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RURAL INDIA

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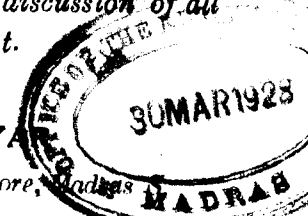
(JOURNAL OF THE MADRAS FOREST PANCHAYATS)

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

EDITED BY

A. SWAMINATHA AIYAR

Office.—No. 9 Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras



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JANUARY, 1928.

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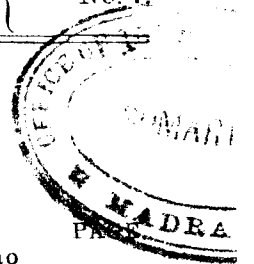
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Sun.	1	8 15 22 29	Sun.	...	5 12 19 26	Sun.	...	4 11 18 25
Mon.	2	9 16 23 30	Mon.	...	6 13 20 27	Mon.	...	5 12 19 26
Tues.	3	10 17 24 31	Tues.	...	7 14 21 28	Tues.	...	6 13 20 27
Wed.	4	11 18 25 ...	Wed.	...	1 8 15 22 29	Wed.	...	7 14 21 28
Thur.	5	12 19 26 ...	Thur.	...	2 9 16 23 ...	Thur.	...	1 8 15 22 29
Fri.	6	13 20 27 ...	Fri.	...	3 10 17 24 31	Fri.	...	2 9 16 23 30
Sat.	7	14 21 28 ...	Sat.	...	4 11 18 25 ...	Sat.	...	3 10 17 24 31
APRIL			MAY			JUNE		
Sun.	1	8 15 22 29	Sun.	...	5 12 19 26	Sun.	...	3 10 17 24
Mon.	2	9 16 23 30	Mon.	...	6 13 20 27	Mon.	...	4 11 18 25
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Sat.	7	14 21 28 ...	Sat.	...	4 11 18 25 ...	Sat.	...	2 9 16 23 30
JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER		
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OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER		
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Democratisation of Village Administration

BY

RAO BAHADUR A. VEDACHALA IYAR,

Retired Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

During the pre-British days, the village administration was carried on by the village Panchayat in each village with a headman, hereditary or elected, but the Panchayat members were all elected by all males who had attained majority and who were residents in the village. The headman was the executive of the Panchayat and was employed by Government to collect Government dues. The Panchayat supervised irrigation, maintenance of irrigation work, settled boundary disputes, civil disputes, and criminal cases, paid attention to sanitation, education, medical aid, controlled the maintenance of religious institutions and formed a democratic representative link in village administration between the rural residents and the State.

(2) The advent of the British Government changed the character of village administration and it arranged for the various activities being supervised by paid staff from the State. Hence the formation of the Land Revenue Department, which worked up all branches of administration, criminal law, settlement of land disputes, recording transfers of land and of rights to land, irrigation, transport, sanitation and health. In fact the collector of a District became the Governor of that District in regard to all activities of the State for the village administration.

(3) The Revenue Department suffered in administrative efficiency owing to the heavy duties and responsibilities cast upon it as they had to be discharged by paid departmental agency which had no adequate knowledge of the actual conditions of each locality nor a higher conception of the duties it was called upon to perform.

Gradually devolution of the various functions of the Revenue Department took place by the constitution of specialised branches which were given the necessary power and provided with funds

by the Central Government. We had the following departments:

- (1) Land Revenue with a combination of magistracy work;
- (2) Postal;
- (3) Medical;
- (4) Registration;
- (5) Salt;
- (6) Abkari;
- (7) Education;
- (8) Local Self Government—Transport, etc.;
- (9) Ecclesiastical.

Devolution is carried on and specialisation effected by the constitution of several departments to handle the various activities were really right moves for better efficiency, but this involved the administration of these activities by outside agencies, co-ordinated by the State but divorced from active participation of the people interested in such activities. The result was total disconnection of such activities with the rural population. The administration became one of dictation from above and by outside agencies and not self-government and by an internal and responsible agency. The democratic administration of each village became practically dead and paid agencies were employed by the State, not to *serve the community* and in *consultation* with them but to *control* them and to *force their own ideas* of advancement of the rural folk. Rural self-administration, if it is to be efficient, must be limited to a small area, must be run by local leaders, paid or honorary, supported by the advice of experts. Such experts must really be *guides, philosophers and friends* to the administration. There should be an organisation of self-reliant and self-sacrificing members with a small executive to act promptly and in the best interests of the entire community. Decentralised working is the surest road for realising efficient village administration. Centralisation and unco-ordinated specialisation are the twin evils which bring forth rigid uniformity without changeable and healthy diversity, dead and soulless functioning of the administrative machinery, and heartlessness in forcing things upon unwilling and helpless people by *dictation* and not even by *persuasion*.

(4) The village administration by a centralised arrangement is like a commercial concern under the Companies Act, which works for its own stability, growth and profit heedless of the injuries inflicted on the suppliers to such concerns. The village is the unit in the scheme of democratic administration by the people for the benefit of the people. Any scheme of political uplift for the country must be broad based on rural administration by the people

engaged in agricultural and other small scale rural industries. The village folk should evolve a rural civilisation of their own with a full understanding of civic rights and duties by organised effort in a self-reliant spirit. It may be assisted by the State with expert aid and even with financial aid to secure efficient administration on up-to-date lines. Such an effort is made by the Co-operative movement in a limited sphere in rural areas. But the co-operative movement contemplates only the voluntary association of people to secure the economical and moral uplift of all the members.

The co-operative force could not compel all the people in the rural areas to come under its fold. Hence the village administration must derive its powers by statute which will regulate all activities for the benefit of all and which every one is bound to respect.

(5) There are at present two statutes by which attempts are made to grapple with a few problems of village administration. They are the Village Panchayat Act of 1920 and the Village Courts Act. The latter is a small affair with limited scope and usefulness and may be left out of consideration for the present. The former, on the other hand, is an enactment dealing with a number of problems leading to the development of certain branches of village administration. In the present method of working the enactment, the highest result which can be put forth falls short of what is needed to be done owing to want of proper village leaders to serve as honorary workers. This institution has to secure its resources by fresh taxation and does not get any money from the taxation on land contributed by the ryots.

(6) The reconstruction of village administration on stable basis by the people so as to become self-reliant seems to be the only wise course to be followed at present. The administration should embrace all matters relating to rural development and development of community life with up-to-date standards of living. Its main function is to give opportunities for all the residents of the village to earn their livelihood preserving their self respect. They should have all reasonable amenities of life, avoiding luxury and should have sustaining power to provide against accidents. In this attempt by the people, the State can be expected to surrender a portion of the tax levied in the village as land tax, taking particular care that its user is on well established business principles. The people may tax themselves either voluntarily or by invoking the aid of the statute in existence (Village Panchayat Act) or bring a new statute to empower village organisations to levy a development cess not exceeding 3

to 6 pies of every rupee of Land Revenue permanent (land) assessment.

(7) Each village should have a Panchayat elected by the people and the village monegar and the accountant will work under this organisation with a local leader employed for regulating agricultural industry and agricultural labour. The village administration will regulate the working of (a) co-operative activities (b) village Panchayat (c) village court (d) Revenue collection and revenue administration (e) Civil work when parties agree to abide by the decision of the Panchayats in the settlement of all disputes. It is through such village administrative agency that the activities of the Development Department should function and their experts will tender their advice on improvements to be effected in agriculture, commerce, cottage industries, labour evolution, education, medical relief, sanitation, irrigation and transport.

(8) The village administrations in a Taluk will combine and form a body to be called Taluk Self Government Board with an executive, manageable in size, composed of representatives of village administration by election. This Board will entertain expert supervisory staff to co-ordinate the activities of the several village administrations and will be the second step in the ladder of non-official administration agencies to advise Government on any step of advancement on behalf of the people. The existing bodies under the Local Boards Act are not directly connected with village administrations, have restricted scope of usefulness with inadequate resources and have therefore to be modelled on scientific lines of working.

(9) The people will have full scope for the free play of civic duties and responsibilities of the village folk only where village administrations work in a healthy, vigorous and efficient manner. The village administration will keep a village library and arrange for adult education and will educate the people in regard to their political rights.

(10) The top heaviness of the State administration can easily be reduced by building the village administration on a well-laid basis and whatever has to be spent in rural reconstruction can be saved by reduction of establishment in the Revenue and other departments in clerical, supervisory and administrative branches.

(11) The rural reconstruction work is important and urgent and it is not wise to postpone this work till government is induced to adopt such a policy or till suitable legislative enactments are forged. It is absolutely essential that people should be educated to begin such work in spite of all handicaps and to struggle on

with such resources as they could get by voluntary taxation. Philanthropic men and bodies and even local bodies can start such work in defined centres in each District to serve as object lessons for the people so that the new spirit may spread everywhere. It will then be easy for legislators to induce Government to foster, guide and assist such undertaking for the benefit of the rural population. It is but reasonable to expect that all persons with diverse shades of political thought will join and work the movement for rural reconstruction.

Malaria—its investigation and control*

BY

DR. M. S. KRISHNAMURTHI AYYAR, M.B.C.M., F.R.I.P.H.,

Retired Sanitary Commissioner, Travancore.

Though from the title of the book, one would be led to think that it treats chiefly with the investigation and control of malaria, still the work deals in a great measure with the medical aspect of the question and as the authors say in the preface, the publication is intended for medical men, to help them in the diagnosis and treatment of the disease. As this journal, to which I was requested by the Editor to review the book, is a non-medical journal, I shall confine my remarks mainly to the investigation and control of the disease, dealt with in the last two chapters of the book.

Economic condition of the people.

It is stated that financial considerations rule anti-malarial works and that before any work is undertaken a regular malarial survey is advised. I will go further and say that before the administration of a country is undertaken, a populational census and an economic survey of the people are absolutely necessary in order to find out the number of people and their health and earning and capacity to pay tax, etc., and on that basis to fix the cost of administration. The populational census, which is only a quantitative census is being taken once in ten years and as a necessary complement to it, an economic census, qualitative census, is required to be taken periodically. Though India is one of the poorest countries in the world, the cost of administrative establishment charges is disproportionately high and some appointments carry higher emoluments than their analogues in the richest countries, say England and America. Very little

* Malaria, its investigation and control with special reference to Indian conditions by Knowles and Senior-White, Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta 1927.

money is left for the development of the country. It is poverty which is the main cause of millions of people falling victims every year to preventible diseases. It is said in the book, that the febrile threshold of malaria is influenced by such factors as the patient's power of resistance, general scale of health, etc., There is very little use in pouring medicines into the mouths of starving people who have not known what a full meal is. They require nourishment more than medicines. Annually medicines worth more than 3 crores of rupees are imported into India and most of them are useless, and according to Dr. Wendel Holmes, might be well thrown into the sea. If that money is utilised to improve the condition of the people, it would have been well spent. In European countries and America, plague, malaria, yellow fever and other preventible diseases were eradicated or kept in check not so much by preventive measures adopted but chiefly by the increased prosperity of the people and the consequent high and healthy standard of living and the increased vitality. Any reform contemplated or taken in the administration of the country must be directed towards the curtailment of the cost of establishment and the increase of the prosperity of the people.

Proper collection of correct statistics.

It is pointed out that further study of the factors which influence the sporogony cycle of the malarial parasites of man in Anopheles mosquitoes should not be ignored, as in only a complete knowledge of them lie many secrets of malarial control. It is also pointed out that vital statistics are not satisfactory in India and that the cause of death is not correctly found out and noted and that under "fevers," all fevers from typhoid to malaria are entered. That after a century of British administration characterised by high efficiency in Post and Telegraph Services and in the collection of Revenue which bear comparison with those in other countries in Europe and America, that vital statistics and Public Health Administration are not satisfactory should be a matter for regret. Perhaps it may be permitted in villages where no separate staff is employed for this purpose and the department is treated as an appendage, by no means an important one, to the Revenue Collection Department. But there is absolutely no reason why in the Municipalities and Union towns which are compact areas and where special staff is employed, the vital statistics registration should be so bad. The worst case is that of the premier Municipality of the Province, the Madras Municipal Corporation, where for almost every Division of the City there is a dispensary under a qualified medical officer, where instead of his services being wholly devoted

to the treatment of the sick, which is not however, the primary and obligatory duty of any municipality, they may be made available for ascertaining by enquiry whenever it is necessary, the causes of deaths occurring in the Division, which have not been already certified by medical men attending on them during illness. The need for any measure must be established by correct statistics and they are also required to gauge the effects of the operation of the measures adopted. Any measure taken, without establishing the need for it and without making arrangements for periodically finding out the effect of it, and undertaken simply because it was in operation in other countries where the climate and conditions of the people are different, will end in failure and involve loss of money. The authors quote in the book, with much appreciation from the notes of Lt. Col. Acor, as regards Indian students that "in the East, where everything mechanical is done in the opposite way to the West." Perhaps the observation is correct not only with respect to the Indian students, but also as regards the European teachers who teach them and the authorities that appoint such professors. One instance of such an action was the Plague Preventive measures taken before the role of rat fleas in the transmission of the disease was understood, by the opening of Frontier Inspection stations and detention camps with costly apparatus for disinfection of clothing, at a great cost, and importation of European Doctors for conducting the operations, which resulted, not in checking the spread of the disease but in riots and the institution of Punitive Police. Another instance is the inauguration of the Child Welfare schemes, without ascertaining the cause of the high rate of infant mortality. The increase in the rate of mortality of infants and of mothers from child birth observed since then, is not looked upon, as due to the ineffectiveness of the measure, but welcomed as showing improvement in registration of vital statistics.

The measures adopted for control of malaria.

The measures so far undertaken for the control of Malaria are deep drainage and oiling and these were adopted only in planting areas and Railway Lines, with some degree of success. In other places they were not adopted on any large scale and in the places they had been adopted they have not been found successful. The people living in towns and villages are more free than those near Railway lines and plantations in their habits and modes of life, and are not amenable to the sort of control necessary for the successful operation of the measures. The measures taken in towns and villages should, therefore, be devised to suit the habits and conditions of the people. Lastly before big and costly Irrigation, Agricultural, Railway and other

schemes are undertaken, a Public Health Survey should be taken to find out how the schemes, if brought into operation, would affect the public health of the areas brought under the operation, besides finding out the amount of revenue, the scheme would bring to Government. It is said that the health of the Punjab Canal Colonies was affected by the irrigation and in the Province of Madras, the Kurnool-Cuddapah irrigation scheme and Railway embankments at Ennore have made the places malarial. In Travancore, the Kodayar irrigation scheme has made some villages malarial and some of the villages themselves have been deserted. In matters like these, the doctrine of Herbert Spencer that in beating down the bulging on one side of a plate, care should be taken that it is not produced on the other side should be borne in mind.

Tree Planting

BY

W. SAMAIYA,

Retired Hazur Sharistadar.

Trees and kine formed the wealth of the country in ancient times. Kalpa Vriksha and Kama Dhenu were their symbols—the former representing the plant life and the latter the cow kind, both fulfilling the wants of men, beasts and birds and having an immediate bearing on agriculture, the food producing agency in the world.

