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RURAL INDIA

(JOURNAL OF THE MADRAS FOREST PANCHAYATS)

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

EDITED BY

A. SWAMINATHA AIYAR

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

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RURAL INDIA

VOL. II. }

MARCH, 1928.

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The Forest Panchayats Conference 1928.

The third Conference of Forest Panchayats was held in the Gokhale Hall, Madras. The Conference was opened by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Saheb Bahadur, Member of the Governor's Executive Council, and was presided over by Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., M.L.C. There was a large and distinguished audience. Among those present were the Raja of Panagal, Dewan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetty, Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Khan Sahib Md. Karimullah Farukhi Sahib, Collector of Chingleput, and Mr. Adinarayana Chetti, M.L.C. The Board of Revenue was represented by its Secretary, Mr. B. G. Holdsworth I.C.S., and the Forest Panchayat Officer, Mr. V. Venkataramanayya Nayudu. Several of the Panchayat Deputy Tahsildars who are working in the districts were also kindly permitted by the Collectors to attend the Conference. The thanks of the organisers are due to the Board of Revenue and the Collectors. The proceedings began with a prayer after which Mr. A. Rajagopal Reddy, the President of the Forest Panchayats Union under whose auspices the Conference was held welcomed the assembled delegates numbering over five hundred who came from all the districts in which there are Forest Panchayats. On the invitation of Mr. A. Swaminatha Ayyar, Editor "Rural India," the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Saheb Bahadur opened the Conference. The Presidential address was then delivered by Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, after which Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, B.A. B.L., thanked the Hon'ble the Home Member and the President. The Conference then adjourned, and reassembled at 4 P. M.

In the after noon session which was presided over by Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, several important resolutions were passed. The proceedings terminated with the closing address of the President who exhorted the delegates to work for their common good.

interests and said that their work in the management of the Forest entrusted to them should give them the necessary training and stimulus. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahab was also present for some time at the afternoon session. It was resolved at this Conference to hold the next session at Guntur at the request of a delegate from that district.

The full proceedings of the Conference are given below.

**Welcome Address by A. Rajagopala Reddi,
President, Forest Panchayat Union**

Brother Delegates and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in welcoming you again to this our Third Conference of the Forest Panchayatdars. Since we met last in this Hall, the Forest Panchayat movement has thriven beyond all expectations and this must be a source of legitimate pride and satisfaction to us all. We represent a rural population of about 50 lakhs of people over which 1155 Forest Panchayats have control. They manage an area of over 3000 square miles of ryots' forests spread over in the Districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Guntur, Godavari East, Godavari West, Kistna, Kurnool, Nellore, Madura, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, Ramnad, North-Arcot and South-Arcot.

From the year 1922, when the Forest Panchayat movement was revived upto now, we have planted over 3½ lakhs of trees in the forests entrusted to our care. We have improved cattle ponds at a cost of over Rs. 40,000 and spent nearly Rs. 6,000 in removing rank undergrowth and pricklypear in the Forest areas besides effecting other improvements. We have it on the authority of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Mr. Tireman, now occupying the high position of Inspector General of Forests in the Government of India, that "the Forest Panchayats have been taking genuine interest in the welfare of forests entrusted to their management". A certificate coming from such a high quarter is of great value and should serve as an incentive to us to redouble our efforts for the efficient management of our forests. As decided at the previous Conferences, a Journal in three languages is being issued monthly for purpose of informing Government and the people about the progress and working of the Panchayats, to enable us to exchange views among ourselves for the further working of the Panchayats and to promote the general welfare of the Panchayats and the rural community as a whole. It is not for me to say how far "Rural India" which is the official organ of

the Forest Panchayats has been fulfilling the objects for which it was started. We, in the villages who have been for the last sixteen months profited by the useful matter which our Journal has been giving us monthly, know its value and we feel highly grateful to our respected honorary Editor Mr. A. Swaminatha Iyer.

The registration of the Union has been one of complexity. Our efforts to register it under the Co-operative Societies Act were not capable of fulfilment, owing to certain legal difficulties. Finally after much consultation we decided to register the Union under the Indian Companies Act and I have great pleasure in announcing that the registration has been effected.

We are glad to note that the Government has been taking genuine interest in our movement. You all know that in the year 1926, His Excellency the Governor of Madras was kind enough to open the Conference but of the several resolutions that were passed at the Conference only a few were given effect to. We are hopeful that the Government will evince greater interest in the movement in future, than it has been possible till now.

It is a source of great pleasure to us that the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahab Bahadur, one of the members of the Government of Madras, who was in charge of the Forest Department and Forest Panchayats in particular for a long time, is to open our Conference this year and we hope under his advice that the Government will do all the needful to encourage the movement.

It is a source of additional pleasure to us that this year's Conference is to be presided over by Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai Avergal C.I.E., M.L.C., a veteran of vast experience in the field and one who has been in fact the originator of the movement. We hope that under his able guidance, the deliberations of the Conference will prove a great success.

Once again, gentlemen, I welcome you all to the Conference.

Address by A. Swaminatha Ayyar, B.A., Retired
Deputy Collector and Editor, Rural India.

We have again the pleasure and the privilege of welcoming you Sir, in our midst. You will remember that at the last conference which was opened by His Excellency Lord Goschen, you presided at the concluding session and gave us hope and encouragement. We have striven our best for the improvement of the forests entrusted to our care. The Panchayatdars have not been unmindful of their position in the rural economy of the country and have endeavoured to the best of their lights and subject to the limitations imposed upon them to work for the larger interests of the village communities as well. They have been anxious to exchange views as to the working of the panchayat forests, to note defects, to devise measures for their improvement and to secure mutual help and co-operation and generally to promote the welfare of the rural classes. In order to give effect to these ideas "Rural India" which my friend Mr. Rajagopala Reddi has referred to in his address, besides serving as a continuous record of the doings of the panchayats has been the means of disseminating sound ideas on all matters affecting rural welfare such as rural sanitation, rural education, co-operation, agricultural improvements and cottage industries. The spiritual and moral development of the villagers is aimed at, the eradication of social evils attempted and generally everything is being done to secure better life in villages. We are gratified to state that our efforts in these directions are being appreciated by the large body of grateful Panchayatdars and others.

It is due to us that we should acknowledge with thankfulness in this connection the encouraging support we have had from the Government of India, from several Provincial Governments and Indian States and from the Governments of U. S. A., and Ceylon. We owe the inception and development of these panchayats to the wise forethought of our Government and it is but proper that we should look to them for help and guidance. May we appeal through you, sir, to the Government of Madras to extend to us their fullest sympathy and to render us substantial and effective support. Our request is neither unreasonable nor extravagant as the furtherance of the objects outlined above is the legitimate function of Government.

The handing over of State Forests to panchayat control and management was not effected without due consideration on the part of Government and not without much misgiving. When

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the Forest Committee of 1912 proposed that a considerable portion of the reserved forests should be managed by panchayats composed of the resident cattle owners, they were recommending the adoption of a policy which was previously rejected by Government in 1890 and still more definitely in 1894. At that time, it was believed that the village communities could not be trusted to have the management of the village grazing areas for the experiment had been tried previously and it was proved that the grazing rights often became the subject of speculation and that the produce itself rapidly deteriorated, while the absence of control led to the formation of faction in each village and to the oppression of that party which chanced to be the weaker. Since these views were expressed and during the period intervening the recommendation of the Forest Committee, all grazing lands had been managed solely by the Forest Department with very undesirable consequences. The grazing grounds had deteriorated while widespread discontent had been caused and corruption and demoralisation both of the villagers and the subordinate forest employees become rampant. Such was the state of things when the Forest Committee made their recommendations. In pursuance of the policy enunciated by it, Forest Panchayats, for the management of minor forest reserves, were first constituted in certain districts in 1914 but the working of these forests not having proved satisfactory, Mr. D. G. Bles, I. C. S., was placed on special duty in 1920 to examine the progress made and to report what modification of the system was required. As the outcome of his report in 1922, the Government decided to appoint a special staff consisting of a Forest Panchayat Officer and Panchayat Inspectors, (now styled Deputy Tahsildars), for the improvement of the existing panchayats and the formation of new ones, the special staff working directly under, the Chief Conservator of Forests and independent of the local officers of the Forest Department. By 1924, the area transferred to the control of forest panchayats would appear to have doubled and the working of the forests was pronounced to be generally satisfactory by the Chief Conservator, Mr. H. Tireman, who cannot be expected to have been a friendly critic of the movement. But such he proved to be and let us acknowledge with gratefulness the services of Mr. Tireman, but for whose watchful and discriminating help and guidance, the movement would not have thriven as well as it has done. For the reason that neither the Chief Conservator nor the Conservators could find time without detriment to their legitimate duties to adequately supervise the panchayat forests whose areas were growing, Government in 1925 considered it desirable to transfer the control of the panchayat forests to the Land Revenue Department. It is remembered that when the forest panchayats were removed from the supervision of the

