెప్పవచ్చును. ఎరువు నేరీతినిచేర్చుట, చీడలను ఏతేని నిర్మూలముచేయట, గడ్డిని ఏరీతిని తీసి వేయుట ఎటుకలను ఏతేని నాశముచేయట మొదలగు విషయములును ఈప్రచారమున ప్రజలకు తెలియజేయబడుచున్నవని వినుచున్నాము. ఇట్టిప్రచారములవలన ప్రజలకు, అందుముఖ్యముగ పైతాంగమునకు ఎంతయు లాభప్రదముగ నుండగలనని నమ్ముచున్నాము.

Tirupar Cattle Show. తిరుపూరు పశువులసంత— గత నెల 14-న తేదీని రిపన్యూబాడ్డు ప్రధానసభ్యులగు మెకోమై కిలు. సి. ఎస్. గారు తిరుపూరు పశువులసంతను, పారిశ్రామిక ప్రదర్శనమును ప్రారంభించిరి. ఈసంతను, ప్రదర్శనమును, కోయాబుత్తూరు వ్యవసాయకసంఘమువారు గత 20 సంవత్సరములను డియు అత్యంత జయప్రదముగ నిర్వహించుచు, వ్యవసాయోద్యమమున కెంతయు తోడ్పడుచున్నారు. వాతావరణ పరిస్థితులవలన ఈసంతసర్వమున సంతకు పశువులంత యెక్కువగ రాకున్నను, వచ్చిన వానిలో శ్రేష్ఠతమును క్రిందటి సంవత్సరముల వానికంటే నేమాత్రమును తీసిపోజాలవని వినుచున్నాము. పారిశ్రామిక ప్రదర్శనమున, ప్రత్తిపరిశ్రమ శాఖ చక్కగా నిర్వహింపబడినది. ఈశాఖను నిర్వహించిన వ్యవసాయపు డిప్యూటీ డైరెక్టరుగారు సవీన పద్ధతుల ననుసరించి యేతని ప్రత్తిపంటను పెంచవచ్చునో నిరూపించుచు, అందరికిని చూపెట్టెయిండిరి. ప్రత్తిపరిశ్రమలో నిపుణులగు అధికారులు కొందరు పంటలకు చీడతేరితనివచ్చి పంటల నాశము చేయించుడునో చూపియుండిరి. ఇతర అధికారులు, మాజీకురాంతరు ఉపన్యాసముల ననేకములనిచ్చిరి. ఆసందర్భమున కె. టి. పాలుగారు గ్రామపున

ప్రభుత్వమునకు గురించి చక్కని యుక్తి వ్యాసమిచ్చి, అందరిలోను అత్యంత తోత్సాహమును కలుగజేయుచుండిరి.

Education in Travancore. తిరువాన్కూరు విద్యాభివృద్ధి - విద్యానివేషమున తిరువాన్కూరు రాజ్యము ఇందర రాష్ట్రముల కిన్న ముందుజేయుట ఎంతయు నావశ్యకము. ఇందరు జేక్షీవిలి యమ్మగారు దెయిలిహాగాల్లో వ్రతీకి కుడునా గురించి వ్రాయుచు, 1919-1924 సం॥ లలో బ్రిటిష్ ఇండియాలో చిగునకొన్ని నాటి సంఖ్య 3.36 నుండి 5.77 నకు పెంచబడియు, విని యీతినే చదువుచుండిన, విద్యానంతరసంఖ్య నునవారలో పెట్టి ఎగుట కి ధముము 500 సం॥లకు పైగ సగుననియు, తిరువాన్కూరు రాజ్యము సంగతిచూచిన, అచ్చట, పరిస్థితులెంతయు చక్కగా నున్నవనియు నుడువుచున్నారు. అచ్చట నూటికి 31 మంది బాలురును కిరీ నరు బాలికలను బడులలో చదువు చున్నారని వీరు వచించుచున్నారు. భారతీయుల కేమాత్రము బాధ్యత లేనట్టి నావికారక్షణమునకు భారతదేశము ఎంతయోధనమును చెల్లించుటకు వీలున్నది. కాని, తనబిడ్డల చదువుపైషయమున ధనమును, వ్యయముచేసికొనుట కెట్టిస్వాతంత్ర్యమును లేదు. అమెరికాలో భారతీయుల బిడ్డలను స్వాధీనముచేసికొని వృద్ధికితెచ్చుట కొకయద్యమము బయలుదేరి యున్నదని వినుచున్నాము. మన అసహాయతవలన ఇట్టి యద్యమములు బయలుదేరుటలో లిప్పిమియున్నది ?

A Successful Agricultural School. వ్యవసాయ విద్యాలయము-బొంబయి రాష్ట్రమునందలి ధార్వారు మండలమున, షిక్లిగ్రామమున, వ్యవసాయ విద్యాలయము ఒకటి నెలకొల్పబడి యున్నదనియు, అందు విద్యావిధానమంతయు, దేశభాషలో గరవబడుచున్నదనియు, వినుట కెంతయు సంతసించుచున్నాము. ఈవిద్యాలయము గత 14 సం॥ల నుండియు పనిచేయుచు, వ్యవసాయకులలో సంతయు పనిచేయుచున్నది. ఇందు శిక్షితులైన విద్యార్థులు వ్యవసాయవృత్తినే అవలంబించుచు, తమ శీక్షణమును కార్యరూపమున బెట్టుచు, తోడ్పడుచున్నారు. 1919 సం॥న ఈవిద్యాలయమునుండి నాటి తేనె యవకుడొకడు 50 ఎకరముల భూమిని, ఏబదియెద్దల సాయమున సాగుబడిచేయుటకు మొదలుబెట్టి, వెయ్యి రూపాయల తనబాకీసంతయుచెల్లించి రెండువేల రూపాయలను, బ్యాంకి లోపెట్టుకొన గలిగెను. ఇంకొకరు తనబాకీలన్నిటిని తీర్చి, వెయ్యిరూపాయలను కూడ బెట్టుకొనగలిగెను. గృహపరిశ్రమ లనేకములను, వ్యవ

సాయవృత్తితో బాటుగైకొనుచు, కొంతలాభమును, వీరు గడించగలిగిరి. నేతపని అందరిలోను సామాన్యమైనది, కొందరు విద్యార్థులు పశువుల పోషణపనికి బూనుకొనియున్నారు.