If we go back to the Vedic period we shall have an idea of how our revered ancestors, endowed as they were with Nature's potential wealth had led a simple and natural life devoid of the artificialities of the modern age. They ate roots and fruits, drank from the pure crystal springs, wore the barks of fibres of trees and dwelt in *Parnasalas* made of leaves and branches. They owned large herds of cows, which roamed freely in extensive pastures and produced plenty of milk and butter. All these wants were provided by the Divine Mother Nature in the ample forests of those days. In the Vedas we come across several hymns of gratitude sung by our vedic ancestors in praise of the presiding deities of the forest who showered nature's gifts on them. They lived in the open air, preserved their health and strength and lived to a great age. They had no need whatever to go out of the forests or work for money to meet their daily wants, and nature's direct supplies were so abundant that guests and travellers (*Athithis* and *abhyagatas*) ever found a warm and hearty welcome in the ancient Aryan home.

Being thus placed face to face with nature their thoughts and avocations were directed to the study and investigation of nature, and with that object in view they worked assiduously, practised Yoga and tapas, pierced through the innumerable veils of nature, penetrated into her innermost labarynths, in order to know firsthand the inner truths and latent powers and eventually to catch a glimpse of that which is beyond and realise that Eternal Bliss of *Para Brahmam*. Nor did they stop with the individual realisations. They poured forth their knowledge to their devoted disciples in succession, and the great teachings thus handed down from generation to generation are represented by the Vedas, Vedangas and Vedanta, of which only a very small fragment is available at the present day. Such was the life led by our ancestors, dignified simple, noble and divine.

The ravages of time, however, changed everything. Forests were obliterated to make room for cities, towns, work houses, factories, tanneries, mills, railways, canals and the destruction of the forests meant the destruction of the direct gifts of nature. The ever increasing population could no longer rely on the ever diminishing supplies available to man from the existing forests, and people were perforce obliged to produce food by the practice of agriculture.

Rain and cattle, which are the chief requisites of agriculture, depend upon the development of forests. Whatever view the people may take on the forest policy of Government there can be no doubt that even the scanty rainfall we are now getting is due to the Reserved Forests to a considerable extent. Side by side with these reserved forests if we have private topes and plantations so that the country may be studded with trees all over, nature will bring down copious and timely rains apart from providing sufficient pasture for cattle.

Government are anxious that ryots should plant trees and maintain private forests so that they may have a fairly sufficient supply of timber, agricultural implements, fuel and manure leaves, without depending for these supplies upon Reserved Forests. They have also given facilities for the growth of trees on poramboke lands on certain conditions laid down in Board's Standing Order No. 19-B. It is a pity that the ryots have taken so little advantage of this concession. Some of them complain that the rules are stringent and exacting. From the Government point of view the conditions laid down are absolutely necessary to safeguard public interests. Agriculturists have generally tight work, and they prefer doing things in their own way—they cannot put up with time limits or outside control—and

the rule is obnoxious to them; moreover in the matter of tree planting they have very little enthusiasm. If they are really in earnest they have ample scope for planting trees on their own holdings and farmyards before going in for porambokes. There are several occupied lands which are simply kept waste and which may be converted into good topees. Trees may be planted on the fringes of patta lands to serve as hedges removing the prickly pear which now covers the cultivable portions and backyards and fronts of houses may be grown with graceful trees. In all these cases the ryots have complete freedom to plant any number of trees.

In the larger interests of the village, intelligent and influential ryots may take up plantations in poramboke lands under the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 19-B, more especially on the bunds of foreshores of tanks and on the banks of irrigation channels and natural streams which feed irrigation works. In this way, the whole village may be filled with trees within a period of five or six years. The droppings of leaves and dried pods would augment the supply of leaf manure and fuel. Various kinds of birds would propagate and find their food and shelter in trees and their excretal droppings mingled with the dry leaves would lend rich manurial essence to the rain water which naturally finds its way into irrigation sources. The fields irrigated by such water require very little of costly artificial manuring. One more advantage in tree planting is the growth of pasture for cattle under tree shade.

It is hoped that ryots will take pride in planting trees and that each and every family in the village will take a vow to plant every year on the Day of Vijaya Dasami a couple of trees at least, so that in course of ten years the villages may put on a graceful appearance and the people may enjoy the fruits of their labour.

Agri-Horticultural Notes

BY

VISWAMITRA

The kitchen garden is the pride of every home; and no home is complete without one. In fact a garden is an indispensable adjunct of the house.

It will not be unprofitable to have some idea on the interesting topic of the relation between the house and the kitchen garden and the food value of the vegetables which should be grown on the garden. Leaving aside the scientific and technical aspects of the several forms of vitamin, it is useful to know

that several vegetables contain many important minerals and salts that are indispensable to keep the body in a healthy condition,—not to speak of its usefulness as an item of food itself. In the villages even in the case of very poor people, vegetable of some kind or other forms a necessary article of diet. Thus it has to be inferred, that the intrinsic merit of vegetables has been realised from time immemorial.

This easily explains why the ryots paid such great attention to vegetable culture and it may be said that the Indian ryot does not lag behind other nations in the success attained in this form of industry. If his attainments in this line are not sufficiently advertised, we are ourselves to blame. In the Western countries, the several organisations in existence are very keen about widely advertising even the smallest activity of the peasants.

In America, a home has always a garden attached to it with suitable place for cows, poultry and pigs. While these serve as items of food, it should not be forgotten that the manure obtained from poultry, pigs, etc., possess highly fertilising value and the more the manure is available, the greater will be the quality, quantity and size of the vegetables produced.

The kitchen garden is invariably small. It need not be supposed that a big plot is necessary to have a continuous and copious supply of vegetables. In fact the smallness of the garden itself is a distinct advantage as it can be taken care of and maintained efficiently. All the operations could be carried out in the proper season without much expenditure and it is also easy to control any insect pests or any diseases that the plants may be susceptible to.

Notes and Comments

New Year Honours.—Among the new year honours we are gratified to note that Mr. C. K. Viraswami Ayya, Forest Panchayat Officer, Madras, has been given a 'Rao Sahab.' This is a recognition of the valuable work done by him in the organisation of Forest Panchayats and his successful administration of the special staff of which he was the executive head. We congratulate Mr. K. Viraswami Ayya on his well-deserved distinction. Among the other officers whose work has been recognised by Government by the bestowal of the new year honours, we notice the names of Messrs. D. Ananda Rao Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madras and T. S. Venkatraman,

Sugar Cane Expert, Coimbatore, who have done signal work in the Madras Agricultural Department. They have been given the distinction of "Rao Bahadur". Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, Travancore, whose work in that State is so wellknown certainly deserves a better distinction than the "Rao Sahab" bestowed upon him.

The All-India Exhibition.—The All-India Agricultural, Industrial, Khaddar and Arts Exhibition held in connection with the Indian National Congress in December was quite an attractive and interesting show. From a cursory view of the exhibits, we can confidently say that they were fairly representative of the state of agricultural and industrial development in this country. As we propose to give a detailed description of the Exhibition with a view to see how far it has been a success not simply from the spectacular point of view but also from the point of view of how far it has been the means of providing real knowledge and instruction to those who sought it, we shall not enter into further details here.

Panchayats.—We understand that the subject of village panchayats has been transferred to the control of the Minister for Development. We think this is a step in the right direction. If the control of Co-operative Societies should be regarded as the proper function of the Development Minister, we should think that village panchayats, and for that matter, other panchayats functioning in villages, e.g., Forest panchayats, Irrigation panchayats, etc. should also be under his control, as he can then pursue a uniform policy in the matter of Rural reconstruction with which the Ministry of Development is concerned.

Zamindars and Tenants.—The Zamindars of the Madras Presidency met in Conference for the first time last month under the Chairmanship of the Maharajah of Darbhanga, the premier nobleman of India. A number of important resolutions affecting the status of the Zamindars were adopted at the Conference.

The Zamindari ryots also met in Conference some time previously, and formed an Association for the purpose of placing before the Government and the public the problems affecting them. The Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, who presided over the Conference in explaining the objects said that there was need for organising the zamindari ryots. The proposed association would not in any way put itself in opposition to the zamindars. One of the aims of the association would be to bring about good feeling between them. The zamindari ryots did not enjoy the facilities of takkavi loans or agricultural and land improvement loans. The provisions of the law and the Estates

Land Act regarding the rights of the zamindari ryots in village commons, like pastures, village sites, etc., were very unsatisfactory and required to be amended. The economic uplift of the zamindari ryot and organizing him to secure his legitimate rights was the chief aim of the Association. Mr. Bisvanath Das Mahasayo, M. L. C., referred to the village community's right to the service of the artisans, to the inadequacy of pasture lands and the absence of rights in village sites. He also observed that the method of recovering rent by distraint was wide and needed check. The zamindari ryots did not enjoy the right of remission even in famine years. So it was necessary to organise such ryots and focus public opinion on their condition and thus bring about their economic improvement. Mr. B. Muniswami Naidu, M. L. C., observed that very high rents prevailed in some zamindari areas. He said that while the zamindars enjoyed all the privileges of the State in regard to produce, remission of rents and their enhancement, they had no corresponding obligation imposed upon them to utilise their resources for the benefit of the poor ryots. When irrigation sources failed and land could not be cultivated the zamindars should be made to recover from their ryots only dry rate till the irrigation sources were repaired. The zamindars should not have any right to increase the rents without making any improvements to the lands at their own cost. We are not concerned here with the merits of the general proposals made on behalf of the zamindari tenants but we trust that they will be considered by the zamindars and the Government in the spirit in which they have been made. It is obvious that the zamindari ryots are not satisfied with their present lot and the zamindars will be doing themselves a service by satisfying the tenants, for on their wellbeing and contentment the prosperity of the zamindars depends.

The recent Nellore Disaster.—Madras which depends almost entirely on Nellore for its supply of the better class table rice did only the proper thing when it expressed its sympathy with the sufferers, who were hard hit by the recent cyclone which wrought great damage and havoc not only in the town of Nellore but also in the country surrounding it. If it is remembered that as many as 959 terraced buildings in the town of Nellore itself had been damaged, 50 of them having completely fallen down, that 5000 tiled buildings had either been damaged or completely fallen, not to speak of several thatched buildings and huts which had been destroyed, one can easily realise the extent of the loss the town of Nellore had sustained. The total loss caused by the damage to buildings and by

loss of cattle and injury to articles and corn is estimated at over 15 lacs which is in addition to the loss caused to the public buildings. In the villages there was considerable loss of cattle and most of the stock of rice and paddy had been completely destroyed including fodder. We extend our heartiest sympathy to the sufferers in Nellore. We are glad to note that the Ramakrishna Mission and the Servants of India Society lost no time in arriving at the scene of disaster to render help to the poor people by way of distributing cloths and provisions on a large scale.

Rural Medical Relief.—The Madras Provincial Conference of the Independent Medical practitioners which was held in Madras during Christmas week brought to prominent notice the inadequacy of medical relief in this Presidency for the rural areas and the urgent need for rectifying this defect. Dr. M. S. Krishnamurthi Ayyar, formerly Sanitary Commissioner Travancore, in his welcome address to the conference pointed out that in European countries, in America and Japan there were on an average 6 practitioners in rural areas as compared with 12 in the Urban areas to afford medical relief for over ten thousand of the population. Assuming that for every ten thousand of the population in this presidency, 5 practitioners for the rural areas and 10 for the Urban areas would be required, there should be twenty four thousand practitioners. At present, there are, including stipendiary medical officers, not more than 2500. Formerly rural areas were served by the indigenous practitioners, Ayurvedic, Unani and Sidda, but they have now nearly disappeared. Dr. Krishnamurthi Ayyar rightly asked, "so long as the people in the rural areas contributed to Government taxes from which the State paid their medical services, have not villagers the right to demand the employment of medical men following the indigenous systems to be employed?" Nearly 60 lacs of rupees are now spent on the Government Medical Department. Of these, 35 lacs are absorbed as salaries to officers. We should think that at least a sixth of the total medical charges of the government should be ear-marked for the extension of medical relief in rural areas whether the practitioners belong to the Allopathic system or indigenous systems. We believe that the Minister in charge of the Medical Department is considering this question and we expect to see substantial advance in this respect during his regime.

*Agricultural propaganda in Madras—*a new scheme.—The Agricultural Department in this Presidency is about to introduce a new system of carrying knowledge of improved methods of agriculture, cattle-breeding etc., to the ryots in the villages. At present improved knowledge on these matters is disseminated

mainly by means of pamphlets, and lectures and by exhibitions held in towns for the most part. But if agriculture in this Province is to speedily improve it is essential that the ryots who live mostly in village parts which are not served by Railways should be given instruction in improved methods of growing crops and generally in the advances made in the science of agriculture. Exhibitions held in cities and towns do not very much benefit the actual ryot who rarely leaves his village. In Australia, there are special agricultural demonstration trains which regularly visit rural districts and give demonstrations in improved methods of farming. Mr. R. D. Anstead, Director of Agriculture in Madras who obtained information about this way of spreading knowledge of improved agriculture and is anxious to introduce it in this Province, consulted the Hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, Minister for Development and H.E. the Governor. Both His Excellency and the Hon. the Minister were struck with the great possibilities of the scheme and urged Mr. R. D. Anstead, to push on with it. It also came to the knowledge of the Madras Agricultural Department that in the Bombay Presidency, of late, there were agricultural demonstration carriages attached to some of the G. I. P. Trains and that in these carriages, demonstrations and exhibitions were given at way-side stations. Mr. Anstead while he was all for perambulating agricultural exhibitions decided that in the conditions obtaining in the Madras Presidency it would be better to go in for motor-vans rather than for railway carriages, for sending out agricultural exhibitions to the villages. His decision has met with the approval of the Government and we understand that very soon the Legislative Council is to be asked for an urgent grant of Rs. 20,000. The money will be spent on the purchase of two lorry chassis, one to be built as a van and the other as a caravan. In the van will be exhibited improved agricultural implements, varieties of paddy, cotton, sugar-cane and ragi evolved by the Agricultural Department at its breeding stations, exhibits of manure, natural and artificial, and various means of feeding cattle better. There will be also a section in the van where there will be charts etc., showing how to deal with crop diseases caused by fungi and insects. A magic lantern screen will also find a place in the van. As for the caravan, which will always accompany the van on its tours, this will be fitted up so as to accommodate two agricultural lecturers. There will be a magic lantern on the caravan which will also carry on its roof a small tent, so as to enable the lecturers to go into remote villages even and be independent of choultry, or dak bungalow accommodation. The plans are ready for both the van and the

caravan and Messrs. Addison and Co., are to be entrusted with the work of construction. When the vehicles are not in use by the Agricultural Department they will be available to other Departments as well engaged in propaganda work, and notably the Health Department. It is expected that in the course of a few years, the Agricultural Department would have popularised its new system of demonstrations and exhibitions to such an extent that the need would arise for more units of vans and caravans. (*Madras Mail*).