Forest Department, it was more to free them from the unwelcome attentions of the Forest Subordinates and not to divest the Panchayat Forests of the technical guidance of the superior officers of the Forest Department. Although "Forests" is one of the subjects dealt with by the Reserved half of the Government under the diarchical system, "Forest panchayats," like "village panchayats" would appear to have been assigned to the control of the Ministers following, we believe, the system in force in the Bombay Presidency, and this we think is the proper procedure as the Ministers, especially the Development Minister, is the most suitable person to deal with nation-building departments. But in this Presidency, we have the anomaly of "forest panchayats" being administered by the Reserved half of the Government, an arrangement which we are afraid cannot be conducive to the development of the movement on sound lines. If Village Panchayats are to be administered by the Development Minister, other Panchayats, e.g., Forest Panchayats, Irrigation Panchayats etc., should likewise be assigned to him as he can then pursue a uniform policy in respect of rural re-construction with which the Minister for Development is concerned. As stated above the object of transferring forests to panchayat management was to relieve the ryots from the harassment of the forest subordinate officers. The contentment of the ryots on this score and the sense of ownership which they feel and the desire which they evince in managing the forests economically for the benefit of the ryots is an asset of no ordinary value. And so long as the policy of Government is declared to be the management of these forests not as a source of revenue to the State but for providing the legitimate and every day needs of the village community in the matter of grazing, fuel and manure leaves, and so long as these purposes are served without additional cost to the state, is it not a distinct advantage to make forest panchayats the concern of the Minister, who is in charge of village panchayats. In this view of the matter the intermediary of the Board of Revenue would also be unnecessary as neither "Forests" nor "Village Panchayats," are dealt with by the Board of Revenue.

The stage of formation of forest panchayats has just been completed or is about to be completed and now is the time to carefully watch the growth of the movement. And if the progress already made is to be maintained and the institution is to thrive, it is necessary that there must be a central agency which can give the necessary stimulus and co-ordinate the activities of the panchayats on sound lines. We are surprised to learn that the special staff which was hitherto controlling and guiding the movement is not to function hereafter and that the control of

forest panchayats has been transferred to Collectors and the supervision of Revenue Divisional Officers. No doubt, the Special Deputy Tahsildars are retained but the movement is likely to suffer from lack of sustained effort and uniform policy which can only be secured by a central agency as hitherto devoting its sole attention to it. To this extent the movement has received a set back even in this formative period which is unfortunate and fatal to its development. May we appeal to Government not to dwarf an institution which they themselves have raised and reared. Collectors and Divisional Officers have far too much to do with the everyday needs of administration and it is too much to expect them to devote to these panchayats the close and unceasing attention which they require for their development. Let us hope that Government will see fit to reconsider their decision in this respect. The experience of the past should be a warning to us.

The Forest Committee of 1912 discussed among other things the necessity to give to forest panchayats a definite legal position. They came to the conclusion that for the time being no legislation on the subject was necessary, though it might be so when general legislation on the subject of village panchayats would be undertaken. It is understood that the amendment of the Village Panchayats Act is being contemplated and may we impress upon Government the urgent need for constituting Forest Panchayats as statutory bodies under the Village Panchayats Act. At the last conference also, under your distinguished leadership, we pressed for the grant of legal status to forest panchayats but Government was pleased to consider that separate legislation for Forest panchayats was unnecessary as apparently sooner or later forest panchayats were likely to come within the scope of the Village Panchayats Act. The time is now opportune for giving effect to the declared intentions of Government and we pray that Government will be pleased to take early steps in this behalf. They have trusted us and we have shown ourselves worthy of the trust reposed in us by the efficient management of the forests entrusted to our care and the careful husbanding of our resources. We make bold to say, trust us more and improve our position and status and Government will not have to regret it.

There are other matters, which we would like to mention but it is unnecessary that I should dilate upon them here, as they will form the subjects of discussion at the Conference in the afternoon session under the distinguished lead of our respected friend Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillay, who can be said to be the father

of the Forest Panchayat Movement. On behalf of the Forest Panchayats Union, I have great pleasure in requesting you to open this Third Conference of Forest Panchayats. It is fortunate that we are beginning our proceedings under such good auspices. You are familiar with our needs and difficulties and you can appreciate our view points. If we have overstated our case you can excuse the importunities of younger brothers who are naturally impatient. If we have understated our case, let us hope that the measure of Government concession will not be limited by the extent of our request. We seek your blessings and all the support you can give as a member of Government in setting us firmly on the road to progress. Panchayats are an ancient Indian institution which had a glorious place in the administration of the country. They have ceased to function, but their value is recognised on all hands and everyone is agreed that they should be revived. It will be an act of statesmanship if this institution which has done such signal service in the past, could be revived under modern sanctions and rendered as an efficient part of the administrative machinery of the state. To bring about such a happy consummation would redound to the lasting credit of Government.

Opening Address of the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Saheb Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Saheb Bahadur in opening the conference said that since His Excellency Lord Goschen opened the second conference two years ago, the scheme of Forest Panchayats had come to stay. Out of 3,429 square miles of Reserved Forests about 3,406 miles had already been transferred by the 1st December 1927 and the remaining portion also would be transferred to the Forest Panchayats during these four months. The question of ryots' forests always took a great deal of time of the Legislative Council in olden times. As a result of the efforts made by Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, the Government appointed in 1912 a committee presided over by Mr. Horne and Mr. Kesava Pillai was a member of that Committee. As a result of the labours of that Committee, the Government came to the conclusion that the ryots' forests should be handed over to the Forest Panchayats. The experiment was tried and was not a great success at first. In 1922, the work was continued with greater seriousness and at the end of March 1928 when he became a member of Government, there were 1,000 square miles of ryots' forests transferred to the Panchayats. During the three years

he was member incharge of this subject he had taken the keenest interest in it and about 3,000 square miles more had been transferred to the management of the Forest Panchayats. Mention was made in one of the speeches to the Government's desire to abolish the special department. On account of the attitude taken by the non-official members of the Council, the Government thought that the Forest Panchayats must be administered by the Revenue Department. For that purpose, a special Deputy Collector was appointed, whose duty was to form panchayats. As his work was almost finished, the Government thought there was no more need for the special department. Hence it was that the Forest Panchayats had been brought under the administration of District Collectors. There was, therefore, no reason to think that the progress now made would not be continued. The Government had also issued orders that the Revenue Board should pay special attention to maintain in efficient condition these Forest Panchayats. About two years ago, they wanted him to pay his particular attention to one aspect of the problem. They represented that Panchayatdars should be authorised to collect compounding fees and pay it to the Panchayats. The Government authorised certain Panchayats that were working satisfactorily to do this. They also appointed several individual Panchayatdars to discharge the functions as Forest officers under Sections 53 to 57 of the Forest Act and directed that Section 62 should not apply in these cases. They further empowered the Presidents of certain Panchayats to compound forest offences under Section 55 of the Act.

He was sure that they would all rejoice that they were now masters of the ryots' forests. But he must say while they had privileges they had also responsibilities. On the way in which they discharged their responsibility depended the grant of further concessions and privileges. He felt sure that the Forest Panchayats which had been doing good work would continue to do so and get more privileges and advantages from the Government. One pleasant recollection of his connection with the Forest Department, he must mention. It was during the period of his office that great impetus was given to the formation of Forest Panchayats and he might say in that connection that he received the greatest amount of support from the Raja of Panagal, the then Chief Minister and also Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, but for whose support, it would not have been possible for him to have successfully discharged that important duty. He had great pleasure, in declaring the Conference open and wished it all success.

Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai's Address

Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai who was then voted to the chair delivered the presidential address.