Co-operative Movement. సహకారోద్యమము-మదరాసు ప్రభుత్వమువారు, సహకారసంఘములు తనసభ్యులయొక్క పొలములలో నుత్పత్తియగు ధాన్యములనుకొని, అమ్ముటకును వారల కప్పు నిచ్చుటకును తగిన అనుకూలములను కలుకజేయుటకు గాను, ఒక లక్ష రూపాయలవరకు పెట్టుబడి సంఘములకు బెట్టుటకు తీర్మానించుకొని, ఉత్తరువులను జారీచేసియున్నారు. ఈసంవత్సరపు ఆదాయవ్యవస్థికలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఇందులకుగాను రూ. 25,000లు ప్రత్యేకపరచి యున్నారు. మిగతా మొత్తము రాబోవు రెండు సంవత్సరములలో ప్రత్యేకపరచబడును. ఈమొత్తము, ధాన్యపుకొట్లను కట్టుటకు విని యోగింపబడును. ఇట్టికొట్లలోనే సభ్యులనుండి కొనబడిన ధాన్యమును సహకారసంఘములనా రుంచెదరు. అప్పును తీసికొనుటలోను దానిని తీర్చుటలోను, సంఘములు కొన్నినియచుముల సనుసరించ వలసియుండును.

Bombay Agricultural Show. బొంబయి వ్యవసాయ ప్రదర్శనము.—బొంబయి గవర్నరుగారు పునాలో జరుగబడిన వ్యవసాయ ప్రదర్శనమును ప్రారంభించుచు ఇచ్చిన యుపన్యాసములోని భాగములను మాసాకు లింతకుముందే చదివియుందురని తలంచెదము. ఈప్రదర్శక నివేదికమును, వ్యవసాయ శాఖాధ్యక్షులగు డాక్టరు హోర్ట్ల మానుగారు ప్రచురించుచు, వ్యవసాయదారులు, తీరికకాలములో నవలంబించుటకు గృహపరిశ్రమల సత్యంతోత్సాహముతో అవలంబించుచున్నారని, అందు ప్రస్తావించియున్నారు. ఇది యెంతయు శుభప్రదమని చెప్పవచ్చును. మనరైతుల కష్టములన్నియు, ఇట్టి చిన్న పరిశ్రమల నవలంబించుటలోనే తప్పక తీరునని చెప్పనక్కర లేదుగదా! డాక్టరు హోర్ట్లమానుగారు నుడివినటుల, ఈవిషయమునకు ఇకముందు ఎక్కువ ప్రాధాన్యమియబడునని నమ్ముచున్నాము.

Sir Habbibullah Bahadur సర్ హబిబుల్లా బహదరు గారు: ప్రభుత్వ సభ్యులగు సర్ హబిబుల్లా సాహేబు బహదరుగారు ఈమధ్య నక్షిణాఫ్రికా భారతీయుల కష్టములను నివారణజేయుటకుగాను చేసిన సేవను ప్రశంసించుచు శ్రీచక్రవర్తిగారు వారికి కే. సి. ఐ. యి. బిరుదమునిచ్చి గౌరవించినందులకు సంతసించుచున్నాము. శ్రీహబిబుల్లా

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80 வருஷக்காலமாக சென்னையிலே சிறப்பு வாய்ந்த ஆயிரக்கணக்கான நற்சாஷிப்பத்திரங்கள் பெற்று, தினசரி லெட்டர்களால் புகழ்பெற்று, அன்றாடம் தூற்றுக்கணக்கான பார்சல்களைக் கொல் ஏஜண்டுகள் தினந்தோறும் மெயிலில் பெற்று, ஜில்லா, தாலுக்கா, டவுன், கிராமம் முதல் குக்கிராமங்களிலும் கொண்டாடி, அசல் சேப்ரோல் வாடை, அசல்பசுமநெய் மணம், குளிரந்த குணம், இன்புறும் காரம், பவுன் நிறம் இவ்வைந்தும் ஒருங்கே அமையப் பெற்று, நமது ஏஜண்டுகளுக்கு நற்கியாதி தந்து வியாபாரிகளுக்கு நற்பெயரளித்து உபயோகப்படுத்திய கனவான்களுக்கு மனோபீஷ்டம் தந்து இந்தியாவில் ஏராளமாக செலவாகிவருவது எது? எங்கள் அசல் ஷண்முகம் பட்டணம் பொடியே. இனிமேலாவது ஏமாந்து போகாமல் எங்கள் அசல் ஷண்முகம் பொடியை வாங்கி உபயோகப்படுத்தி இன்புறுங்கள்.

டாக்டர். ஆர். கே. பரிமள முக்குத்தாள்.

இதனால் ஜலதோஷம், ஒற்றைத்தலைவலி, மண்டைக்குத்தல், உன்பட கண்டத்திற்கு மேற்பட்ட 103 சகல வியாதிகள் வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் கண்டிக்கப் படு மென்பதில் சந்தேகமே கிடையாது. காலண சாதா மூக்குத் (TJS No) இந்தத் துள் இரண்டோரு சிட்டிகை மாத்திரம் கலந்தால் தான் R for 1927, சுகந்தமாய்விடும்.

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