Storage and sale of agricultural produce by co-operative methods.—Mr. R. N. Trivedi writing in the Bombay Co-operative quarterly says that the Kalol Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., has been making interesting experiments in regard to the sale of groundnuts grown by the members affiliated to it. The Branch maintain godowns and the groundnuts grown by the members are stored in the godowns under the following among other conditions:—

(1) The member depositing his produce is entitled to obtain money on the security of his produce to the extent of 70 per cent of the existing market value.

(2) He has to pay interest on the advance money at the rate of 9 per cent per annum.

(3) He has to dispose of his produce within six months and repay the advance to the Bank.

Agricultural Holdings in Japan and Bengal.—Writing in the *Calcutta Review* Mr. S. A. Latif says:—In the matter of the size of the holding, Japan and Bengal are almost similarly circumstanced. But the Japanese cultivator is far more prosperous than his Bengali compeer and this is due to his superior methods of agriculture and better organisation. In Japan, there are diverse forms of co-operative organisations and brotherhoods. There are societies for the improvement of seeds and manures, for killing insects and destroying weeds, for breeding cattle and the like. The evil of fragmentation is dealt with in that country by the adoption of the methods of communalism which prevailed in the days of yore in India. The Japanese law permits a certain majority of farmers in a village to apply for forcible allotment and "restripping" of the land, each man receiving a consolidated block in one or two places. In the Punjab, Co-operative consolidation by consent has been effected in a number of villages. There should be some sort of legislation to enforce the consolidation of holdings where a majority of cultivators in any area for adequate reasons apply for it. In any case, co-operation is the main thing needful and truly did His Royal Majesty on the occasion of his Coronation in India

observe "If the system of co-operation can be introduced and utilised to the full, I foresee a great and glorious future for the agricultural interests of this country."

The Graduate and the Ryot.—Sir Daniel Hamilton observes truly in the Bengal Co-operative Journal that the graduate and the ryot are alike in this respect—both are poor. All material wealth is created by the labour of man's brain and hands and as India's brain power is of the best and if her hand power is to be organised, the "staggering" poverty of India "should soon be a thing of the past. He suggests therefore that the Government arrange at once for a great forward movement in the development of the co-operative banking system by harnessing on to it the brain power of the graduate for the organising of the hand power of the ryot. "The combination of both will give the world a new form of combination, a co-operative common wealth, which will preserve the freedom of the individual, a common wealth in which men and not money will be the master and a constitution stronger than any party system can make it and greater than Mussolini's co-operative common wealth for under it labour and capital will become one and India, a united nation."

Gain over the women.—Many an educated man is sympathetic to the call "back to the village" but he is often powerless, to do anything because he is opposed by the women. It is unnecessary to discuss the reason why, but the fact is there. The so-called amenities of town life and the tendencies of modern day conditions have operated to create in the minds of our women a dislike to village and rural conditions. If our women folk have to be weaned from the false glamour of city life and to take kindly to rural life and conditions, we have to look to our more enlightened sisters and daughters to take the lead. We were very pleased to read Lady J. C. Boses's worthy endeavour in this respect. During her recent visit to the Women's Indian Association, Madras, Lady Bose told us of the Association which she had started in Bengal for the training of women from the villages of Bengal to go back to their villages and become centres of light and learning in their native places. They have now 37 such schools in villages and the Widow's Home which she had started seven years ago in Calcutta was training the teachers for these schools.

Professor Jevons on agricultural improvement.—Professor Jevons of the Rangoon University gave important evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture. He expressed surprise at the paucity of vernacular literature on agriculture in India and Burma and suggested the formation of an Imperial

Agricultural Association, quite different from the existing Board of Agriculture for extension of propaganda work. He said that the development of communications had greatly been pushed forward but instead of trunk roads more feeder roads should be developed. He thought that the supply of pure drinking water would go a long way to solve the problem of tropical diseases. The existing Board of agriculture has done very little by way of propaganda and so if the results of agricultural research should reach the cultivating classes we want an entirely different body of men than the scientists and experts who compose the Board of Agriculture. And in any scheme of rural development the importance of feeder roads and good drinking water cannot be over emphasised. Regarding propaganda and placing the results of agricultural research and demonstration within the reach of the rural population, "Rural India" has been endeavouring to do its level best in this behalf and we are thankful to know that our efforts are being more and more appreciated and availed of by a large and grateful body of our villagers. This is our reward.

Production of Clean Milk.—According to the Standard adopted by the Ministry of Health in Great Britain, "certified" milk, which is of the highest grade, must contain less than 30,000 organisms per cubic centimetre. Systematic bacteriological examinations made daily over several years have shown that the milk sold from the dairy of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa, has reached this high standard. The number of plate counts in milk has been found under Indian conditions to reach the maximum in the monsoon, but the highest average in 1926-27 for the month of July was only 26,500. There is no cooling or pasteurizing plant in the Pusa dairy; this desirable result has been attained by strict insistence on cleanliness, the use of only covered milk in pails, and the sterilization of all utensils. Commercial dairies in India can thus produce "certified" milk without laying out much capital. The details of this investigation are to be found in Pusa Bulletin No. 170.

Artificial fertilisers.—An important principle underlying the proper use of fertilisers in India is that artificials should not be used as substitutes for organic manures, but in conjunction with the latter. This does not mean that they cannot be used alone on land which contains a sufficiency of organic matter, but that the cultivator must not take them as complete substitutes for cattle manure or oil cake. It is rapidly becoming apparent that by the judicious use of artificials in conjunction with cattle manure, the available supply of the latter can be

made to cover a much greater area with economic effect. This is made possible by the use of Sulphate of Ammonia and other artificial nitrogenous manures as a substitute, not for the whole of the usual application of cattle manure, but for a third or perhaps a half of it. Mr. Anstead, the Director of Agriculture, Madras, has been repeatedly warning the agriculturists that the use exclusively of artificial manures has deteriorated the quality of the grains produced and ultimately did incalculable harm to the soil in the fields. Further it will be found that the food value of the crops raised would be diminished considerably.

Imported foodstuff.—India is importing considerable quantities of sweets, dried milk, children's foods, butter etc. An analysis of samples of these foodstuffs made in England has revealed the following facts. The use in chocolate rock of commercial burnt sienna containing an excessive quantity of arsenic was reported. The article, it is added, was withdrawn from consumption.

In other chocolate samples, foreign fats, cornflour or other starch traces of lead and oxide of iron were found.

One sample of dried milk consisted of soya bean, cane sugar, milk sugar, and a vegetable oil.

Eighty-two of the butter samples, consisted wholly or partly of foreign fats. Too much care cannot be taken in using imported tinned food stuffs.

The film.—We have been repeatedly advocating the use of the Cinema for Educational Propaganda work, particularly in bringing to the notice of the people the work that is done by Agricultural Department in evolving improved species of paddy, in fighting pests, the use of improved machinery and labour-saving appliances. Mr. Ware, Veterinary Adviser to the Government of Madras in giving before evidence the Cinematograph Committee said that the use of films was the best means of bringing to the notice of the public the activities of his department. At the present moment they did not do much propaganda work. A lot of ignorance prevailed among the agricultural population in regard to the diseases of cattle and to remove that their best chance was education. Public money should be spent in that direction. The activities of his department and the Agricultural Department were not sufficiently known to the public.

Tea and coffee drinking and blood pressure.—The use of tea and coffee as beverages, not to be recommended at any age, is

especially harmful in the case of the aged, according to the journal of the Iowa State Medical Society. With advancing age comes increased nervous irritability and the body becomes more sensitive to such stimulants.

Caffeine stimulates the action of the heart and thus tends to raise the blood pressure. While it also dilates the blood vessels, as well as stimulates the heart, its dilating action upon the hardened vessels of the aged is less effective than in the case of younger persons and the increased pressure due to the heart's action will not be compensated for by relaxed arteries. The blood pressure will accordingly increase. "Old people should avoid tea and coffee not only because they are undesirable irritants of the nervous system but also because they have a powerful effect on the blood pressure." (Good Health).

Our Exchanges

We beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following journals and periodicals in exchange for ours:—

The Agriculturist, The Agricultural journal of India, The Advertiser, The Buddhist, Benares Hindu University Magazine, Balavinodhini, Buddhist India, Bala Bharatha, Children's news, Chintamani, The Cordamom Planter, Commercial Education, The Educational Review, Federated India, The Hormonist, The Health, Home and Homoeopathy, The Indian Thinker, The Indian Review, The Indian Education, Journal of International research of the Science and Practice of Agriculture, The Indian Humanitarian, The Veterinary journal, Journal of the Central Bureau for Animal Husbandry in India, Junglewala, Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union, Journal of the Madras Geographical Association, The Journal of Oriental Research, Kannadasahakari, Leisure hour, Mysore Patriot, The Mysore Economic Journal, The Madras Bulletin of Co-operation, The Madras Forest College Magazine, The Mysore Blue Book, and Publicity Journal, New India, The Physical Culture Magazine, Prabuddha Bharata, Peace, The Quarterly journal of the Mythic Society, Students' Own Magazine, The Student, Sahakari (canarese), Subhashi (Telugu), Tamil Nesao, Tropical Agriculture, The Vedanta Kesari, Wealth and Welfare, Welfare, The Young East. (Tokyo) The Young Men of India.

We beg also to acknowledge the receipt with many thanks the Memoirs of the Central Research Institute Pusa, Bullatins etc., of the Department of Agriculture U. S. A., Ceylon, Baroda, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, and also the volumes of the evidence given before the Royal Commission on Agriculture from the Government of India.

Books received for review are acknowledged under the respective reviews.

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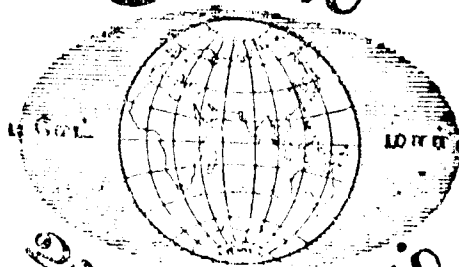
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பார்சல் தபால்தார்ட்டு

நிலம்	கிராமம்		தபால் சார்ஜஸ்		பாக்கிங்		மொத்தம்	
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2-வது தரமானது வீ. 1-க்கு ரூ. 3. ஸ்டெபிஷல் சரக்கு வீ. 1-க்கு ரூ. 4

பாக்கிச் சார்ஜும் தபால் கூலியும் பிரத்தியேகமானது

80 வருஷக்காலமாக சென்னையிலே திறப்பு வாய்ந்த ஆயிரக்கணக்கான நற்சாகிப்பத்திரங்கள் பெற்று, தினசரி லெப்டர்களால் புகழ்பெற்று, அன்றாடம் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான பார்சல்களை சோல் ஏஜன்டுகள் தினந்தோறும் பெயிலில் பெற்று, ஜில்லா, தாலுக்கா, டவுன், கிராமம் முதல் குக்கிராமங்களிலும் கொண்டாடி, அசல் சேப்ரோல் வாடை, அசல்பசம்நெய் மணம், குளிர்ப்பதகுணம், இன்புறம் காரம், பவன் நிறம் இவ்வெவ்றும் ஒருந்கே அமைப்பபெற்று, நமது ஏஜன்டுகளுக்கு நற்கியாதி தந்து வியாபாரிகளுக்கு நற்பெயரளித்து உபயோகப்படுத்திய கனவான்சளுக்கு மனோபீஷ்டம் தந்து இந்நியாவில் ஏராளமாக செலவாகிவருவது ஏதா? எங்கள் அசல் ஷண்முழம் பட்டணம் பொடியே. இனிமேலாவது ஏமாந்த போகாமல் எங்கள் அசல் ஷண்முழம் பொடியைவாங்கி உபயோகப்படுத்தி இன்புறுங்கள்.

டாக்டர். ஆர். கே. பரிமள மகக்குத்ரஸ்.

இதனால் ஜலதோஷம், ஒற்றைத்தலைவலி, மண்டைக்குத்தல், உட்பட கண்டத்திற்கு மேற்பட்ட 103 சகல வியாதிகள் வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் கண்டிக்கப் படு மென்பதில் சந்தேகமே கிடையாது. காலனை சாதா மூக்குத் தூளுடன் இறத்தூள் இரண்டோரு சிட்டிகை மாத்திரம் கலந்தால் தூள் முழுவதும் சுருந்தமாய்விடும்.

1 புட்டி 1 க்கு அ
டசன் புட்டிகள்
ஒருசேர் முன்

எ. அ. பை.
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ஷண் முகம் பட்டணம் பொடி கம்பெனி, லிமிடெட்

போஸ்ட் பாக்ஸ், 140, மதுரை.

కార్కాలయము: 9, బ్రాహ్మగోష్ఠి, మైసూరు.

సంపుటము II.]

జనవరి 1928.

[సంచిక 7.

గ్రామ పాలన

Democratisation of Village Administration

ఏదీతిని బాగుపరచవచ్చును ?

(రావుబహదరు ఏ. వేదాచలయ్యగారు).

అంగ్లేయులు మనదేశపాలనాధికారమును గైకొనుటకు ముందు గ్రామస్థులతోను
లన్నిటిని గ్రామపంచాయతీవారు నిర్వహించుచుండెడివారు. వీరందరు గ్రామస్థులచే ఎన్ను
కొనబడినవారు. గ్రామ పెద్దపంచాయతీవారి యాజ్ఞలను కొనసాగించుచుండెడివారు.
ఈతనియుద్వోగము వంశపారంపర్యముగ వచ్చుచుండెడిది. కొన్నిసమయములలో ప్రజల
చేతనే ఎన్నుకొనబడుచుండెడివారు. కాని సాధారణముగా ప్రభుత్వమువారిచే నియ
మింపబడుచుండురు.

అండ్లాయలు పందేకమునకువచ్చిన దానిగ ప్రాతపద్ధతి మారిపోయినది. కొంతమంది శీతములనేర్పాలుచేసి వారిచే గ్రామవ్యవహారములను ప్రభుత్వమువారు కొనసాగించు కొనుచున్నారు. దీనికొరకే లాండు రివిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటు అని ప్రత్యేకశాఖను స్థాపించినారు. గ్రామభూములకు సంబంధించునట్టి, ఆరోగ్యమునకు సంబంధించినట్టి అన్ని పనులను నీశాఖయూజమాన్యముననే గ్రామములో జరుపబడుచున్నది. అంతయేల జిల్లాలక్లకే ఈవిషయములన్నిటిలో గవర్నరువంటివారు. రివిన్యూ శాఖవారు పరిపాలనాబాధ్యతవహించినది మొదలు, ఉద్యోగస్తులకు గ్రామపరిశితులు చక్కగా తెలియకనుండుటచేతను, వారు

అయిపోయిన దానిని గురించి చింతించక, ఇకనైనను మన లోపములను నివారణ చేసికొనవలయును. ఒక్క కొండప్రదేశములలోనే గాక బయలుదోడ్చిలో నైతము అడవులను పెంచి దానివలన వ్యవసాయక్షేత్రములకు గలుగు లాభములను మనము అనుభవించగలము. అంతయేగాదు. అడవులలో సుత్పత్తియగు కలపసామానులు నైతము మన నాగరిక తాళివృద్ధికై ఎంతయు జయప్రదముగ నుండును.