Mr. Kesava Pillai began by tracing the origin and history of the Forest Committee and said that the panchayatdars should remember with gratitude the services of the Committee who did their very best to go into the ryot's grievances and made suitable recommendations to the Government. As a result of their recommendations forest panchayats came into existence. He did not know, however, why they should be placed under the Revenue Board or under the Collectors and Deputy Collectors. These must be in the hands of special establishments in charge of the Development Minister. They must get rid of the influence of the Revenue Department. If it were done, it would go to develop the corporate consciousness of the villagers. The Revenue Department were not disposed to encourage this spirit and they did not treat the panchayatdars with the respect they deserved. He should think that the unpopularity of the British Government was not due so much to the policies laid down by the European officials as to the treatment given by the subordinate Indian officials to the villagers. Higher officials were considerate; those at the bottom were supercilious and indifferent to the opinions of the villagers. If the Government wished that the forest panchayats should be nourished well and grow into self-respecting institutions, useful to the people and to the Government also, they should transfer their control to the Development Minister who was amenable to public opinion which a member of the Executive Council was not. This was a reform of vital importance and unless this department was transferred to the Ministers there was not much hope of making these panchayats healthy and useful institutions. He trusted that the Government would display a more generous spirit in this matter and not treat these rural bodies in a step-motherly fashion. He recognised that the Government had done much but he only wished they should do a good deal more. Sir Norman Marjoribanks, he knew, was a very sympathetic officer; he knew all about the village and the villagers' difficulties, including the petty oppression they were subject to. He had no doubt that Sir Norman Marjoribanks who was in charge of this portfolio would do his very best to make the life of these panchayatdars a little more pleasant than it now was.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, B.A. B.L. in proposing a vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Usman Sahib and to the President said that the time would not be far off when not merely forests but every other subject so far as the administration of this province was concerned would be under the control of the Ministers. He felt that the picture of the treatment received by the villagers at the hands of the subordinate officials was rather

overdrawn. The position at present was, he should think, very much better; though it was certainly not as good as one could desire, it was not fair to the subordinate Government officials, and the Indian section of it, that such a charge should be laid at their door. There were no doubt black sheep, as there were black sheep everywhere and even in the Legislative Council. But let them all recognise that thanks to the agitation which Mr. Kesava Pillai himself had carried on through a decade and more, there was now much less of that corruption which was prevalent at one time and there was not that *scorum* which was practised in days of yore. It must be said in fairness to the orders passed by the Government from time to time restraining their servants from doing objectionable things and in fairness to the large majority of Government servants themselves that they were not what they used to be in olden days or what they were understood to have been. Speaking about the growth of forest panchayats, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar said that to the Hon. Mr. Usman Sahib, to Mr. V. P. Rao and to Mr. Tireman they owed a debt of gratitude for good many of the conveniences they at present possessed. He expressed the hope that the Hon. Mr. Usman Sahib would carry into the inner circles of the Government the same degree of sympathy for forest panchayats as he evinced when he was actually in charge of this subject.

The conference re-assembled at 4. p. m., Dewan Bahadur P. Kasava Pillai presiding. The following resolutions were unanimously passed.

Resolutions.

This Conference prays that Government may be pleased to declare Forest Panchayats already formed or those that may hereafter be formed as statutory bodies by the enactment of a special Act of the Legislature.

2. This Conference prays that the Government may be pleased to retransfer Forest Panchayats from the Control of the District Revenue staff to that of the special staff, the subject being assigned to the Development Department.

3. This Conference prays that Government may be pleased to reconsider their decision on the Resolutions Nos. 2 and 4 adopted at the Conference of 1926 and pass favourable orders thereon.

4. This Conference requests that Government may be pleased to order that all the Forest Panchayats should be empowered to impose compounding fees and that the Panchayats be empowered to credit the compounded amount to their funds, the fees so credited being earmarked for the improvement of the forests.

5. This Conference resolves to request that the Government may be pleased not to insist on the Panchayats levying enhanced rates of grazing fees which are now 6 times the old forest rates for sheep and 4 times for cows and 2 to 3 times for buffaloes, but to leave it to the discretion of the Panchayats concerned, insisting that they should not levy less than 2 annas per sheep, 4 annas per cow or bull and 8 annas for buffalo.

6. That this Conference resolves to request the Government to levy a nominal lease amount to retain the proprietary right of the Government as the present rate of collecting heavy lease amounts is often embarrassing to the Panchayats to find ways and means to meet the demand especially in times of scarcity and also handicaps them as they will not have sufficient balance left out of the collections after paying Government kists and meeting the necessary expenditure for employing the watchmen.

7. This Conference requests that Government may be pleased to make an allotment from the discretionary grant at their disposal for the conduct of "Rural India, the organ of the Forest Panchayats which besides being a continuous record of the activities of the panchayats is doing educative propaganda work in villages by bringing to the notice of the ryots, agricultural improvements and spreading sound ideas in respect of rural sanitation, rural education, co-operation, and cottage industries.

Rural Sense

India from times of yore has been famous for its village communities. Such great writers as Outram, and Maine have left eloquent pictures of their history, their efficiency and their decay. These village communities have been always represented as self-sufficient little republics where the individual tiller of the soil found full scope for the development of his powers and remained happy in spite of the vicissitudes of fortune to which ruling dynasties were subject. As stated by Mr. V. H. Mehta, I.C.S., in the pages of the Benares Hindu University Magazine, the Indian village community is the one contribution that India has made to the history of world culture just as Greece had her city State. Mr. Mehta rightly asks, "What have we done for our masses, the toilers behind the plough? In what way have we added to the richness of their life-content or assuaged the aches of their existence." As observed by him we have been concen-

trating far too much on the development of our cities and our political institutions at the top and far too little to the rural classes who form the backbone of our population and in the few attempts that have been made in tackling the problem of the village the great mistake has been committed, namely, that the reform was imposed from outside. We have not encouraged activity to spring up first in the outlying tracks. We have neglected the trend of our rural genius. In fact we have switched the progress of the village to the charriot wheel of the district headquarters and consequently we find the head has grown while the limbs have remained anæmic and undeveloped. What is required is that the village or a group of contiguous villages should have its own Panchayat, its co-operative bank, its sanitary organisation and an intelligent chief at the head charged with the duty of maintaining the village administration in all its varied aspects. We must have the funds to finance village improvements. At present the Local Boards which are supposed to be in charge of village improvements content themselves merely with providing hedge schools for the boys—none for the girls; they do nothing effective for the health of the villager nor for his cattle. Little care is taken to provide him with facilities of communication with the outside world. Further the type of education given is more suited to the needs of the city-bred clerk practically divorced from rural needs and environments. We want our educated boys and girls to go back to the land and build up in villages an ideal village community and our village education should be designed to produce this result.

Another mistake has been the employment of an exclusively urban agency as instruments for the spread of the new evangel. The directive energy has come from the official headquarters of Government and their state-bred subordinates. They are like fish out of water incapable of understanding the rural people and influencing them. As has been done in Denmark, the education of the Rural people should be such as to provide the liberal training which will make the people fit for their work and happy in their situation. More than mere book-knowledge, the education imparted must be such as will get into touch with the people with their average needs and aspirations. The ideal in fact should be the living word more than book lore, passing from masters to pupils as in the days of the old *gurukul*. This ideal is to a great extent worked out in the Danish school system, and in the latter day Germany where strenuous efforts are being made to revive national life by making the fountains of life flow again through the agency of the Folk poetry, the Folk dances, the Folk athletics. The ideal is the production of happy, physically efficient

and morally sound men filled with public spirit, the fear of God and love of fame and fatherland.

The Village Panchayats wherever they have been formed should be made to function properly and duly assisted in their task to be living units and not mere shadows of central activities and the Local Boards should be the expression of the sum total of their activities. They should become the council of the district as in France, encouraging all the activities of the rural district with the district officer directing like a prefect to see that the deliberative body did its duty. "We want villages or a group of villages to evolve Panchayats of their own with their gramika or Mayor of the commune at once representing their independent entity and the chain of their connection with the central power." Further the Universities should be induced to have faculties of "Rural Economy" and become another Wisconsin for this vast agricultural country. Thus will Lakshmi (national wealth) who springs from mud, and Sita (wordly prosperity) found in the furrow left behind the harrow come to their own and regenerate the country side.

Agricultural Labour.

BY

RAO BAHADUR A. VEDACHALA AIYAR,

Retired Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The problem of labour in agriculture is a difficult one and has to be tackled after a due recognition of the conditions of each locality and in each branch of rural activity. It is unlike the labour problems in commercial industries where capital and labour operate in a centralised place and in such concerns the production secured out of conjoint work admits of correct estimation of the value in regard to output, profit and loss. Agricultural capital and labour have to operate under a different set of circumstances and have to be regulated as far as practicable taking stock of various factors in which capital exploits labour. Agricultural labour could not get a fixed minimum living wage as capital is not sure of its income owing to causes beyond the control of both. Agricultural industry could not be successfully carried on unless harmony is established between capital and labour, not merely in the distribution of profits but in all phases of agricultural production and distribution.