దేశీయులు, ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈవిషయమును చక్కగా గమనించి, తగిన నివారణ పద్ధతులను వెంటనే అవలంబించి దేశాభివృద్ధియును తోలంగించుటకు తోడ్పడుదురని నమ్ముచున్నాము.

గ్రామము చక్కబడవలయునన్న, డబ్బుపుచ్చుకొను ఆద్యోగులపై తనము తగ్గవలయును. గ్రామవ్యవహారములను ప్రశ్నోక్తముగా గాంచుచుండు గ్రామస్థులు గ్రామపై తగిన మునుపొంది గ్రామము నుద్ధరించుటకు పూనుకొనవలయును. అధికారములన్నియు వీరిలోనే కేంద్రీకృతములై నుండవలయును. అప్పుడు గ్రామశీవసము వికసించగలదు. అప్పుడే గ్రామస్థులు, నేటివలెకాక, స్వార్థత్యాగమునదాపును తమ అభివృద్ధికి కావలసిన సహాయములన్నియు సహజముగ నాలొచించగలరు. ఇట్టి అవకాశములకు కొన్నికొన్ని చోట్ల ప్రసాదించి, గ్రామస్థులు యీ సహజ క్షేత్రములను వృద్ధికి వచ్చుటకు తమ అభివృద్ధి ద్యమము పూనుకొనుచుండటం పంతుోపకరము. అంతతోతో తృప్తిపొందుదురు. ఈస్వాతంత్ర్యమును గ్రామస్థులకు అన్నిచోట్ల నిచ్చుటకు ప్రయత్నించవలయును.

వేరుగ్రామస్థుల స్వాతంత్ర్యమునకు తోడ్పడటానుకూల ప్రభుత్వకార్యములు చెందుగలవు. అందు 1920 సం॥పు గ్రామసంఘాల శాసన మొకటి. గ్రామకొద్దల శాసనము మరొకటి. ఇందులో గ్రామకొద్దల శాసనమువలన ప్రజలకుగల లాభము అంతగ చేయియు లేదు. కావున దాని నింగుప్రస్తావించవచ్చును భగవాంతుడు. సుదానాలో శాసనము గ్రామ వ్యవహారములను చక్కచెట్టుటకు చాలవలయు తోడ్పడగలదు. ఈశాసనము చక్కగ పనిచేయవలయునన్న, గ్రామపెద్దల నేతలు మనకు కావలయును. వీరిందరు గౌరవోద్యోగులుగ పనిచేయవలయును. వారు తమవలయు స్వతంత్ర్యముగ నిర్వహించుకొనుటకు కావలసిన ధనమును, భూభిక్షులలోనుండి ఇచ్చించవలయును. ఈవిధపాదముచేసిన, సంచాయకులు ఎక్కువభాగ్యులతో పనిచేయుటకు అవకాశముండగలదు. అప్పుడు గ్రామపునర్నిర్మాణ ద్యమము జయప్రదముగా పనిచేయుటకు వీలుండును.

ఈపద్ధతి ననుసరించి మనము పనిచేసిన గ్రామములన్నిటిని చక్కరించుడగలదు. ఈపద్ధత్యమున గ్రామపాలనాధికారులు తమభాగ్యులను అతిచక్కగా నిర్వహించుకొని గ్రామ శ్రేయస్సునకు నిరంతరము తోడ్పడుటకు పూనుకొనవలయును. గ్రామస్థులందఱును తమశీవితములను నిరంజనముగ, ఆత్మగౌరవముతో గడపుకొనుటకు అవకాశములను సంచాయతీ వారీయవలయును. ప్రభుత్వమువారు గ్రామమునుండి వసూలుచేయు భూభిక్షులలో

నుండి కొంత గ్రామాభివృద్ధికి గావలసిన సదుపాయములను చేసికొనుటకు ఇచ్చివేయవలయును. అవకాశము ననుసరించి గ్రామస్థులు త్రొత్త పన్నులను విధించుకొనుటకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు అనుకూలమునను కలుగజేయవలయును.

ఈవ్యవహారములను నిర్వహించు సంచాయతీవారు ప్రజలందరినీ ఎన్నుకొనవలవలయును. గ్రామములోగారు, కరణము, వీరి అధికారమునకు లోబడి వ్యవహారములను చూచుకొను చుండవలయును. సహకారోద్యమమును చక్కగ పెంపొందించు జేయుటకు, రిపన్యూపాలము, క్రమిణలు, సివిలు వ్యవహారములు చక్కగ నెరవేరుటకు గ్రామసంచాయతీదారులు నిరంతరము తోడ్పడుటకు గునిధులై యుండవలయును. అభివృద్ధి కాఖివారు, తమ కాఖిలోనుండి నిపుణులను గ్రామసంచాయతీలవారి పనులలో అందుముఖ్యముగ వ్యవసాయము, వాణిజ్యము, గృహపరిశ్రమలు, కూలివాండ్రవిషయమున, విద్యావిషయమున వైద్యవిషయమున, ఆరోగ్యవిషయమున, నీటిపారుదల, రాకపోకల విషయమున, తగిన కలహాల నిర్మాటకు పంపుచుండవలయును.

ఈవిధానము ననుసరించి గ్రామపాలనము గ్రామశీవితమునకు సంబంధించని ఇతరుల చేతిలోనుండక, గ్రామస్థులలోనుండి, గ్రామవహరములను చక్కగ గుర్తించి, పైఅధికారుల సహాయసంపత్తితో అన్ని విషయములను చక్కగ నెరవేర్చుకొనుటకు అన్నిరీతుల సహకారము లుండగలదు. ఇటుల నన్నిగ్రామములు తమతమ వ్యవహారములను నిర్వహించుకొనుచుండిన, తాలూకా కంఠముకు సంబంధించిన విషయములను నిర్ణయించుకొనుటకు తాలూకాబోర్డు, గ్రామప్రతినిధుల యాజమాన్యమున నియమించిన యెడల, చక్కగ నుండును. బోర్డుభ్యులంఖ్య నెక్కువనుండగూడదు. సభ్యులందఱు ప్రజానిర్వహితులై యుండవలయును. అట్టివో తాలూకాపాలనమును నిర్వహించు ఈబోర్డు అన్నిగ్రామముల వ్యవహారములను చూచుచు, తగిలినవి అందరికిని కలహాలనిచ్చుచు తోడ్పడుటకు అవకాశముండగలదు. నేటి బోర్డులకు ఈ అవకాశములను చట్టము నిచ్చియుండలేదు. అందువలననే నవి తాలూకాభివృద్ధియును నేమియు చేయజాలకున్నవి.

ఈపద్ధతిని ప్రవేశపెట్టిన గ్రామస్థులు తమపాక్కులను గుర్తించి బాగుపడెదరు. గ్రామవ్యవహారములను చక్కచేయుటకు బోలెడుధనమును ధారపోయ నక్కరలేదు. గ్రామములు విద్యానిధులై ప్రకాశించగలవు. ఇదియే నిజమైన పునర్నిర్మాణము. ఇందులకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఎప్పుడో తోడ్పడుదురని వేచియుండక, గ్రామనాయకులు వెంటనే పనిని ప్రారంభించవలయును. అట్టి పనివలననే ప్రభుత్వము తనపనికి బూనుకొనునటుల చేయగలరు. ఇందులో రాజకీయ పేమియులేదు. అందఱును తోడ్పడవచ్చును. గ్రామముల నుద్ధరించవచ్చును.

సర్పించుట యందును, ఈ భాగములనును, ముందు జమీందార్లకును, పైతము నహాజీవో, జమీందారి భూములలో తమకుగల కట్టములును (ప్రభుత్వమువారికి వినే) దించును కొన్ని ప్రభుత్వములను చేసెయ్యవచ్చును. ఈ భాగములను చూచుట గారు అగ్రగణ్యత చూచుచు, ఈ విషయమున జమీందారి కైదులగు కలిసి పలుకుచు చేయవలయునని కోరియుండిరి. ఇట్లొకటి వారి ప్రతిపక్షాన్నికై యుక్తిచూపుము నిర్మించుట. ఈయందువారు కైదుల సమయములకు గా వాలోనియను, వారి పురోభివృద్ధికి అడ్డుపెట్టి నిర్బంధములను గొలుచుచున్న కైదుల నొప్పునను జయ్యచున్నాము. ఈ భాగమునే విశ్వనాథగారు, బి. మునిస్వామి నాథుడుగారు, జమీందారి గ్రామములలో కైదులు యుక్తిచూపు కట్టములను గురించి తీసువును, వానిని వివాదా చేయుటకు నిరంతరము ప్రయత్నము చేయవలయుననియు, ఇందుకు కైదులను సంస్థానములలో పనిచేసిన వృద్ధిరాగలనియు పి.హో.వీరేశము చేసిరి.

నెల్లూరు తుపాను (The Recent Nellore Disaster):— మదరాసు నగరమునకు కానుకగా వియ్యమంతయు నెల్లూరు నగరము చేయవలయును. అంతచేసి నెల్లూరుమీదనే మదరాసు వారు తమ ఆహారమునకు ఆధారపడియున్నారు. అట్టి నెల్లూరు వారు మొన్నటి తుపానులకు పడిన కట్టములు పట్టింపవలయుగాను. ఈవిషయమున తమ సోదరులకు కలిగిన వివక్షనుకు సానుభూతి జూపి చూడము చేయవలయునని మదరాసు నగర వాములు గవర్నరుగారి యాజమాన్యమున గొప్పదనము, ప్రజలకు అన్ని కైదుల నొప్పునకు తీర్మానించుకొనినది తెలుపుట కైదుల సంకల్పించుచున్నాము. మేము తమ కట్టములను మా సోదరులకు సానుభూతిని జూపుచు, వారికట్టము లన్నియు త్వరలో వివాదాదులగునాక యని కోరుచున్నాము. ఈయన తెలియబడిన వాస్తవముల్ని నెల్లూరు ప్రతిస్థితులు చక్కచదివిన ప్రజలకట్టములు వానాటికి తొలగుచున్నవి వినుటకు సంకల్పించుచున్నాము. ఈవిషయమున నెల్లూరు వారికినొచ్చిన హిందూజాత సేవకాదునువారిని, రామకృష్ణ సంఘము వారిని, మరియు సహాసంధులను ప్రశంసించి యావిష్కరముగించుట కట్టకము. వారికట్టకాలములో చేసిన సేవ అపూర్వము.

గ్రామ వైద్యసహాయము (Rural Medical Relief):— మదరాసు రాజ్యమున సేవచేయుచున్న వైద్యులనుహాసిత మొన్న చెప్పినదమున జయప్రదముగ జరిగినది. ప్రతినిధులకు స్వాగత మొనరుచు డాక్టరు ఎం. ఎం. కృష్ణస్వామి ఆయనగారు విదేశములలో వైద్యులు గ్రామములకు చేయుచున్న సేవను గురించి ప్రస్తావించుచు, అచ్చట అందరికిని వైద్యసహాయ మిప్పించుటకు సదుపాయములు గలవని నడుపుచు, మన రాజధానిలోని ప్రజలు బాగుపడవలయునన్న వైద్యుల సేవలు గ్రామములలో నివసించుచు, నిరంతరము గ్రామముల సేవలో కాలము గడపవలయునని కోరియుండిరి. ఈ రాజధానిలో వైద్యసహాయమును 80 లక్షల రూపాయలు ఖర్చు పెట్టుచున్నది. ఇందులో 35 లక్షల రూపాయలవరకు డాక్టరుల జీతములకు పోవుచున్నది. మిగిలిన సొమ్ములో రాజధానిలో ఏరితిని వైద్యసహాయము చేయుటకు వీలుండును. పెద్దజీతములను డాక్టరులను నియమించుటకన్న వైద్యపరీక్షలలో వారి తేరియున్నవారిని, జీతమువైద్యముల ప్రోత్సాహ

పరచి, వారు గ్రామములలో నివసించుచు, సేవచేయుటకు సామ్యము వినియోగించిన ఎంతయు బాగుగానుండును. వైద్యకాళామాత్యు లీవిషయమును గురించి ఆలోచించుచున్నారని వినుచున్నాము. వారీనూనను తమవిధానమున అవలంబించి, గ్రామముల ఆరోగ్యమును పెంపొందించుటకు అన్ని రీతుల తోడ్పడుచునని నమ్ముచున్నాము.

వ్యవసాయకాళావారి నూతన ప్రయత్నములు (Agricultural Propaganda in Madras - a New Scheme):— వ్యవసాయ విషయమునను, పశువులను, పెంచువిషయమునను, గ్రామములు తెలిసికొనవలసిన విషయములను చక్కగా గ్రామములన్నిటిలో, తెలుపుటకు వ్యవసాయకాళావారు క్రొత్తపద్ధతులను ప్రారంభించి బోవుచున్నారని వినుట కంతయు సంకల్పించుచున్నాము. ఇంతవరకు ఈవిషయమున చేయబడునని, కనప్రములను పంచిపెట్టట, ఉపన్యాసములను ఇచ్చట, ప్రదర్శనములను చూపుటనై యున్నది. మారుమూలలలోనున్న కైదులకు ఇందువలన కలుగులాభ మంతగ లేకుండ నుండెను. ఇతరదేశములలో అందు ముఖ్యముగ ఆస్ట్రేలియ దేశములోవలె, మనవ్యవసాయకాళావారు మోటారుల సహాయమున మారుమూలలకు పైతము నూతనపద్ధతులలో నేర్పుకొనవలసిన విషయమును గురించి నెల్లీ చెప్పటకు అన్నివిధముల విన్నవించుచున్నారు. ఈమోటారులలో గ్రామగ్రామములకు వ్యవసాయపు పనిముట్లు, ఎరువులు, విత్తులు, పశువులమేత మొదలగునవి తీసికొనిపోవడును. పశువుల, పైరుల చీడలను గురించి తెలుపు చిత్రములు పైతము చూపుచును. ఇందులో మాజీకులంతయు సహాయమున వ్యవసాయభివృద్ధి సంబంధించిన చిత్రపటములు చూపబడును. ఈ కార్యమును నిర్వహించుటకు వ్యవసాయోపన్యాసకులు ఇద్దరు పైతము వీనివెంటవెల్లి ప్రచారము చేయుదురు. ఇందునకు సంబంధించిన సూచనలను ప్రభుత్వమువారు అంగీకరించి యున్నారు. బండ్లు అడిమకంపెనీలో తయారగుచున్నవి. ఈబండ్లను వ్యవసాయకాళావారు వాడని సమయములలో ఇతరకాళాలవారు వాడును, తాముచేయు పద్ధతులను గురించి గ్రామములలో ప్రబోధమును సలుపుచుండురు.

వ్యవసాయసంపత్తి సహకారపద్ధతులు (Storage and Sale of Agricultural Produce by Co-operative Methods):— సహకారపరపరిసంఘ సభ్యులు వైరుచేయుచున్న వేయకవ పంటను ఏరితిని విక్రయించి వారలకు బొంబయి సహకారబ్యాంకువారు సహాయము చేయుచున్నారో అర్. ఎన్. రివేదిగారు బొంబయి సహకారపత్రికకు తెలుపుచు చక్కని వ్యాసమును వ్రాసియున్నారు. సభ్యుడు తానువేసిన పంటను బ్యాంకులోనుంచిన నూటికి 70-వంతున దానిమీద సొమ్మునిత్తురు. తనకు అడ్వాన్సు ఇచ్చిన సొమ్మునకు సాలుకు నూటికి 8 రూపాయలవంతున సభ్యుడు వడ్డీ నీయవలయును. తనవంటను ఆరు నెలలలోపుగ అమ్మి, తాను తెచ్చుకొనిన అప్పును బ్యాంకి వారి కీయవలయును.

జపాను, బంగాళములలోని రైతులభూములు (Agricultural Holdings in Japan and Bengal):— ఎన్. పి. లతీపుగా రీమగ్య కలకత్తా రివ్యూ పత్రికకు, వ్యాసమును వ్రాయుచు బంగాళములోని రైతులభూముల హక్కులు చాలవరకు

అదేశములలో రైతులు వ్యవసాయమును మానుకొని ఇతరవృత్తులలో దిగవలసి వచ్చుచున్నది. అడవులన్నియు నాశనమగుచున్న చోట, ఓరిస్సా దేశములలో సైతము మనమీ పరిస్థితులను గాంచుచున్నాము. అడవులను కొట్టుటవలన వచ్చు యీకష్ట పరంపరలను గురించి శాస్త్రజ్ఞులు నిరంతరము వాదించుచున్నారు.

హిందూదేశము అనాదిగ వ్యవసాయజాతము. దేశభాగ్యమంతయు అదేశపు వర్షముమీదను, పంట భూములమీదను నాధారపడి యున్నది. దీనివలన కొండప్రాంతములలో లోయలలో అడవులు విస్తారముగా నుండిన దేశభాగ్య మేరితి నభివృద్ధి యగుచుండుననియు మనము తెలిసికొనవచ్చును. నేడు మనము గాంచుచున్న పరదలు, వానివలన నుత్పత్తియగు కాటకములు ఈపరిస్థితులు చక్కబడిన నివారణయగునని, విలేఖరి వ్యతికలానుడువుచున్నారు.

నిచారించునపుడు ఈభేదమును మనమున నిడికొనుట అత్యంతావశ్యకము. విత్తుయొక్క నాణ్యత ననుగరించి మొక్కఉత్పత్తి యగును. మనము దానిపోషణకు ఎరువు ఎంతవేసి యను, ఇతరత్రా ఎంత పరిశ్రమచేసినను, విత్తుపట్టువైన యెడల, మనపనులన్నియు నిష్ఫలమౌదును. అట్లునంటి విత్తును పోషించుటకు మనము ఎంతపరిశ్రమ చేసినను విమత్రమును నృత్యము కాజాలదు. పరిమొక్కలన్నియు ఒక్కటే విధమున పంటను ఇచ్చునని యెన్నుకొని తలంచకూడదు. పరిమొక్కలలో సైతము అనేకజాతులుగలవు. అజాతి లక్షణముల

స్త్రీలు తో డృఢపరుచును (Gain over the Woman):— పట్టణవాహు హమునువది మనము మూల గ్రామములను వెళ్లి చూచుట విచిత్రము. తోడ్పడి పలుమునన్న, స్త్రీలు మనప్రయత్నములకు అడ్డునెత్తునది యిటువంటి భయపడుచున్నాము. పట్టణములయొక్క వ్యాపారమునుండి నేడు మనస్త్రీలు సైతము బయటకు వెచ్చిచున్నారు. గ్రామజీవితో పోలికను వినియోగించి నేరము చేయుటకు సంసిద్ధురై యున్నారు. ఇందును గురించి యీమధ్య పద బోనుమహానామి భాగ్య మదరాసు నగరమున ప్రస్తావించుచు, బంగాళ గాజ్పుమున స్త్రీలు చూపుచున్న త్యాగమును వివరించి యున్నారు. ఈ సేవలో పనిచేయువారికి ఈమె గానీ కలకత్తాలో విరంతుశాలయమున శిక్షణమున నిచ్చుచున్నారు. ఇటుల శిక్షణబడసినవారు నీకు గ్రామములలో 87 నగకు విద్యాలయములను స్థాపించి, గ్రామములలోగల స్త్రీలకు విద్యాభ్యాసమును బోధించుచు ధన్యరాండ్రగు చున్నారు. ఇటులనే మనరాష్ట్రమున నీవిధము స్త్రీలు ముందువేసి గ్రామోద్యమమునకు తోడ్పడి కృతార్థులై కలగవలెగాని!

ARAJKEERAI VERAI THAILAM

ఆరకీర వీర తైలము

ఎండ కాలములో ఇది ఎంతయో మంచిది.

ఇత్తమును పోకొట్టును. కన్నులనుంటును, కండ్లనొగలు, కండ్లనీరు, తల నొప్పి, ముక్కులనొప్పి, చెవులనొప్పి, మెదలననాగ్నములు ఈమందు నెట్లు వేసి విహారించునలకు. ఇప్పుడు నాలుగు కండ్లములలోపుగ గోగికి యున్న గుడల అదియు నివారణము కావలను. తలకు నెట్లుంధించిన అన్ని వ్యాధులు ఈతైలమువలన నూనగలరు.

ఇతరము వృత్తము దీనిని తలకు గాచుకొని స్నానముచేసిన ఎంతయో ఆరోగ్యకరముగ నుండును. వాచునకు రెండుసార్లు దీనిని మద్దనము చేసికొని వెన్నెల్లతో స్నానము చేయునలయును. ఎరిమిని గోజాలనకు ముగంపును పోను. స్నానముచేసిన గోజు పగలు నిదురపోకూడదు.

10 పలముల బుడ్డి రూ. 1-10-0.

అంతటను దొరకును

విక్రయదారుడు.—

టి. ఆర్. వరదాచారి,

8, బ్రాడ్వే రోడ్డు, మైలాపూరు, మదరాసు.

కేసరి రత్న త్రయము

లో ధ

గర్భాశయరోగ నివారిణి

స్త్రీలకు గలగు బుతుకూల, క్రమభంగము ప్రభవము పోషిగోగము, మెదలన గర్భాశయరోగము లన్నియు నివర్తింది సంతానవృద్ధి గల్గి ప్రపంచములను గక్కగ ననుభవించునట్లు చేయును.

12 జొ.రు 3-0-0 లు, 6 జొ.రు. 1-10-0 లు

అ మృ త

రక్తశుద్ధి ద్రావకము

బలహీనత, అశీర్తి, మలబద్ధకము, మేహనొప్పులు, మేహవ్యాధులు, మొదలగు వాటిని కురువును. 2 జొ.రు. 3-0-0-లు. 1 జొ.రు. 1-10-0లు

అ ర గ్గ

సర్వ జ్వరనివారిణి

సమస్తజ్వరములను ఆశ్చర్యముగ నివారించును.

6 జొ.రు 2-8-0 లు. 3 జొ.రు. 1-8-0 లు

కేసరికటిరంగ, ఆయుర్వేదావధశాల, ఎగ్గూరు, మద్రాసు.

వై. శ్యామలమ్మ పండిట్ డి. గోపాలకృష్ణమూర్తి వారి

(గిరిసంకు చేయబడినది)

బుడ్డి 1-8 మా. 3-4-0

కేటలాగు కోరువారికి ఉచితముగా పంపబడును.

చురుక్కొన విజయము కావలెను. —

ఆయుర్వేదాశ్రమం

151, గోవిందప్ప నాయుని వీధి, మదరాస్.

ஸ்ரீ லக்ஷ்மீ

(பாரோஸ்ட் பஞ்சாயத்து பத்திரிகை)

எழுட்டார், மாணேஜர்—எ. எஸ். வாமினாதசுவாமி, ரிடைர்ட் டிப்டிகலெக்டர்.

ஆர்டிஸ் 9, ப்ராக்ஸ்ரோட், மைலாப்பூர்.

வாழ்க (II.)

ஜனவரி, 1928

ഭാഗം 7.

கிராமாந்திர விஷயங்களில் பெர்து ஜன நிர்வாக முறை.

Democratisation of Village Administration.

Democratisation of Village Administration
[இதே நேர ஆயிரமும் சொஸைதிகளின் நிஜிஸ்டிராராக
விருந்து ரிடைராயிருக்கும் ப.ந.ந.பூரீ ராம் பஹதூர் ஏ. வேதாசல
ஜயர் அவர்களால் எழுதப்பட்டது.]

ஐயர் அவர்களால் எழுதப்பட்டது.] ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் நம்முடைய தேசத்தை ஆக்கிரமித்த ஆரம்பிக் கிறித்தவ முந்திய காலங்களில் கிராமவிஷயங்கள் பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் மூலமாகவே நிர்வகிக்கப்பட்டன. அப்பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் தலைவர்கள் தலைமை ஸ்தானத்தை தேருதல்களின் மூலமாகவும் வம்சபாரம்பரிய பராக் பாத்தியதையின் மூலமாகவும் வலுபெற்றார்கள். பஞ்சாயத்தார்கள் கிராமங்களில் வலிந்த வயதுவந்த புருஷர்களால் நேர்நெடுக்கப்பட்டார்கள். பஞ்சாயத்துத் தலைவர்களால் பஞ்சாயத்துக் களின் அதிகாரங்கள் நடத்தப்பட்டன. சர்க்கார் வரிகள் அவர்களால் வசூலிக்கப்பட்டன. பஞ்சாயத்துகள் கிராமங்களில் நீர்வாசன விஷயங்களின் சம்பந்தமாகவும், சினில் சினிமாவில் வியாஜங்களின் சம்பந்தமாகவும் தீர்ப்புகளைச் செய்துவந்தன. அவைகள் கிராமச் சம்பந்தமாகவும், கல்வி விஷயங்களையும், வைத்திய விஷயங்களையும், கவனித்து வந்தன. அவைகள் மதசம்பந்தமான ஸ்தாபனங்களையும், பரிபாலித்தன. இவ்விதமாக கிராமவாசிகளுக்கும் ராஜாங்கத்திற்கும் நெருங்கின சம்பந்தம் ஏற்பட்டது.

பிரிட்டிஷ் கவர்ன்மெண்டு ஏற்பட்டது முதற்கொண்டு கிராம பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் வேலைகள் சம்பள உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு மாற்றப்பட்டது. வரி வசூலிக்கிறது, நிலச்சண்டைகளைத் தீர்க்கிறது, நீர்ப்பாசன விஷயங்கள், சுகாதார விஷயங்கள், பிரயாண ஏற்பாடுகள் இவைகளெல்லாம் மேற்கொள்ளிய சம்பள உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின் நிர்வாகத்திற்கு ஒப்புகிக்கப்பட்டன. ஜில்லாக் கலெக்டர்கள் ஜில்லாவாஹத்திற்கு ஒப்புவிக்கப்பட்டன. ஜில்லாக் கலெக்டர்கள் ஜில்லாவின் கிராமங்களின் பரிபாலனத்திற்குத் தலைவர்களாக ஆனார்கள். இன்னித புதிய ஏற்பாட்டினால் ரெவின்யூ இலாகாவில் வேலைகள் சரி

வர நடைபெற்றவிலை. சம்பந்தம் இல்லாதவர்கள் கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்தார்களேயே போல் கிராம முன்னேற்ற விஷயங்களில் அங்கரைப் பட்டவர்களாக இருக்கவில்லை. தவிரவும் அவர்கள் கிராமப் பஞ்சாயதங்களில் ஆங்காங்குள்ள வித்தியாஸங்களை அறிந்தவர்களாகவும் கிராம விஷய அபிவிருத்தி வர்களுக்கிடையில். மேலும் அவர்கள் தேச கைங்கரியத்தில் பக்தி, சிரத்தை இவைகளை யுடையவர்களாகவுமில்லை.

ஆதலால் நாளாவந்தியில் ஒவ்வொரு மாற்றானத்திலும் வரி வசூலிற்காகவும் குற்றவாளிகளை தண்டிக்கிறதற்காகவும் ஸாண்டிரெவினியூ இலாகாவும், தபால் விஷயங்களுக்காக போஸ்டலர்ஸ் இலாகாவும், வைத்திய விஷயங்களுக்காக வைத்திய இலாகாவும், ரிஜிஸ்டிரேஷன், சாஸ்ட் அப்ராயிசல்ஸ், கதரபரிபாலனம், ரெவின்யூ இன்வகை இலாகாக்களும் அந்தந்த இலாகாவின் விஷயங்களில் ஞானத்தையும் அநுபவத்தையுமுள்ள நிபுணர்களால் நிர்வகிக்கப் பட்டேண்டுமென்று ரெவினியூ இலாகாவிலிருந்து பிரத்தியேகப்படுத்தப்பட்டு நிர்மாணிக்கப்பட்டன. பல நன்மைகளைக் கருதி இவ்வேற்பாடுகள் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருந்தபோதிலும் அவ்விலாகாக்களின் பரிபாலனம் அந்நியர்களால் வஹித்தப்பட்டிருந்தது. கிராமத்தார்கள் அப்பரிபாலனத்தில் சம்பந்தப்படுத்தப்பட்டேயில்லை. கவர்ன்மெண்டாரின் அதிகாரக் கட்டாயத்தினால் பரிபாலனம் நடைபெற்றது. ஆகவே ஜன ஆஷி வழிகள் கிராம விஷய பரிபாலனங்களில் நடுக்குப்போய் விட்டன. கிராமங்களில் சுய ஆஷி பரிபாலனம் வேண்டும். ஆனால் கிராமங்கள் குறைந்த விலைக்கு வங்களை யுடைத்தாழிந்தால் தான் பரிபாலனம் திருந்தியாகவிருக்கும். மேலும் பரிபாலனத்தை கிராமங்களிலுள்ள தலைவர்களை நடத்த வேண்டும். அவர்கள் இதர நிபுணர்களின் ஒத்தாசையையும் நாட வேண்டும். கிராம பரிபாலனமானது ஒன்றுசேர்ந்து வேலை செய்யத் திறமைவாய்ந்தத் தியாக குணமுள்ள நபர்களால் நடத்தப்பட வேண்டும். அவ்வங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் உபயோகப்படுத்தும்படியாக அதிகாரங்கள் இருக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் கிராமத்தாரின் சேஷமத்தையே நோக்கமுள்ளவர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும். நம்முடைய தேசத்தில் ஜன ஆஷி வழி இருத்தியாக வேண்டுமானால் கிராம ஆஷியில் பயிரிடுவோரும் கிராமக்கைத்தொழிலாளிகளும் அதிகமாக சம்பந்தப்படவேண்டும். சர்க்காரும் நிபுணர்களின் உபதேசம் ஒத்தாசையையும் திரவிய ஒத்தாசையையும் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் கிராமந்தரங்களில் இவ்வழிகளில் பிரயாசைப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் அது சிலசுறைகளில் தான் பிரயாசைப்படுகிறது. தவிரவும், கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் ஜனங்களை பலாத்காரத்தோடு சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளுகிறதில்லை. கூட்டுறவில் பலாத்கார முறையே கிடையாது. கிராம ஆஷி மேற் சொல்லியவாறு ஏற்படவேண்டுமானால் அதற்குச்

சட்டமொன்று ஏற்படவேண்டும். தற்சமயத்தில் கிராம ஆஷி சம்பந்தமாக 1920-ம் வருஷத்திய கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்து சட்டமும், வில்லேஜ் கோர்ட்டு சட்டமும் அமுலிலிருக்கின்றன. தற்போதிய வில்லேஜ் கோர்ட்டு சட்டம் ரொம்ப குறைவானது. கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்து சட்டம் கூடிய வகையில் சரியானதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அதைப் பரிபாலித்த சம்பளமில்லாமல் வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய தலைவர்கள் கிராமங்களிலில்லாமையால் உத்தேசிக்கக்கூடிய நன்மைகள் தங்கபடி ஏற்படுகிறதில்லை. தவிர, கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்துஸ்தாபனம் அதற்குச் சிலவிற்கு வேண்டிய திரவியத்தைப் பயிரிடுவோர் செலுத்தும் வரி தளந்திவிடுத்து அடையாமல் பிரத்தியேக விரிவிலிருந்து அடைய வேண்டியதாக விருக்கிறது.