The output is not continuous throughout the year as in a commercial concern. Agricultural industry is subject to the law

of diminishing returns and to violent fluctuations of season and of trade conditions. The efficiency of managerial experts in a commercial concern leads to larger output but in agriculture, the success depends upon labour absorbing or assuming intelligent managerial functions. Labour is more valuable in the agricultural industry than capital and the increase of income is dependant upon the application of skilled and intelligent labour to the agricultural work. Partnership arrangement is the best method to be adopted for the successful working of the agricultural industry. Each village has to be studied in regard to the quantity and quality of labour and capital available and a systematic scheme should be evolved for each under which capital and labour will be brought into play under a co-partnership arrangement or profit sharing system, without affecting the individual responsibility of capital or labour and in a way to secure harmony between the apparent opposing forces.

The strength and efficiency of contended labour especially of skilled labour, available in a place adds to the income of capital (land) as well as to the increment value of capital (agricultural land) itself. Rural reconstruction especially as regards labour is a difficult problem taxing the energies of economists. It involves the practical application of wealth and effective modes in production and distribution in the agricultural industry. The industry has to be carried on by small men with limited capital and labour and the production has to be secured in small dribblets. One has to bring together the various forces of production, capital, labour and land and nature's gifts will have to be employed at the proper time by expert skilled labour. The products will have to be massed by trained hands to secure the best market for the profitable disposal of the produce. Fortunately for agriculture, the demand for the production of food crops is unlimited and there will be very rare occasions of over production. What is wanted is regular organisations in villages to regulate labour by bringing into them all the producers together and arranging for equitable distribution of profits among the component parts. We have also to secure insurance against sickness, old age etc., of labourers and provide against accidents due to causes beyond one's control such as cattle epidemics, famine, flood damages, pests etc. Real insurance consists in the creation of adequate staying power and also of labour facilities during times of distress. The creation of a famine insurance fund by Government out of which it doles out charity to the sufferers is not a very satisfactory arrangement as the distribution of such doles is often belated and entrusted to unsympathetic and sometimes dishonest subordinates. The village organisations should evolve schemes

to arrange for labour's sustaining power by conserving the income on safe and business lines and distribute such facilities in an equitable way under its control. Such organisations should be bankers for accumulating the savings of labour in prosperous times and for making them available in times of need. The village organisations should also serve as a labour bureau and arrange for utilisation of labour when facilities are not available for such labour in the agricultural industry. Hence village organisations should arrange for close study of labour problems connected with the village and evolve suitable schemes for utilisation of such labour power advantageous alike to labour as well as to the community.

The Indian Village System

I. INTRODUCTION

BY

T. S. Venkatraman, B. A., B. L.

An International Soil Science Congress. It is almost a truism to say that the problems of soil science are International in that the human race is directly dependant on the soil for food and clothing. The first International Soil Science Congress was held at Washington D. C. in 1927 under the Presidentship of Dr. J. G. Lipman. The Congress was in session for ten days and the various problems of Soil Science i. e. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, Soil Mechanics and Physics, Soil Fertility, Soil classification, and application of soil science to land cultivation were discussed at the Congress. Thirty nations were represented at the Congress, most of the European countries being well represented. Of the Asiatic Countries, only Japan was officially represented by three delegates. India was not officially represented and there was only a private delegate, Mr. P. G. Krishna deputed by the Andhra Jathiya Kalasala of Masulipatam. For the above facts we are indebted to an interesting communication by Mr. Krishna in the pages of the "Modern Review." It is a pity that a predominantly agricultural country like India was not officially represented at the Congress.

Veterinary science and rural reconstruction.—The Indian Veterinary Journal says :—"If ever any scheme of rural reconstruction is going to materialise at all, Veterinary science should find an important place under the scheme. There ought to be cattle insurance societies, a hospital for every

foundation upon which the entire political structure must be reared but its revival has to follow the lines of adaptation to modern needs and conditions. It has been universally recognised by Indian as well as Western scholars, statesmen and administrators that the village panchayat constituted the very life-blood, the very soul and essence of Indian life until the westernisation of Indian administration by the introduction of the principle of centralisation from top to bottom by the British Government throughout the land. No doubt as a result of some agitation since the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, an attempt has been made to revive the principle underlying the ancient local system but that will be dealt with in the proper place in this proposed survey of the Indian Village system. These recent efforts have not touched even the fringe of the great problem and the present village is a strange contrast to the ancient and medieval village of India. The village system of India is most vitally connected with the life and activities of the people. Ancient civilisations like those of Greece, Assyria, Babylon, Egypt and Rome have all perished with only tales left to tell of them. But India lives preserving her history intact, her individuality and civilisation because of the wonderful system of her little village republics which gave her people freedom, prosperity and stability. It is acknowledged on all hands that India's achievements in arts, literature, philosophy, religion, architecture and other intellectual and national spheres of activity are due to the preservation and continuity of these republics of old. And so if India is to build up a constitution which will endure for ever, which will be rooted in the past, which will be suited for her genius and which will confer blessings upon the masses, the village panchayat must be revived and reconstructed as the very basis of the entire fabric. This will rekindle the life of the villages that are now languishing and make them function in the body politic as of old. The Indian nation lives in the villages and not in the cities, artificial growths of recent times. To form a correct idea of the village panchayat, a general study of the village system as it was, as it is and as it ought to be, will be of great use. In this connection, I cannot but pay my humble tribute to Dr. Annie Besant for her efforts in rivetting the attention of India on this subject and her political insight in assigning to the panchayat its proper place in her scheme of the Indian Constitution. There has of late sprung up a good deal of literature on the Indian Village system and the time has come to take stock of them and to disseminate the ideas especially in the vernaculars amongst the people of the country with a view to rouse public opinion to back up the great cause.

Agri-Horticultural Notes

BY

VISVAMITRA.

It was pointed out clearly in the issue of 'Rural India' for January, '28 that a kitchen garden need not be necessarily be big. Having secured a small plot, the next thing to be done is proper fencing. There should be no false economy in the matter of protection against cattle trespass. When once an effective fencing is provided, it will last for all time. The question of the material for fencing is purely a question of choice; and the capacity for investment on this item, should alone decide the material to be used. The purposes of the kitchen garden will be amply served if the fence is only strong.

Soils.—This done, the question of the soil arises. What is the best soil for a kitchen garden? Books on the subject and the experience of the vegetable growers all over the world, besides my humble experience in this line show, that a mellow, friable, deep and loamy soil, with a good percentage of organic matter, (decomposed vegetable matter) is the best; and soils coming to the nearest approach of this definition have not been reached except in some rare cases. No one need be anxious about the nature of the soil. Generally we meet with soils which are fairly fertile because the house sweepings, kitchen refuse including ashes etc., always find a place in the backyard garden. In the absence of the above and in the case of new house backyards, the soils may be very poor but the task of bringing them up to the correct if not the ideal condition is not difficult.

The next thing to be done is to level the land roughly and to divide the whole plot into a number of smaller plots, with due provision for paths. In case there is provision to irrigate the land with water lifted with any kind of lifts, irrigation channels should be provided taking the general slope of the land into consideration. Paths 2 feet in width which should be well compacted may be laid enclosing a space of say 8 ft. and each such space may again be sub-divided by small thin bunds say 9 inches in width, running at right angles to the 2 feet wide paths. These should also be compacted as they have to exist permanently. Now we can have an idea as to the number of beds (each small enclosure is called a bed) available to us for sowing or transplanting. Having done this, the beds should be dug deep, and the soil turned over. The best results are known to have been obtained when the soil is dug a foot deep. The soil now

gets well aerated; and meanwhile all stones, broken tiles, glass pieces and any odd things that cannot mix with the soil should be removed. Now the whole plot will look neat and present a beautiful appearance.

Manure.—Though the main object of manuring is to supply the plants with food it should not be forgotten, the effect of manuring has on the physical texture of the soil. A friable and mellow soil is insisted upon because the roots especially of the germinating seedlings and young plants should be able to penetrate the soil with ease. A hard and baked soil offers great resistance, thus preventing the plants from having a firm hold and facilities for drawing plant food from the inner layers of the soil. Hence the necessity for adding organic matter.