கிராமச்சீரமைப்பு ஏற்படவேண்டுமானால் கிராம ஆஷி சரியான நிலையில் அமையவேண்டும். அதில் சம்பந்தப்படவேண்டிய நபர்கள் தியாக குணமுள்ளவர்களாக இருக்க வேண்டும். தவிரவும் கிராமங்களில் கிராமசமுதாயங்கள் சுதமாக வாழும்படியாக ஏற்பாடுகள் உண்டாகவேண்டும். கவர்ன்மெண்டார் கிராமங்களில் வசூலிக்கும் வரிதனத்தில் சிறிது பாகத்தை கிராமப்பஞ்சாயத்துக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். கிராம ஜனங்களுக்கும் சுவல்ப வரியை விதித்துக்கொள்ள அதிகாரத்தையும் வசிக்கவேண்டும்.

பிரதி கிராமத்திலும் ஜனங்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பஞ்சாயத்து உண்டாகவேண்டும். கிராம மணியகாரனும் கணக்குப் பிள்ளையும் பஞ்சாயத்தின் அதிகாரத்திற்குட்பட்டு வேலைசெய்ய வேண்டும். கிராமத்தில் பயிர்த்தொழிலையும், பயிர் ஊழியர்களின் வேலைகளையும் கவனிப்பது கிராமத் தலைவர்களில் ஒருவரின் கடமையாக இருக்கவேண்டும். கிராம பரிபாலனமானது பஞ்சாயத்து விஷயமாகவும் கூட்டுறவு விஷயங்களின் சம்பந்தமாகவும், வரி வசூலிப்பு சம்பந்தமாகவும், ரெவினியூ சம்பந்தமாகவும், சிலில் வியாஜ் ஜியசம்பந்தமாகவும் அதிகாரங்களை வஹிக்க வேண்டும்.

ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாவிலும் கிராம பரிபாலன ஸ்தாபனங்கள் ஒன்றுசேர்ந்து தாலுகா போர்ட்டுஸ்தாபனம் ஒன்றை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு கிராம பரிபாலன ஸ்தாபனமும் பிரதிநிதிகளை தேறுதல்களின் மூலமாக ஏற்படுத்தி அதற்கு அர்ப்ப வேண்டும் ஸர்க்காருக்கு இவ்வித ஏற்பாடுகளால் திரவியச்சிலவுகள் குறைந்து போய்விடும்.

లో దేనిని వైతము విద్యాలయమునందలి విద్యార్థుల సహాయసంపత్తి లేనిది యేరితినిగాని చక్కగా చేయజాలము.

ఈయొక్క నిజతత్వమును గ్రహించియే, ప్రభుత్వమువారు గ్రామములలోని విద్యను గురించిగాని, ఆరోగ్యమును గురించిగాని, వ్యవసాయమును గురించిగాని, మరి గ్రామ సమస్యలను సంబంధించిన ఇతర విషయములను గురించిగాని కార్యక్రమమునకు ప్రారంభించ వలయును. వానినన్నిటిని గ్రామ విద్యాలయముద్వారానే కొనసాగించవలయును. ఈవిషయ మున ఇతర ప్రభుత్వ శాఖలలోకన్న విద్యాశాఖవారు చేయుచున్న సేవను పర్యవేక్షించ తరము గాదు. ఇతరశాఖల వారును వీరిపద్ధతి ననుసరించి కార్యరంగమునకు దిగిన వారు విద్యాలయముయొక్క సహాయసంపత్తియైన గ్రామ జనాంగమునకు ఎంతయో తోడ్పడగలరు.

విద్యాలయము గ్రామపురోభివృద్ధికి ఇంత చక్కగ చేయుటకు అవకాశములున్నను, విద్యాలయ పరిస్థితులు మాత్రము ఇంకను అంత తృప్తివంతముగ నుండుటలేదు. ఇందు చదువు బాలురు సాధారణముగ రైతులవిడ్డలు. వీరివిడ్డలు. అబడిలో నీయబడు చదువు తప్ప, అది ముగిసినతరువాత ఇతరత్రావారు పట్టణములకువెళ్లి యున్నతవిద్యను బడయుటకు అంతగ అవకాశములు లేవు.

ఇంట్లో తులు

Kitchen Gardens

(పాశ్చాత్యుల)

ఇంటిలో తులు ఇంటియొక్క సోలనీయమునకు ముఖ్యముగ నుండును. ఇంటి యావరణమున వేయబడు తోటలను ఇంటివారు ఒక్క అలంకారమేగాక, అందుపై తియ్యగల కూరకాయలను కలుగుకొనుటకు చిహ్నముగానూ?

కూరకాయలలో మనలముకు, ఆరోగ్యమునకు ముఖ్యములగు దివ్యకాయలు అనేకములుగలవు. ఎటువంటి సేదవాస్తవము, కూరగాయలను భోజనపదార్థముగ నుపయోగించునందువా తెవ్వరునులేదు. ఈలాభమును కనిపెట్టియే, గ్రామములలో ప్రవృత్తి గలను, కూరగాయల తోటలను వేయుచు, ఇతరదేశముల వారివలె, వాటిని భోజనమున బడయుచున్నారు.

ఈవిషయమున పాశ్చాత్యులు ఆనలించుచున్న పద్ధతులను మనము కొంత తెలిసికొనుట మంచిది. పాశ్చాత్యదేశములలో ఈవిషయమున ప్రజలలో ఎక్కువ ప్రవృత్తియు కలుగజేయుటకు ఎన్నియోనంగుములు గలవు. ఈనంగుములవారు, రైతు ఈవిషయమున చేయు కృషిని వీరితిని ప్రకటించుచుండునది చూచిన నెంతయు పాశ్చాత్యము కలుగక మానదు.

అమెరికాదేశమున పశువుల వేలముద్దనే కాయగూరల తోటలవేయుచు, పశువుల వేలవల వీని సుకయోగించుచు, చక్కని ఫలితములను బడయుచున్నారు.

ఇంటిలో ఎక్కువ నుండ నక్కరలేదు. భూమి యెంతవిస్తరిగనున్న, కృషి అంతనక్కర చేయవచ్చును. వ్యయము ఎక్కువకాదు. వ్యయముగా పంట నుత్పత్తిదేయుటకు ఇట్టి చిన్న తోట తే తయో అనుకూలముగ నుండగలవు.

సంపాదకీయ వ్యాఖ్యలు Notes and Comments

నూతనసంవత్సర విరుదములు (New Year Honours):— పాశ్చాత్య పంచాయతీ అధికారులగు కే. వీరాస్వామి అయ్యగారికి, వ్యవసాయశాఖ డిప్యూటీ సెక్రటరీ జి. ఆనందరావుగారికి, చెనకూడ పరిశ్రమలో నిపుణులగు టి. ఎస్. వెంకటరావును గారికి, తిరునామ్మూరు ప్రభుత్వమున వ్యవసాయశాఖాధ్యక్షులగు డాక్టరు మంజునాథగారికి, ప్రభుత్వమువారు నూతన సంవత్సరారంభ గౌరవాధ్యక్షముగా వారు, ఉద్యోగరీత్యా దేశమునకు తమకు అభిమతములగు శాఖలద్వారా చేయుచున్న సేవను ప్రశంసించుచు, విరుదముల నిచ్చి సత్కరించిని మాపాఠకులకు తెలుపుట కంతయు సంతసించుచున్నాము.

అఖిలభారత ప్రదర్శనము (All India Exhibition):— మొన్న మదగానులో కాంగ్రెసుమహాసభల సందర్భమున ఏర్పాటు చేయబడిన అఖిలభారత ప్రదర్శనము అత్యంత జయప్రదముగ జరిగినదని తెలుపుట కంతయు సంతోషించుచున్నాము. మనదేశాభ్యుదయమునకై, దేశమంతటను చేయబడుచున్న సేవాపద్ధతులన్నియు నీప్రదర్శనమున చక్కగా చూపబడినవి. వీనినన్నిటిని సాంతముగా పరికించిన యెడల, ఎన్నియో క్రొత్త విషయములను మనము నేర్చుకొనుటకు అవకాశములు గలవు.

పంచాయతీలు (Panchayats):— పంచాయతీల కార్యక్రమము నిక ముందుండి ఆభివృద్ధిశాఖల మంత్రివర్గము యజమాన్యము క్రింద జరుగుటకు ప్రభుత్వము వారు తీర్మానించియున్నారు. ఈమార్పులను పంచాయతీలు సహకారసంఘశాఖల కధిపతులగు మంత్రివర్గము యజమాన్యమున ఎక్కువ చక్కగ పనిచేయుటకు అవకాశములు గలవు. అజవిపంచాయతీలు ఇకమును పంచాయతీలు మొదలగు గ్రామసంస్థలన్నియు ఈమంత్రివర్గము పాలనలోనికి వచ్చినయెడల, గ్రామపునర్నిర్మాణోద్యమమున కంతకును మూలాలములగు నీగ్రామపంచాయతీలన్నియు ఒక్కరి యాజమాన్యమున కేంద్రీకృతము చేయబడి, గ్రామవాసులకంతయు లాభకరములు కాగలవు.

జమీందారులు, జమీందారి రైతులు (Zamindars and Tenants): ఈమధ్య మదరాసులో జమీందారుల సభయొక్క దర్బాంగములో రాజులవారి యాజమాన్యముక్రింద జరిగియుండెను. అందుజమీందారులను సంబంధించిన విషయములన్నియో

லீக் ஆப் நேஷன்சின் சுகாதாரப் பிரதிநிதிகள். League of Nations Health Delegation.—லீக் ஆப் நேஷன்சின் சுகாதாரப் பிரதிநிதிகள் சென்னையை விஜயம் செய்தார்கள். அந்த சந்தர்பத்தில் நமது சுகாதார மந்திரியவர்கள் செக்ரிடேரியட் கட்டிடத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு வரவேற்பு உபசாரங்களைச் செய்தார். அவர் கவன்மெண்டாரின் ஆலோசனையிலிருக்கிற சில சுகாதார முன்னேற்ற யோஜனை விஷயங்களை விவரித்துச் சொன்னார். சுகாதார முன்னேற்றம் வேண்டுமானால் ஜனங்களுக்கு தரித்திரம் ஒழிவதோடு சொளக்கியங்களும் அமையவேண்டுமென்றும் கூறினார். மலேரியா வினால் ஜனங்களின் பலம் கழிவித்துப் போகிறது. மாஹாணத்தில் சிசு மரணங்கள் அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டு வருகின்றன. ஜனங்கள் அவிவேகத்திலிருக்கிறார்கள். கனம்பொருந்திய ஆரோக்கியசாமி முதலியாரவர்கள் மேற்சொல்லியவாறு மனதைத் துறந்து மொழிந்ததை யாவரும் கவனிப்பார்களாக.

மாகேளுக்குத் தீனி விஷயமாய் சில ஆராய்ச்சிகள்.—Some feeding Experiments.—இந்தியா கவன்மெண்டாரால் சிந்தி ஜாதி கன்றுகளுக்கு பலவித தீனிகளைக்கொடுத்து தீனி அம்சங்களின் போஷண சக்திகள் அறியப்பட்டன. பச்சைப் புல் உலர்ந்த புல் முதலியவை மாகேளுக்குச் சாதாரணமாக எப்பொழுதும் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன. கலப்புத் தீனிகளில் (1) கோதுமைத் தவிடு, (2) இரண்டு பங்குகள் கோதுமைத் தவிடோடு ஒரு பங்கு மணிலாக்கொட்டைப் புண்ணாக்கைச் சேர்த்துப் போடுவது, (3) அரிசி நொய் ஒருபாகம் மணிலாக்கொட்டைப் புண்ணாக்கு ஒரு பாகம் இவைகளைச் சேர்த்துப் போடுகிறது. இந்த மூன்று உணவுகளும் தனித்தனிபாகம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டன. இவைகளில் புரோடின முதல் வகையில் $\frac{1}{2}$ பங்காகவும், இரண்டாம் வகையில் $\frac{1}{4}$ பங்காகவும்

சிந்தேடிசுநைட்ரோஜன். Synthetic Nitrogen—இங்கிலாந்தில் பிஸ்காமில் விரிந்தேடிசுநைட்ரோஜன் விஷயமாய் ஒரு யந்திரசாலை ஸ்தாபனம் ஏற்பாடாகிறது. இங்கிலாந்தில் நைட்ரோஜன் சம்பந்தமான எருக்கள் ஏராளமாய் உண்டாக்கப்படும். நம்முடைய தேசத்திய வியவஸாயிகளுக்கு அதிகச் சில்லில்லாமல் இவ்வித எருக்கள் வேண்டிய அளவில் அகப்படக்கூடும்.

[இது மின்டர் டப்ளிஷு ஸாமாய்ய அவர்களால் எழுதப்பட்டது]

பண்டைகாலத்தில் விருக்ஷங்களும் மாகேளும் தான் தனமாகப் பாவிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன. காமதேனு வென்கிற மொழியும் கல்ப விருக்ஷ என்கிற மொழியும் இதற்கு அடையாளங்கள்.