Cattle, sheep and horse dung is always available in large quantities in towns though on account of keen demand a high price is demanded. All these manures contain a very high percentage of vegetable matter partly from undigested grass, straw etc., and partly from the refuse which is used as litter. The urine voided by cattle is highly nutritive and contains a high percentage of manurial value. This gets mixed up with the dung voided and easily helps decomposition. Before it can be used, it must be allowed to decompose for at least a period of six months and in the case of horse dung, the older the manure, the better it is for use. Ashes of all kinds can also be mixed with this manure while under decomposition—care being taken that sun and rain are not allowed to dry and wash away the manure. The best thing will be if any animals are kept in the house, to dig a pit in some corner of the plot, 6 x 6 x 6 and fill it up daily with the dung, ashes, house sweepings, kitchen and vegetable refuse, in fact anything that is a waste and which generally finds a place in the dust bin, should be put into the manure pit—except of course broken tins, tiles, stones, broken glasses etc.

Notes and Comments

Forest Panchayats Conference. A successful session of the Forest Panchayats Conference was held at Madras the other day. The detailed proceedings of the Conference are given in this issue. A number of important resolutions were adopted at the Conference, and it is hoped that Government will be pleased to give effect to them. The Conference had the unique advantage of being opened by the Hon'ble the Home Member of the Madras Government, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur who till recently was in charge of the subject of Forest Panchayats and of being presided over by Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., M.L.C., to whose untiring agitation, Forest Panchayats owe their existence.

Forest Panchayatdars' Union, Limited. At the Conference, Mr. A. Rajagopala Reddi, the President of the Forest Panchayatdars Union, under whose auspices the Conference was held, announced that after much delay and consultation which could not have been avoided, the Union was registered under the Indian Companies Act. This is good news. The Forest Panchayatdars will need to remember that the registration is not everything. That is only the beginning of their work for the Panchayats. The Panchayatdars have no doubt given a good account of themselves in the past but their real capacity will be judged by their endeavours in the future. The Forest Panchayats have come to stay and if the institution should be a live factor in the rural economy of the country, the surplus funds of the Panchayats which will be entrusted to the Union, should be put to the best use possible for the benefit of the Panchayats. Careful, vigilant and business-like management of the funds placed in the hands of the Union will be required of it and this should be strenuously aimed at.

A welcome subscriber. Among our new subscribers and quite a welcome subscriber is a lady from San Francisco who says "We are not all Mayas in America. Some of us are truly in sympathy with India's problems and desire to know her needs and the truth about her condition. We are grateful for 'Father India.'"

Dr. Harold H. Mann. Dr. Harold Mann who retired recently as Director of Agriculture, Bombay, and who was responsible for carrying out several improvements in the agricultural practices of the Bombay Presidency, has, we understood joined His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Service. He has been requested to give expert advice in regard to several irrigation projects now under investigation in that State. The Nizam's Government have to be congratulated on securing the services of such an able and sympathetic officer.

Artificial Manures. For the preparation of the so-called pen manure obtained by the rapid humification of vegetable refuse, Mr. V. M. Hinchy has experimented (see Tropical Agriculture Vol. 4 No. 7) on the use of distillery residues (from rum making) as fermentation agent. These were applied to cane loppings and refuse piled up in the open, to cane trash mixed with powdered lime, to stable manure from stalls in which they have been kept for six weeks, to the giant species of the "bamboo grass" both cut up into portions and otherwise. Fermentation was rapid and the degree of humification as determined by the oxygenated water was satisfactory. This valuable use of distillery residues has the further advantage of avoiding the contamination of the water courses into which distillery refuse water is discharged.

The influence of the age of the cow on the yield and quality of the milk. Tests carried out on a number of cows by T. J. Drakeby Ph. D., M. Sc., F. I. C., and Margaret K. White M. Sc., (Journal of Agricultural Science Vol. XVII Part 7) have shown that age has no separate effect on the evening as against the morning milk, that the yield increases rapidly for all breeds, reaches a maximum and gradually declines, that the percentage of fat at first increases and then decreases; for all breeds the quality of milk of very young cows is richer than that of cows over 6 or 7. The highest fat content is attained in the 4th or 5th years.

Composition of milk towards the end of lactation. According to a Berlin Scientist during the last part of lactation period, the milk undergoes changes especially in regard to its content in fats and albuminoids. He is of opinion that the milk produced by a cow which is being dried off, i.e., when the customary two milkings a day have been suspended ought not to be sold for consumption in its natural state, so greatly does it differ from normal milk.

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Noises and health.—An eminent British Professor has recently stated that the economic loss due to impairment in the working capacity through noise exceeds £10,00,000 a week in Great Britain. The resultant illness and the number of premature deaths cannot be estimated. He says that even when a person becomes accustomed to a certain noise, and does not appear to notice it the nerves must still suffer.

Sugar-cane residues as a fertiliser.—Sugar-cane residues are often simply thrown away or simply bought as fuel. Their use as manure deserve to be known and practised. We learn that a fertiliser can be made from ashes of Megass furnace defection, scum and distillery slops. The cinders ground fine are put into a large brick reservoir and the scum added. When the mixture is dry the slop is run in. The mass reacts, dries and is ready for use at the end of ten months.

Vitamines.—Dr. S. G. Willmot and Dr. F. Wokes of the Universities of Cambridge and of Liverpool respectively have it is understood attempted to develop suitable colour tests on various foods of known vitamin contents in order to detect and to estimate vitamin A, which is the growth promoting substance of foods. The depth of colour gives some measure of the quantity of vitamin A present but the technique of the method is delicate and needs further investigation before it can be used with confidence.

The Sugar Industry in India.—It is now widely accepted that sugar-cane originated in India and spread to other countries from here. The Indian area under sugar-cane is nearly half that of the world and is therefore much greater than that of any other country. And yet as pointed out by Rao Sahib T. S. Venkataraman in the course of his Presidential address to the Agricultural Section of The Science Congress, India imports from abroad refined sugar at a cost of 15 crores of rupees annually in a year, the value of the imported article exceeding 20 crores. This is a state of things which should make us furiously to think.

Mr. Ramaswami Sivan.—It is understood that Rao Bahadur Ramaswami Sivan, retired principal of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, will shortly proceed to Benares on the invitation of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to open an Agricultural section for the Hindu University.

Veterinary science and rural reconstruction.—The Indian Veterinary Journal says:—"If ever any scheme of rural reconstruction is going to materialise at all, Veterinary science should find an important place under the scheme. There ought to be cattle Insurance societies, a hospital for every

Tahsil, Sera producing centres for every province, preventive inoculation on a wider scale and Research Laboratories in all the provinces. All these mean expansion of the Veterinary Department and science and unless and until that is done, the cattle wealth of our land is bound to be lost to the great economic distress of the ryot."

Household hints.—Coffee stains can be removed with pure glycerine. Apply with a soft rag beginning at the outside of the stain and working with a circular movement towards the centre. Leave for an hour or so, then wash in the usual way.

Ink stains.—can be removed by soaking in milk at once, or using lemon juice and salt or salts of lemon. For removing red ink stains, apply ammonia and water and then wash in milk.

Potatoes will not be so long cooking if you place a cloth over them before putting the lid on the saucepan.

Borex.—Used in water as a gargle, borax keeps the throat healthy; used in water for cleansing the teeth, it disinfects them and prevents their decay.

Reviews and Notices.

Handbook of Forest systematic botany for Madras.—Being notes on the distribution, identification and use of the many important trees and shrubs of the Madras Presidency by G. Viswanatham B.A., Curator Forest Museum, Coimbatore. (1927) Price Rs. 2-8-0.

As the title indicates, this is a handbook dealing with the more important trees of the Madras Presidency and an attempt has been made to bring into focus the more important arborescent species with a brief account of the distribution, description and uses of each. Vernacular names (Tamil and Malayalam) of the species dealt are given as also the time of flowering and fruiting habit and distribution and the chief uses to which the species are or might be put. The publication should prove useful for candidates for the 'Rangers' course at the Coimbatore Forest College, for whom it is specially adopted.

The Eastern Herald.—Editor Bharatha Bhusana Prof. Prakasa Rao Vizianagaram.—Annual Subscription Rs. 2. This monthly journal has been started with the following among other objects:—(a) The exposition of Hindu Sciences, (b) The publication of manuscripts of ancient origin bearing on religious and kindred subjects, (c) Propaganda on behalf of Hinduism on liberal and catholic lines without embittering the feelings of the followers of other religions and (d) the exposition of the rationale of Hindu religious rites and ceremonials.

We have received the first two volumes of "The South Indian Teacher" the official organ of the "South Indian Teachers Union". In a Forward:—It is stated that "The South Indian Teacher will always have in view the objects of the South Indian Teachers Union and its efforts will be directed towards (1) promoting the interests of education generally (2) safeguarding and improving the status of teachers and (3) promoting a corporate feeling among them. It is our firm conviction that we have much in common with the Government and management, and that the progress of education on right lines will be considerably accelerated if the three parties concerned, the

teaching profession, the Government and the management be animated by a real desire to understand the point of view of one another and to work together in a spirit of harmony." The objects which the publishers have set before themselves are laudable and we have no doubt that under the able guidance of its promoters it will prove a doughty champion of the teaching profession. We wish our young contemporary every success.

Mysore Agricultural Calendar—1928.—This useful annual as usual is full of information valuable to the agriculturists. The monthly calendar besides giving the *Tithis* and *Nakshatras* and *Yogams* contains the dates of cattle fairs, cattle shows, and agricultural exhibitions in the Mysore State. The special article on how the village Panchayats can help Sericulturists, and the description of the method of jaggery making by the contract system which prevails in the state are instructive. There is an interesting account of the control of prickly pear in the state by the agency of insects and chemicals.

Triveni.—A Journal of the Indian Renaissance. Edited by K. Ramakoteswara Rao B.A. B.L. (formerly Vice-Principal, The Andhra Jatheyra Kalasala, Masulipatam). Annual subscription Rs. 5.

We have received the first two issues of this new periodical whose main object is stated to be to interpret the Indian Renaissance in its manifold aspects. To that end it will endeavour to draw together men and women of culture in all lands with a view to establishing a fellowship of the elect. All movements that make up for idealism will, we are told, receive particular attention. We have perused with interest and profit some of the contributions in the two issues before us and they afford evidence of considerable scholarship. If the present high level could be maintained, we have no doubt of the prominent and useful position it will come to have in that class journalism. We congratulate the promoters on their praise-worthy enterprise and the excellent get up of the Journal. We wish our contemporary every success.

నోటిసు.

“ఫారెస్టుపంచాయతీదారుల యూనియన్ లిమిటెడ్” ప్రెసిడెంట్లు A. రాజగోపాలరెడ్డి సకలమైన ఫారెస్టుపంచాయతుల ప్రెసిడెంట్లకున్న, మెంబర్లకున్న తెలియపరచడ మేమనగా:—

(1) గడిచిన నెల “రూరల్ ఇండియా” పత్రికతో పంపిన తుండుప్రచురము ప్రకారము ఒక్కొక్కపంచాయతుల ప్రెసిడెంట్లున్న, మెంబర్లున్న, మన యూనియను రిజిస్టరై స్థాపనకావలసినవిషయమును ఉద్దేశించి తగుమైన శ్రమపడి పేర్లుతీసుకొనవలసినది మిగుల అవశ్యకము. అదేవిధముగా ఒక్కొక్కపంచాయతులున్న ఒకతీర్మానము చేసికొని, తీర్మానము సకలుతో సహా పేర్ల మొత్తధనమును క్రిందకనుపరచిన అడ్రసునకు ప్రెసిడెంట్లమూలముగా 1928 సం॥ మే నెల 31-వ తేదీలో వల సంపదలయినని కోరుచున్నాను.

(2) సదరు యూనియను రిజిస్టరు అయిన చట్టపుస్తకము తెనుగున అచ్చొత్తించి పేర్లుతీసుకొను పంచాయతీదార్లకు పంపబడును.

ఆఫీసు:—

ఫారెస్టు పంచాయతీదారుల యూనియన్,
లిమిటెడ్,
9, బ్రాడీస్ రోడ్డు,
మైలాపూరు, మదరాసు, S.

} A. రాజగోపాలరెడ్డి,
ప్రెసిడెంట్.

నోటిసు.

“రూరల్ ఇండియా” సంపాదకుడు సకలమైన చందాదార్లకున్న, పంచాయతీ ప్రెసిడెంట్లకున్న, తెలియజేయడ మేమనగా:—

మన “రూరల్ ఇండియా” పత్రిక రెండవ సంపుటము రాబోవు జూన్ నెలతో పూర్తికాబడుచున్నది గనుక సదరు పత్రికకు చందా బాకీయుండు చందాదార్లున్న, ప్రెసిడెంట్లున్న, సదరు చందా మొత్తమును క్రింద కనుపరచిన అడ్రసునకు మణియార్డరు మూలముగా పంపవలయునని కోరుచున్నాను.

అడ్రసు:—

“రూరల్ ఇండియా” ఆఫీసు,
9, బ్రాడీస్ రోడ్డు,
మైలాపూరు, మదరాసు, S.

} సంపాదకుడు,
A. స్వామినాథయ్యరు, B. A.,
(రిజిస్టర్డ్ జెనరల్ కలెక్టరు)

రూ ర లు ఇ ం డి య

(ఫారెస్టు పంచాయతీల సత్రిక)

సంపాదకుడు:—ప. స్వామినాథయ్యరు, రిటైర్డ్ డిప్టి కలెక్టరు

కార్యాలయము: 9, బ్రాడీస్ రోడ్డు, మైలాపూరు.

సంపుటము II.]

మార్చి 1928.

[సంచిక 9.

అడవి పంచాయతీల మహాసభ

The Forest Panchayats Conference

మదరాసున జరుగుట.

అడవి పంచాయతీల మహాసభయొక్క— మూడవసమావేశము గతమాసమున జయ ప్రదముగా మదరాసు నగరమున గోఖలే హాలునందు జరిగినదని తెలుపుటకు సంతసించుచున్నాము.

మహాసభకు దివాను బహదరు పిట్టు కేశవపిళ్లగారు అధ్యక్షత వహించిరి. మదరాసు ప్రభుత్వసభ్యులగు గౌ॥ ఖానుబహదరు మహమదు ఉస్మానుసాహేబు బహదరుగారు సభయొక్క ప్రారంభమహోత్సవమును జరిపిరి.

సభకు పంచాయతీల సభ్యులు పలువురు, రాజధానియందలి అన్ని ప్రాంతములనుండి విచ్చేసినదేగాక, ప్రభుత్వాధికారుల నేకులు వైతము సభ నలంకరించియుండిరి. రివిన్యూ బోర్డువారి పక్షమున కార్యదర్శులగు బి. జి. హోల్లెస్వర్త్ ఐ. సి. ఎస్. గారు, ఫారెస్టు పంచాయతీ అఫీసరు వి. వెంకటనమణయ్య నాయుడుగారు వచ్చియుండిరి. జిల్లా కలెక్టరుల అనుజ్ఞమున ఆయా జిల్లాలలో పనిచేయుచున్న పంచాయతీ డిప్యూటీ తహశీలుదారుల నేకులు వైతము సభకు విచ్చేసియుండిరి. ఒక్క-అధికారులేగాక, ప్రజోపయోగములగు ఉద్యమములలో బాల్కాని నేవచేయుచున్న నాయకాగ్రగణ్యులగు పానుగల్లరాజుగారు, దివాను బహదరు జి. నారాయణస్వామి శ్రేష్ఠిగారు, పి. రామస్వామి మొదలి యారుగారు, టి. ఆదినారాయణ శ్రేష్ఠిగారు మొదలగువారు వైతము సభనలంకరించియుండిరి. చెంగలుపట్టణజిల్లా కలెక్టరు ఖానుసాహేబు మహమదు కరీంవల్లా ఘమాభి సాహేబుగారుకూడ సభకువచ్చి తమఉద్యమము పట్ల సానుభూతిని జూపియుండిరి.

సభాకార్యక్రమము వైప్రార్థనతో ప్రారంభమయ్యెను.

ఇతర రాష్ట్రములలో ఫారెస్టు పంచాయతీలు ప్రజాతత్వశాఖల యాజమాన్యమున నున్నను, ఈ రాజధానిలో మాత్రము ఇంకను ప్రభుత్వేతర శాఖల స్వాధీనములోనే యున్నవి. అందువలన పంచాయతీలు ఇతర గ్రామపంచాయతీల ఎక్కువ నభివృద్ధికి వచ్చుటకంటె అవకాశము కనుపించుచున్నది. అడవులను పంచాయతీల స్వాధీనముచేయుట, ఫారెస్టు అధికారుల సత్తినినుండి గ్రామస్థులకు రక్షించుటకే. అందుచేత గ్రామస్థులు తమ ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులను బాగుపరచుకొనుటకు, ఈ పంచాయతీలను స్వాతంత్ర్యముతో నిర్వహించుకొన వాంచిం చుచున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వమువారు, అడవులవలన తాము లాభము పొందుతలంపకు, వాని సహాయంపై తో గ్రామస్థులు బాగుపడ ఎప్పుడు వాంచింతునో, అప్పుడే పంచాయతీలు చక్కగ నేపచేయుగలవు. గ్రామస్థులు బాగుపడగలరు. గ్రామ పంచాయతీలపై అధికారము వహించుచున్న మంత్రినాథులకు, అడవుల పంచాయతీల పాలనము పైతము వప్పించేప్పిన ఈవిషయ చక్కగా పరిష్కారము గాగలను. ఈవిషయమున ప్రభుత్వమువారి వత్తిడి యే రీతిని యుండకూడదని చెప్పిరి.