வேதத்தில் கூறப்பட்டகாலத்தில் நம்முடைய முன்னோர்கள் காய்களையும் கிழங்குகளையும், இலைகளையும் புஜித்தார்களென்றும், உணர்நிலைக்குடித்தார்களென்றும், மரவுறிகளை உடுத்தார்களென்றும், தலைமுனிலும் கொம்புகளிலும் முடப்பட்ட கூரைகளையும், யுடைய பர்ணசாலைகளில் வலித்தார்களென்றும் அறியப்படுகிறது. அவர்கள் பசுமாட்டு மந்தைகளை வளர்த்தார்களென்றும் அம்மாடுகள் சுற்றியுள்ள காடுகளின் பச்சையைத்தான் மேய்த்து ஆகாரம் செய்துகொண்டன வென்றும் அறியப்படுகிறது. அவர்கள் அப்படி நல்ல கற்றுள்ள ஸ்தலங்களில் வலித்தமையால் பலிஷ்டர்களாகச் சுகமாக விருந்தார்களெனவு மறிப்படுகிறது. மேலும் அவர்களுக்குக் காட்டை விட்டு அப்புறம்போய் வேலைசெய்து சம்பாதிப்பது அனாவசியமாக விருந்ததென்றும் அறியப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே, நமது முன்னோர்கள் யோகாப்பியாஸத்தையும் தபஸையும்செய்து கொண்டு தங்களுக்கு உணவுகளை வேண்டியமட்டில் அளிக்கும் மரங்கள், செடிகள், முதலியவைகளின் விஷயங்களையும் கவனித்தறிந்து வந்தார்கள்.

நாளாக நாளாக இவ்விதமான காலகேஷபவழி மாறுபாட்டை அடைந்தது. நகரங்கள் ஏற்பட்டன. தொழில்சாலைகள் உண்டாயின, ரெயில்வேக்களும் உண்டாயின. இவ்வித காரணத்தினால் காடுகள் அழிந்துபோய் விட்டன. காடுகளின் மூலமாக ஏராளமாக அடையப்பட்டுவந்த உணவுப்பொருள்கள் அடையப்பட்டு வராமல் போய் விட்டன. ஜனத்தொகை மேல்மேலும் அதிகரித்தமையால் கஷ்டித்துக்கொண்டு வந்து கொண்டிருந்த காடுகளின் மூலமாக ஏற்பட்ட உணவுப்பொருள்கள் போதாமல்போய் விட்டன. ஆகவே ஜனங்கள் பயிரிட ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். ஆனால் வியவசாயத்திற்கு அவசியமாய் வேண்டியவைகள் மழையும் மாகேளும். இவைகளுக்குக் காடுகள் தான் ஆதாரம். கவன்மெண்டார் ரிஜர்வட் பாரெஸ்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தி வைத்திருப்பதால்தான் கொஞ்சநெஞ்சம் மழைகள் பெய்கின்றன. ஜனங்கள் இவைகளைவிட தோப்புகளை வைத்துக் கொண்டால்தான் மேல்மேலும் மழைபெய்யும், மேய்ச்சல் உண்டாகும்.

சைக்காரர்கள் பவிரங்கமாய் கடைகள், பொது ஸ்தலங்கள், கோயில்கள், ரெயில்வே ஸ்டேஷன்கள், இவ்விடங்களில் உலர்வு கிரார்கள். தவிரவும் கடைக்காரர்களிலும், காய்கறிக்காரர்களிலும் மிட்டாய்க் கடைக்காரர்களிலும், வெகு பெயர்கள் குஷ்டரோகிகள். இப்படி இருப்பதினாலேயே குஷ்டரோகம் மேல்மேலும் அதிகமாய் ஜனங்களுக்குத் தொத்துகிறது. இது விஷயமாய் இராஜாங்கத்தார் சட்டங்களை ஏற்பாடுகளையும் உண்டாக்கவேண்டும்.

மைசூர் சமஸ்தானத்தில் கூட்டுறவு விஷயம். Co operation in Mysore.—சில நாட்களுக்கு முன் யுவராஜா அவர்கள் மைசூர் மாஹாணக் கூட்டுறவு பாங்கிற்கு அமையப்போகிற புதுக் கட்டிடத்திற்காக அஸ்திவாரக் கல்லை நாட்டினார். மைசூர் சமஸ்தானத்திலுள்ள கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனங்களிற்கு உதவி செய்யும் பாங்காயிருப்பதுடன் வியவஸாய அபிவிருத்தி விஷயமாகவும் இந்த பாங்கு உதவி செய்யப்போகிறது.

லீக் ஆப் நேஷன்சின் சுகாதாரப் பிரதிநிதிகள். League of Nations Health Delegation.—லீக் ஆப் நேஷன்சின் சுகாதாரப் பிரதிநிதிகள் சென்னையை விஜயம் செய்தார்கள். அந்த சந்தர்பத்தில் நமது சுகாதார மந்திரியவர்கள் செக்ரிடேரியட் கட்டிடத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு வரவேற்பு உபசாரங்களைச் செய்தார். அவர் கவர்ன்மெண்டாரின் ஆலோசனையிலிருக்கிற சில சுகாதார முன்னேற்ற யோஜனை விஷயங்களை விவரித்துச் சொன்னார். சுகாதார முன்னேற்றம் வேண்டுமானால் ஜனங்களுக்கு தரித்திரம் ஒழிவதோடு சொளக்கியங்களும் அமையவேண்டுமென்றும் கூறினார். மலேரியா வினால் ஜனங்களின் பலம் கழிவித்துப் போகிறது. மாஹாணத்தில் சிசு மரணங்கள் அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டு வருகின்றன. ஜனங்கள் அவிவேகத்திலிருக்கிறார்கள். கனம்பொருந்திய ஆரோக்கியசாமி முதலியாரவர்கள் மேற்சொல்லியவாறு மனதைத் துறந்து மொழிந்ததை யாவரும் கவனிப்பார்களாக.

மாடுகளுக்குத் தீனி விஷயமாய் சில ஆராய்ச்சிகள்.—Some feeding Experiments.—இந்தியா கவர்ன்மெண்டாரால் சிந்தி ஜாதி கன்றுகளுக்கு பலவித தீனிகளைக்கொடுத்து தீனி அம்சங்களின் போஷண சக்திகள் அறியப்பட்டன. பச்சைப் புல் உலர்ந்த புல் முதலியவை மாடுகளுக்குச் சாதாரணமாக எப்பொழுதும் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன. கலப்புத் தீனிகளில் (1) கோதுமைத் தவிடு, (2) இரண்டு பங்குகள் கோதுமைத் தவிடோடு ஒரு பங்கு மணிலாக்கொட்டைப் புண்ணாக்கைச் சேர்த்துப் போடுவது, (3) அரிசி கொய் ஒருபாகம் மணிலாக்கொட்டைப் புண்ணாக்கு ஒரு பாகம் இவைகளைச் சேர்த்துப் போடுகிறது. இந்த மூன்று உணவுகளும் தனித்தனிபாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டன. இவைகளில் புரோட்டின் முதல் வகையில் ½ பங்காகவும், இரண்டாம் வகையில் ½ பங்காகவும்

எல்லா தேசங்களிலும் காய்கறிப் பயிர் வியவஸாயிகளால் அதிகமாகக் கவனிக்கப்படுகிறது. நம்முடைய தேசத்திலும் ஜனங்கள் இவ்விதப் பயிரை மிக்க ஊக்கத்துடன் கவனிக்கிறார்கள்.

அமெரிக்காவில் ஒவ்வொரு வீட்டிலும் தோட்டமும், மாடுகள், கோழிகள், பன்றிகள் இவைகளுக்காக தனி இடங்களும் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மேற் சொல்லிய ஜீவனங்களால் அமெரிக்காவுக்கு உணவு எற்படுகிறதோடு அவைகளின் மலம் முதலியவைகள் பயிர் களுக்கு உயர்ந்த எருவை கொடுக்கின்றன. வீடுகளில் தோட்டங்கள் எங்கேயும் சின்னதாக வேயிருக்கின்றன. அதிக விஸ்தாரமான தோட்டங்கள் வேண்டியதே யில்லை. அதிக அளவில் காய்கறிகளை சிறிய தோட்டங்களில் உற்பத்தி செய்யலாம். சிறிய தோட்டங்களைத் தான் தகுந்தபடி கவனித்து விருத்தி செய்யலாம். அதிகச் சிலவும் ஏற்படாது. காலாகாலங்களில் பயிர் வேலை நடக்கும். பயிர்களுக்கு ஞாண்டாகும் நேரங்களும், பூச்சித் தொந்திரவுகளும் சரிபார்க்க தர்க்கப்படலாம்.

சமாசாரக் குறிப்பு.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

புதிய வருஷப் பட்டங்கள். New Year Honours. நமது பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்து ஆபீசர் அவர்களாகிய ம-ஈ-ஈ-ஹீ கே. வீரா கவாபி ஐயா அவர்களுக்கு கவர்ன்மெண்டார் ராவ் ஸாகிப் என்னும் பட்டத்தை யளித்ததைப்பற்றி நாம் மிகவும் சந்தோஷிக்கிறோம். ராவ் ஸாகிப் கே. வீராசாமி ஐயா அவர்கள் பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்து களை யேற்படுத்தி அவைகளை நிலைநிறுத்தி அவைகளுக்கு உயிருண்டாக்கித்தங்கப் போதனைகளைச்செய்து உயர்வான மிகவும் கொண்டாடத் தகுந்த தேச சேவைபைச் செய்துப் பஞ்சாயத்தார்களனை வராலும் புகழப்பட்டு வருகிறார். அவர் செய்திருக்கிற ஊழியத் திற்கு இந்தப்பட்டம் அப்பமதிப்பாகிறது. வியவஸாய இலாகா டிப்டி டைரக்டரான ம-ஈ-ஈ-ஹீ டி. ஜனந்த ராவ் அவர்களுக்கும் கரும்பு வியவஸாய ரிபுணரான ம-ஈ-ஈ-ஹீ டி. எஸ். வெங்கட்டராமன் அவர்களும் இவர்களுடைய சிறந்த ஊழியத்திற்காக ராவ் பஹதூர் என்கிற பட்டம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. திருவான்கூர் மைஸ்தா னத்திப் வியவஸாய டைரக்டர் ம-ஈ-ஈ-ஹீ தஞ்சன் பிள்ளையவர்க ளுக்கு ராவ் சாகிப் பட்டம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. இவ்விதமாக கவர் மெண்டார் பட்டங்களை மேல்சொல்லிய மூவருக்கும் கொடுத்ததைப் பற்றியும் நாம் மிகவும் சந்தோஷிக்கிறோம்.

அகில இந்தியா பொருள் காட்சி (The All-India Exhibition.) சென்னையில் சென்ற பழையப் பாதத்தில் கங்காபுரின் ஸ்ரீ பக்தமாக பொருள் காட்சி நடைபெற்றது. அது விவரமாக விஷயங்களின் சம்பந்தமாகவும், தொழில் சம்பந்தமாகவும், தகவல்பற்றி மாநகர விஷயங்களை விளக்கித் தாட்டியது. விவரமாய் இலாகாவின் முயற்சிகளும் தொழிலாளரின் முயற்சிகளும் தன்மையிற் பிக்கப்பட்டன. இந்தப் பொருள் காட்சிப்பற்றிப் பின்பு விவரிக்கப்போகிறோம்.

பஞ்சாயத்துகள் (Panchayats) கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்துகள் அபிவிருத்தி இலாகாவின் பத்திரிகையின் அதிகாரத்திற் குடிபற்றப் பட்டிருக்கிறதாக அறிகிறோம். அப்படிப் போகவே பாபாஜி பஞ்சாயத்துகளும் இரிமேஷன் பஞ்சாயத்துகளும் அபிவிருத்தி மத்தியவங்களுக்கு மாற்றப்படவேண்டும்.

ஜமீன்தாரர்களும் குடிசைக்காரர்கள் (Zamindars and Tenants).—நமது இராஜதானியைச் சேர்ந்த ஜமீன்தாரர்களின் மகாநாடு ஒன்று தற்போது மஹாராஜாவின் அக்ராஸனத்தின் கீழ் சம்பந்தம் பாதத்தில் நடைபெற்றது. அதில் பல ஜமீன்தாரர்கள் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்பட்டன. ஜமீன்தாரர்களிலுள்ள குடிசைக்காரரும் அதுபோலவே மகாநாடு கூடினார்கள். கனம் ராமதாஸ் பஞ்சாயத்து அக்ராஸனம் வலிந்தார். அவர் உபநியாஸத்தில் ஜமீன்தாரர்களின் குடிசைக்காரர்கள் பொதுச்சங்கம் ஒன்று ஏற்படவேண்டியதென்றும், அப்படி ஒன்று ஏற்படுவதால் ஜமீன்தாரர்களுக்கும் குடிசைக்காரர்களுக்கும் யாதொரு விவாதமும் உண்டாகாதென்றும் அதின் பொருள் இருவரும்கூடும் ஒத்துவரப் புகட்டுமென்றும் மொழிந்தார். எஸ்டேட்ஸ் லாண்ட் ஆபீஸ்படி மெய்ச்சால் விஷயமாகவும், கிராம நத்தங்கள் விஷயமாகவும், கிராம பொது ஸ்தல சம்பந்தமாகவும், குடிசைக்காரர்களின் தகுந்தாங்கள் திருப்தி கரமாக ஏற்படுத்தப்படவில்லையென்றும் அவைகளின் சம்பந்தமாக சட்ட சீர்திருத்தங்கள் ஏற்படவேண்டும் என்றும் கூறினார்.

ஸ்ரீமான் விஸ்வநாத் தாஸ் மஹாசய்யா எம். எல். லி. அடுத்த படி உபநியாஸித்தார். அவரும் அக்ராஸனரைப் போல் மொழிந்தார். மேலும் குடிசைக்காரர்களுக்கும் கிராமத் தச்சன், கொல்லன் இவர்களுடைய ஊழியம் கிடைக்கிறதில்லை, சயத்துவாரி கிராமங்களில் போல் வியவசாயிகளுக்கு வரிவசூல் செய்யப்படுகிறதில்லைபென்றும், வரிவசூல் செய்வதில் ஜப்தி அதிக முரணாயதுஷ்டிச்சப்படுகிறதென்றும் இவ்விஷயங்களில் சீர்திருத்தங்கள் ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்றும் அதற்காக பிரச்சாரங்கள் செய்யப்படவேண்டுமென்றும் கூறினார்.

ஸ்ரீமான் டி. முனிஸாமி நாயுடு எம். எல். லி. இதன் பின்னர் உபநியாஸித்தார். ஜமீன்தாரர்களில் நிலங்களுக்கு குடிசைகள் அதிக

வாரத்தைச் செலுத்த வேண்டியதாகவிருக்கிறதென்றும் ஜமீன்தாரர்களோடு சர்க்காரிலிருந்து வசூல் முதலிய செலாகியிருக்கையில் அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய குடிசைக்கு இவ்வித செலாகியங்களைக் கொடுக்கிறதில்லைபென்றும் கூறினார். பாய்ச்சலுக்கு ஜலம் ஜலாசயங்களில் குறைவுபட்டுப் போய் பாயிர் தெட்டுப்போனால் ஜலாசயங்கள் ரிபேராக்கிற வகையில் புஞ்செய்த் தீர்வையைத் தான் ஜமீன்தாரர்கள் தங்களுடைய குடிசைக்காரர்களில் வாங்கும்படியாகக் கட்டாயப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்றும் கூறினார். ஜமீன்தாரர்கள் நிலங்களுக்குத் தங்களுடைய பணத்தைக்கொண்டு சீர்திருத்தங்களைச் செய்திருந்தால் லொரூய வரிக்களை உயர்த்தக்கூடாதென்று கட்டாயப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்றும் கூறினார்.