చిరువార స్వామి స్వామిగారు, ఇకముందు పంచాయతీలు చేయవలసిన కార్య విధానమును గురించి కొంతమాత్రము చెప్పించిరి. ఇంతవరకు పంచాయతీల నిర్మాణముతో కాలము గడపితిమి. ఇకముందు వానియొక్క అభివృద్ధిని చూడవలయును. ఈవిషయమున అన్నిరీతుల పంచాయతీలకు తోడ్పడుచు సలహాలనిచ్చుటకు, కేంద్రపంచాయతీల యేర్ప డవలయును. ఇంతవరకు పంచాయతీల నిర్మాణమునకు తోడ్పడిన ప్రత్యేక అధికారులను తీసివేసి, పంచాయతీల పాలనమును జిల్లా కలెక్టరులకు, వారి క్రింది అధికారులకు స్వాధీ నముచేయుటకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు నిశ్చయించుకొనుట విచారకరము. ఈపరిస్థితులవలన, పంచాయతీలపని చక్కగ ముందుబరుగుట కష్టతరము. ఇప్పటికే కలెక్టరులు చేయవలసిన పనులు ఎన్నియోగలవు. అట్టివారి చేతులకు వీనిని పైతముకట్టిన, పంచాయతీల అభివృద్ధి విషయమున ఎక్కువ శ్రద్ధను చూపజాలరు. ప్రభుత్వమువారి విషయమునగల లోతుపాటు లను గమనించి యీపరిస్థితులను బాగుపరచుదుగాక. త్వరలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు గ్రామ పంచాయతీల శాసనమును సవరణచేయ బోవుచున్నారు. ఫారెస్టు పంచాయతీల అధికారము పైతము ఆశాసనము క్రిందనే యుండుటకు తగినరీతిని సవరణ చేయవలయును. ఫారెస్టు పంచాయతీలకు ప్రత్యేక శాసనము అనవసరము. వానిపనియంతయు గ్రామపంచాయతీల అధికారము క్రిందనే రాగలదు. అప్పుడే ఫారెస్టు పంచాయతీల పని ఇప్పటికన్నను చక్కగ కొనసాగుటకు అవకాశముగలదు. ఈవిషయమున ప్రభుత్వమువారు మనకు అన్నిరీతుల తోడ్పడుదురుగాక అని వివేచించుచు, గౌ. ఉస్మాను సాహెబు బహదరుగారికి దేశ పిత కరములగు కార్యములపట్ల అభిమానమును ప్రకాశించుచు, వారి యాశీర్వాదమున, సహాయ సంపత్తివలన, పంచాయతీలు చక్కగా పనిచేయుచు, దేశమునకు తోడ్పడగలమని నుడిచిరి.

ప్రారంభోత్సవము.

అంత గౌ. ఖానుబహదరు మహామదు ఉస్మాను సాహెబు బహదరుగారు, సభ యొక్క ప్రారంభోత్సవమును జరుపుచు, పంచాయతీలు చేయుచున్న పనిని ప్రశం సించుచు గంభీరోపన్యాసమిచ్చిరి. 3429 చదపుమైళ్ల రివ్యూఅడవులలో 1927 నంబ డిసంబర్ నెల 1-వ తేదీవరకు 3,406 మైళ్ల అడవులు పంచాయతీల స్వాధీనము చేయ బడినవి. రాబోవు నాలుగు నెలలలో మిగుత అడవులు పైతము పంచాయతీల నశము చేయబడును. శాసనసభలో ఈవిషయమునుగురించి పూర్వమున ఎంతయో చర్చజరిగియుం డెను. డి. బి. కేశవస్వామిగారు ఈవిషయమున చేసిన ప్రయత్నముల ఫలితముగ ప్రభుత్వము వారు 1912 నంబ ఒక కమిటీని నియమించిరి. ఈకమిటీవారి నివేదికము ననుసరించి ప్రభుత్వమువారు పైతులకు అవసరములయిన అడవులను పంచాయతీల స్వాధీనమున నుంచు టకు నిశ్చయించిరి. ప్రభుత్వమువారి యీ ప్రయత్నము మొదట జయప్రదముగా కొనసాగినది కాదు. 1922 నంబండి ఈ ప్రయత్నమును నింకను నెక్కువ శ్రద్ధతో కొనసాగించుటకు పని చేయబడినది. తాము 1925 నంబ మార్చి నెలలో అధికారము పుచ్చుకొనునప్పటికి నెయ్యి చదపుమైళ్ల అడవులమాత్రమే పంచాయతీల నశముచేయబడి యుండెను. తామివిషయ మున గత మూడు సంవత్సరములలో తీసికొనిన శ్రద్ధముక్క ఫలితముగ 31 వేలచదపుమైళ్ల అడవులు అధనముగా పంచాయతీల స్వాధీనము చేయబడినవి. ప్రత్యేకముగా పంచాయతీల నిర్మాణమునకుగాను నియమించిన అధికారులను తీసివేయుటకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు నిశ్చ యించిరి. ఇందువిషయమున శాసనసభలో అధికారులు చూపిన శ్రద్ధవలన, ప్రభుత్వమువారు కలెక్టరులు వీనిని పాలించుటమంచిదని తీర్మానించిరి. ఈవిషయమున వారికి తోడ్పడుచు, పంచాయతీలను నిర్మించుటకు ప్రత్యేకముగా ఈవనికొరకే డిప్యూటీ కలెక్టరు నియమించ బడి యున్నాడు. ఆయనపనియు ముగిసినది. ఇంక ప్రత్యేక అధికారులతో పనిలేదని ప్రభు త్వమువారు నిశ్చయించిరి. అందువలన పంచాయతీల అభివృద్ధి తగ్గువని యేరీతిని భయపడుట అనవసరము. అడవి పంచాయతీలను చక్కని పరిస్థితులనుంచుటకు అన్నిరీతుల రివిన్యూ బోర్డువారు తోడ్పడవలయునని ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఉత్తరువులను పైతము పాలించియు న్నారు. అందుకొరకే పంచాయతీలను జిల్లా కలెక్టరుల పాలనములోనికి తెచ్చి యున్నారు. రెండేండ్లక్రిందట, సభవారు, పంచాయతీ దారులే కాంపవుండింగు సామ్యము పనులుచేసి కొనుటకు స్వాతంత్ర్యమియవలయునని నివేదించియున్నారు. కొందరు పంచాయతీ దారులు ఈపనిని నిర్వహించుటకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు స్వాతంత్ర్యమిచ్చియున్నారు. వారిపని తృప్తిగ నున్నందున, అనేకమంది పంచాయతీ దారులకు, ఫారెస్టుఅక్టు 53-57 సెక్షన్ల ననుసరించి ఫారెస్టు అధికారులుగా ఈపనిని నిర్వహించుటకు అధికారము నిచ్చియున్నారు. అంతయే గాదు. కొన్ని పంచాయతీల అధ్యక్షులు 55-వ సెక్షన్ ననుసరించి, కాంపవుండింగు ఫారెస్టు అవసరములను పైతము విచారించుటకు అధికారమును ఇచ్చియున్నారు.

పూర్వముకన్న నేడు పరిస్థితులు మారిపోయి, పంచాయతీదారులు రైతుల ఆడపులకు అధికారమై నంగుల కంటయు సంతసించవలయును. ఈవిషయమునవారు ఒక్కవిషయమును గమనించవలయును. అధికారులతో తమకు బాధ్యతలు వైతమున్నవని వారు తెలిసికొనవలయును. వారు తమ బాధ్యతలను పరీక్షిని నిర్వహించుకో దానినిబట్టియే, వారికి ముందుముందు ఈయబడు క్రొత్తక్రొత్త స్వాభంత్ర్యములు, అధికారులు నిర్ణయించబడును. పంచాయతీదారులు, తామింతకు చేయుచున్న చక్కనిపనిని యింకను చేయుచు, ప్రభుత్వమువారినుండు అన్ని అవకాశములను, అధికారులను కైకొందురని గా॥ సభ్యులు వాంఛించుచు, తామీ విషయమున అధికార రీత్య చేసినపనికీ తోడ్పడిన, పానుగల్గు రాజు గారికిని, పి. రామస్వామి మొదలియారు గారికిని కృతజ్ఞతనుచూపిరి. వారి సహాయము లేనిది తాము ఈకార్యమును నిర్వహించజాలక పోయియుండుమని నుడువుచు, గా॥ ఉస్మానుసాహేబు బహదరుగారు సభను తెరచిరి.