கெல்லூரில் புயற்காற்றுவண்டான விபத்து.—Nellore Disaster.—சென்னையில் ஜனங்கள் கெல்லூர் அரிசைபுத் தான் புஜிக்கிறார்களாகையால் கெல்லூருக்கு வந்த கஷ்டத்தைப்பற்றி அவர்கள் பஹாகாடு கூடி சொற்பவும் விஸனித்து அது விஷயமாகப் பொருளுகவி செய்ய ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். மஹா கணம்பொருந்திய கவர்னர் அவர்கள் அக்ராஸனம் வலிந்தார். கெல்லூரில் 959 மெத்தை வீடுகளுக்கு அபாயம் வந்ததாம். 50 வீடுகள் விழுந்துவிட்டனவாம், 5000 ஓட்டுவீடுகள் கலகலத்துப்போயினவாம். கணக்கில்லாத குடிசைகள் அடியோடே போய்விட்டனவாம். 15 லக்ஷ ரூபாய் மதிக்கக்கூடிய கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்பட்டனவாம். கிராமங்களில் உண்டான கஷ்டங்கள் சொல்ல முடியாதவை. ஆடு மாடுகளும் தானியங்களும் அழிந்தன. ஸ்ரீராம கிருஷ்ண மிஷனரும், சர்வன்ட்ஸ் ஆப் இந்தியா சங்கத்தாரும் விபத்துண்டான ஸ்தலங்களிற்குச் சென்று மிகுந்த உதவிகளை ஜனங்களுக்குச் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். பொருளுதவிகளையும், வஸ்திர உதவிகளையும் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுடைய ஊழியம் கொண்டாடத் தகுந்தது. கெல்லூரின் ஸ்திதி கொஞ்சம் சுமாராகிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது.

மிருகங்களுக்குள்ள உரிமைகள்.—An Animals' charter.—மிஸ்டர் பாகச்சாம் ஜப்பானில் பிரசாரமாகும் பெங்கு ஈஸ்டு பத்திரிகையில் இவ்விதமாக வரைகிறார்:—(1) மிருகங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறவர்கள் அவைகளை பிரீதியுடன் பாதுகாக்கவேண்டும், அவைகளை சரிபாகப் போஷித்து வளர்க்க வேண்டும். (2) சவாரி மிருகங்களை சவாரிக்கு உபயோகிக்கும் பொழுது அவர்கள் அம் மிருகங்கள் அச்சவாரியை தாங்கக்கூடுமாவென்பதையும், சமைகளை மிருகங்கள் அச்சவாரியை தாங்கக்கூடுமாவென்பதையும், பரிமதக்கூடுமாவென்பதையும், அம்மிருகங்களின் தேகஸ்தியையும், பரிமதக்கூடுமாவென்பதையும், அம்மிருகங்களின் தேகஸ்தியையும், வண்டிகள், ரஸ்தாக்கள், சீதேஷணஸ்திதி விஷயங்களையும் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். (3) தினம் தோறும் சவாரி முடிந்தபின்பு அவைகளுக்கு

வேண்டியபடி வளர்ந்து, தேவப்பயிற்சி இவ்வித சௌகரியங் களைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். (1) கன்றுக்குட்டிகள் நாய்ப்பாடுகளிடத்தில் ஊட்டும்பொழுது அவைகள் இஷ்டம்போல் வேண்டியபடி ஊட் டும்படி விடப்படவேண்டும். (2) பழிதரும், ஹிம்ஸையைக் கொடுக் காநிருக்கனும் கூடுகளிலும் இதர இடங்களிலும் அடைந்துவைத் தப்படக்கூடாது. (3) நிருதங்களுக்குத் தொந்தரவுகளைக் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது. (4) தொந்தரவுகொடுக்காதவகை நிருதங்களை வேட்டையா டக்கூடாது. (5) தொந்தரவுகளை உண்டாக்கக்கூடிய வழிகளின் மூலமாக உயிர் ஜந்துக்களை பிடிக்கக் கூடாது. (6) கந்தங்களைக் கொடுத்து ஜந்துக்களை அவைகள் செய்யக்கூடாத வேலைகளைச் செய்யும்படி செய்யக்கூடாது. (7) குதிரைகளின் வால் மயிர்ையும் நாய்களின் காதுகளையும் கத்திக்கக்கூடாது.

சாப்பாடுகளில் பூக்கள் சேர்க்கப்படவேண்டியது:—Flowers as food:—நாம் உணவுகளில் பூக்களை வேண்டியபடி உபயோகப் படுத்துகிறதில்லை. ஐரோப்பியர்கள் காலைப்பொழுதும் இன்னும் அநேக விதப் பூவ்ப்பங்களையும் உபயோகிக்கிறார்கள். சினிவாஸ் ஜப்பானிலும் இன்னும் சில சிறு தேசங்களிலும் பூக்கள் அதிகமாகச் சாப்பாடுகளில் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன. பூக்கள் நல்ல உணவு வஸ்துக்கள்.

சமூகநன்மைக்காக உழைப்பவர்களுக்கு பென்ஷன் ஏற்பாடு:—Pensions to aged social welfare workers:—ஜப்பானில் சமுதாய நன்மை விஷயமாக உழைப்பவர்கள் செய்யும் சங்கங்கள் அநேக மிருக்கின்றன. ஆயிரக்கணக்கான உழைப்பவர்கள் இவ்வித வேலைகளைச் செய்வதற்கு உதவி. கேரியாகுதே என்ஹானில் ஜப்பான் இராஜாங் கத்தாரால் பொருளுகை செய்யப்பட்ட இவ்வகையான ஒர்சங்கம் 32 வயதுமுதிர்ந்த உழைப்பவர்களுக்குப் பென்ஷன் கொடுக்கத் தொடங்கியிருக்கிறது.

கிராமாந்தரங்களில் வைத்திய சௌகரியங்கள்:—Rural Medical Relief:—வைத்தியத் தொழிலை யனுசரிக்கிற ஸர்க்கா ருத்தியோகஸ்தர்களல்லாத டாக்டர்களின் மறைபாடு சென்னையில் காங்கிரெஸின் சமயத்தில் நடந்தது. அதில் கிராமாந்தரங்களில் வைத்திய சௌகரியங்கள் சரியானபடி அமைக்கப் பட்டிருக்க வில்லையென்கிற விஷயம் கவனிப்பப்பட்டது. நிருவாகிகள் இராஜ ஜியத்து மாஜி ஸானிடரி கமிஷனரான டாக்டர் எம். எஸ். கிருஷ்ண மூர்த்தி ஐயர் அவர்கள் ஜப்பானிலும் அமெரிக்காவிலும் ஜனந் தொகை 10,000 துக்கு பட்டணப் பிரதேசங்களில் 12 வைத்தியர்க ளாகவும் கிராமாந்தரங்களில் 6 வைத்தியர்களாகவும் வைத்தியர் கள் இருக்கிறார்களென்றும் அதே கணக்குப்படி நமது இராஜ

தானிக்கு வைத்தியர்கள் ஏற்பட்டால் சற்றேரக்குறைய 30,000 வைத்தியர்கள் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றும், ஆனால் 2500 பெயர் களுக்குமேல் இப்பொழுது இல்லை பென்றும் கூறினார். முன் காலத்தில் தேசிய வைத்திய முறையை அதுஷ்டித்த வைத்தியர்கள் கிராமாந்தரங்கள் நிறைந்திருந்தமையால் வைத்திய சௌகரியம் அவ்விடங்களிற்கு அக்காலங்களில் நிரம்ப இருந்தது. கிராம ஜனங்களின் விரிப்பண தொகையிலிந்து ஸர்க்காருடைய வைத்திய இலாகாவின் சிலவர்கள் நடத்தப்படுகின்றனவாதலால் தேசிய வைத்தியர்களைத் தேவையானபடி அப்பிரதேசங்களில் அமை க்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ள கிராம ஜனங்களுக்குப் பாதியில் மில்லைபா? க்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ள கிராம ஜனங்களுக்குப் பாதியில் மில்லைபா? ஸர்க்கார் வைத்திய இலாகாவிற்கு வருஷந்தோறும் 60 லட்சம் ரூபாய் சிலவாகிறது அதில் 35 லட்சங்கள் பெரிய உத்தியோகஸ்தர் களின் சம்பள நிமித்தமாகவே சிலவாகிறது. மொத்த வைத்தியச் சிலவிற்காகப் பகுக்கப்படும் பணத்தில் ஆறில் ஒருபங்காவது கிராமாந்தரங்களில் வைத்தியர்களின் நிமித்தம் பகுக்கப் படவேண்டும். அவ்வைத்தியர்கள் மேலாண்டு வைத்திய முறையை யதுஷ்டிப்பவர்க ளாக விருந்தாலும் இருக்கலாம், ஆயுர்வேத, யூனனி, சித்த முறை களை யதுஷ்டிப்பவர்களாக விருந்தாலும் இருக்கலாம். வைத்திய இலாகாவைப் பரிபாலனம் செய்யும் கனம் பொருத்திய மந்திரி யவர்கள் அவர்களுடைய உத்தியோக காலத்திலேயே இவ்வித ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்வாரென்று நம்புகிறோம்.

சென்னையில் வியவஸாய விஷய போதனை சம்பந்தமான ஸ்கீம்:—Agricultural Propaganda in Madras, a new scheme:—கவர்மெண்டார் கிராமங்களில் வியவஸாய விஷயபோதனை சம்பந்தமான நிருபணக் காங்கிளைக் கிராமங்களில் சென்று காட்ட 2 மேட்டார் வண்டிகளைத் தயார் செய்ய உத்தேசத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவைகளின் விலை 20,000 ரூபாயாகிறது. அவைகளில் வியவஸாயக் கருவிகள், வியவஸாய இலாகாவில் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படும் கெல், பருத்தி, கரும்பு, கேழ்வரகு இவைகளின் தினுசுகள், எரு தினுசுகள், மாட்டு உணவு தினுசுகள், முதலியவைகள் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். பயிர்களைத் தாக்கும் பூச்சிகளின் விஷபமாகவும், சொத்தைகள் ஏற்படும் விஷபமாகவும் நிருபணப்படங்களும் அமைக்கப் பட்டிருக்கும். விளக்குப்படக் காங்கிளுக்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளும் அமைந்திருக்கும். சட்ட நிருபணசபையில் தொகை உத்திரவான உடனே வண்டிகள் தயாரிக்கப்படும். கிராமாந்தர ஜனங்களின் போதனை சம்பந்தமாக இதுதான் சரியான ஏற்பாடு.

எங்கே ப்ளேகெக்டெ, ப்ளேகில்லெவெரில்லை.

நாம் சொல்லும் பிரதாரம் ஹைமாதிரியானததை அது
நினைவும் உபயோகப்படுத்தினால் ப்ளேகெக்டெ, ப்ளேகெ
கட்டிகள் கட்டிட்டுக் காட்டப்பட்டன.

குளிர்த்துவம், முறைக்காச்சல், ஹென்னியோடு,
உண்டாகும் ஜ்வரம் முதலான எல்லாவிற்கு
ஜ்வரக்களுக்கும் ராமபாணம்

எங்கள் ப்ளேகெ மருந்துகளுக்கு முக்கியபிரசித்தி

இன்றியா, பர்மா, சிலேன், எடன் முதலிய இடங்களில்
30 வருஷமாக அநேக ஆஸிம் பிரபலிகள் ப்ளேகெக்டெ
கப்பற்பற்றப்படுகிற.

ப்ளேகெ ஜ்வரத்திற்கும், ப்ளேகெ கட்டிகளுக்கும்

ஹைமாதிரியானதும் (பிஜிஸ்ட்ரீ) கதகதவத்திற்கும்

பெரியசெட் 1 க்கு 2-2-0
சிறியசெட் 1-6-0

பாகிங் போக்டேஜி பித்தியேகை,
கோமுகிதென்களுக்கும் எங்கள் தேட்டைக்கு
இனுவாக அன்புப்படுகிற.

வைத்யரதன். பண்டித டி. கோபாலாசார்லு

அவர்களால் ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்ட

ஆயுர்வேத ஆசிரியம்

151. கோவிந்தரா நாயக்கன் வீதி, மதராஸ்.

தந்தி விலாசம்

“பண்டி”

மதராஸ்

கெ. 287. மதராஸ்

எஜன்கள் தேவை.

கேலரியின்

“லோத்ரா”

கர்ப்பாசய ரோக நிவாரணி.

இதனுபயோகத்தால் குணம் கைக்கொண்ட பெண்மணிகள்,
இதை ஸ்திரீகளுக்கோர் வரப்பிரசாதினி யென்றும் அது கிரேஷ்ட
மான அலுவல்த மென்றும், விஸயில்லாத ஆபாண மென்றும் சொல்லு
கிறார்கள். குதுஸிலை, அகால பதவிஷ்டை, குது கிராவம் ஜாஸ்தி அவ்
லது குறைச்சலாய் போவது, பவிலிஷ்டை தடைபட்டுப் போவது,
வெண் ரத்தப் போக்கு எப்ப ஸ்ராவம், அகாலப் பிரசவம், கருப்பை
கழுவி விடுதல், டிரப்ப விரணம், குது குஸியினால் வயிற்றில் உண்டா
கும் கட்டி, மூர்ச்சை, சரீரம் பருத்தோ அல்லது மெலித்தோபோவது,
கணக்குடி, சந்தான மில்லாமை, மலபந்தகம், இருமல், உப்பலம் மேலு
ஜ்வரம் முதலிய சமஸ்த ரோகங்களுக்கும் இந்த லோத்ரா வினுபயோகத்
தால் வெகு நம்பகமாய் நிவர்த்திக்கப்படும்.

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சிறிய புட்டி (6 அவுன்ஸ்) ரூ. 1-10-0

கேலரி ஸூடாம், ஆயுர்வேத ஓளவத சாலே

எழும்பூர், மதராஸ்
டெலிபோன்
3486

தந்தி விலாசம்
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ணெறிச்சல், கண் புகைச்சல், கண்ணிலிருந்து நீர் வடிதல், ஒரு தலை
வலி, இரு தலைவலி, பீனிஸம், காதிலுல சீழ்வடிதல், காத இறைச்
சல், காதுவலி, ஐந்து வருஷத்திற்குட்பட்டதாயும் இரைச்சலோடு
கூடிய காதடைப்பு, சறப்பான், தேமல், சிரசில் மயிருதிர்தல், சொண்
டுவியுதல், முதலான ரோகங்களை நிவர்த்திப்பது மூன்றி மயிரை நன்
ருய் வளரச் செய்யும். சிரவில ஏற்பட்ட ஸகல வியாதிகளையும் அனு
கூலப்படுத்தும். சகலரும் இத்தைலம் தேய்த்து ஸ்நானம் பண்ணி
னால், தேகத்திற்குக் குளிர்ச்சியையும் ஆரோக்கியத்தையும் கொடுக்
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