అ ధ్య యు లు.

గా॥ సభ్యుల ప్రారంభమహోత్సవము ముగిసిన వెంటనే నివాసుబహదరు శేకనవల్లి గారు సభ కార్యతరహించి చభాకార్యములను కడనిపుణతతో నిర్వహించిరి.

ఆనందగృహమున శ్రీ శేకనవల్లిగారు గంభీరోపన్యాస మిచ్చుచు, ఫారెస్టుకమిటి పరీక్షిని నిర్మింపబడినదియు, వారు చేసిన పనినిగురించియు అతివిపులముగా తెలుపుచు నేడు ఫారెస్టుపంచాయతీదారులు, తమ యోగశ్రేయమునకై కమిటివారు చేసినసేవను ఎన్నటికిని మరువక కృతజ్ఞతను చూపవలయుననిరి. కమిటివారి పరిశ్రమలననే పంచాయతీలు నిర్మింపబడుచున్నవి. నేడు పంచాయతీల పాలనము రివిన్యూ బోర్డువారి స్వాధీనమెందులకు చేయబడినదో తమకు తెలియకున్నదనుచు, రివిన్యూ డిపార్టువారి హస్తములలో పంచాయతీలు ఎన్నటికిని యుండకూడదనిరి. పంచాయతీలు గ్రామస్థులలో అన్యోన్యసంపత్తిని పెంపొందించును. ఇట్టివానిని రివిన్యూకాఖవారు అంగీకరించరు. పంచాయతీదారులను తగినరీతిని మర్యాదతోచూడరు. నేడు బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజారంజకముగా నుండకుండుటకు కారణము, చిన్ని అధికారులు గ్రామస్థులపట్ల చూపుచున్న ఆమర్యాదయే తప్ప, ఇంగ్లీషు అధికారుల రాజ్యతంత్రముగారు. ఫారెస్టు పంచాయతీలే చక్కగా వృద్ధికావలయునని ప్రభుత్వమువారు తలంచిన, ప్రజాభిప్రాయమునకు కేలుతనిచ్చు అభివృద్ధికాఖా మంత్రివర్యుని వశమున వానిని నుంచవలయును. ఈసంస్కరణము అతిముఖ్యము. పంచాయతీలు మంత్రుల వశము చేయకపోయిన, అవి ఎట్టియుపయోగ కరమగు కార్యమునుగాని చక్కగా చేయజాలవు. ప్రభుత్వము వారివిషయమును చక్కగా నాలోచించి తోడ్పడుదునని నమ్ముచున్నాను. ఇంతకుముందు ప్రభుత్వమువారు మనకు తోడ్పడియే యున్నారు. కాని అంతతో కృత్రిమకూడదు. ఇంకనుతోడ్పడవలయును. సర్ నాగ్మను మార్గరిబ్యాంక్సుగారు చాల

మంచి అధికారులు. వారికి గ్రామస్థులకష్టనిష్ఠానములు చక్కగా తెలియును. ఈకాఖకు వీరు అధికారము వహించియుండుట సంతోషకరము. వారి పాలనములో పంచాయతీదారుల జీవితము ఇప్పటికన్నను ఆనందదాయకముగ నుండగలదని నమ్ముచున్నానని నుడువుచు మాటలాడిరి.

శ్రీ రామస్వామి మొదలియారుగారు.

తరువాత, శ్రీ పి. రామస్వామి మొదలియారుగారు, సభయొక్క ప్రారంభ మహోత్సవమును జరిపిన గా॥ ఉస్మానుసాహేబు బహదరుగారికి, అగ్యక్షులకు కృతజ్ఞతా పూర్వక వందనములను సమర్పించుచు, ఒక్క ఆడపులనేగాక, ఈరాష్ట్రమునందలి అన్ని కాఖలను ప్రజాయుత్తము చేయవలయుననియు, అప్పుడేనేడు ప్రజలు చిన్ని అధికారులచే గ్రామములలో బడుచున్న బాధలన్నియు నివారణ కాగలవనియు మడివిరి. ఈవిషయమున శ్రీ శేకనవల్లిగారు చేసినసేవను ఎదురు మరచిపోగలరు? ప్రభుత్వమువారు తమ సిబ్బంది, ప్రజలను తొందర పెట్టకూడదని ముజూరుచేయుచున్న యుత్తరపులవలన ఈబాధచాలవరకు తగ్గిపోవుచున్నది. ఈందగృహమున పంచాయతీదారుల కంటయో తోడ్పడిన గా॥ ఉస్మాను సాహేబు బహదరుగారిని, పి. పి. రావుగారిని, టైరుమనుగారిని మనము ఎన్నటికిని మరువజాలము. ఉస్మానుసాహేబుగారు, ఇకముందు వైతము, తమపాలనలో నున్నకాలమున పరీక్షిని, పంచాయతీదారులకు తోడ్పడిన, అదేరీతినితమసోదర సభ్యునిచే వైతము కార్యమును నిర్వహింపచేయుటకు సహాయము చేయగలరని తాము నమ్ముచున్నామని చెప్పుచుమాటలాడిరి.

అంత గా॥ సభ్యునకు, అగ్యక్షునకు పూలహారములు వేయబడినది.

తీర్మానములు.

సభ మరల ఆనాడు మధ్యాహ్నము నాలుగుగంటలకు సమావేశమైనది. సభవారప్పుడు తమ భావ్యోదయమునకు సంబంధించిన అనేక విషయములను చర్చించుచు, ఈక్రింది తీర్మానములను చేసిరి.

1. ఫారెస్టు పంచాయతీల నిర్మాణము.

ఇంతవరకు నిర్మింపబడినట్టి, ఇకముందు సెలకొల్పుబడజోవు అడవిపంచాయతీలు, అధికార రీత్యా తగినస్వక్రిత్యము గలిగియుండుటకుగాను, ప్రత్యేకకాసనము నొకదానిని చేయ ప్రభుత్వమువారిని ఈసభవారు ప్రార్థించుచున్నారు.

2. అధికారపు మార్పు.

ఫారెస్టు పంచాయతీలను జిల్లా రివిన్యూఅధికారుల అధికారములోనుండి తొలగించి, ప్రత్యేక అధికారుల పాలనములో, అభివృద్ధికాఖవారి యాజమాన్యమున నుంచ ప్రభుత్వము వారిని ఈసభవారు వేడుచున్నారు.

3. పూర్వపు తీర్మానములపై పునర్విచారము.

1926 సంవత్సరమున జూలై 24 తీర్మానములపై ప్రభుత్వమువారు చేసిన ఉత్తరువులను తిరుగ విమర్శించి అనుకూలములగు ప్రతిపక్షములను జరిగిన పాల్గొన ప్రభుత్వము వారిని ఈసభవారు ప్రార్థించుచున్నారు.

4. కాంపౌండు ఫీసులు.

ఫారెస్టు పంచాయతీలను గలదరు కాంపౌండు ఫీసులను నిధి చుట్టకు, అటుల పన్నులైన సొమ్మును ప్రత్యేకముగా అడవులను చక్కచదివటకు వినియోగించు సభికావరమియ ఈసభవారు ప్రభుత్వమువారిని ప్రార్థించుచున్నారు.

5. పుల్లరిపన్ను.

మేకలకు పూర్వమునకన్న ఆరింకలు ఎక్కువచేయబడినట్టియు, ఆవులవిషయమున నాలుగొకలు హెచ్చింపబడినట్టియు, గేదలకు రెట్టింపు మాడింకలుగ హెచ్చుచేయబడినట్టియు పుల్లరిపన్నును పంచాయతీలవారు పన్నువేయవలయునను నిర్బంధమును ప్రభుత్వమువారు తొలగించి, మేకలకు రెండుజాతులను ఎప్పుకాకుండగను, ఆవులకు, ఎద్దులకు నాలుగుజాతులకు హెచ్చుకాకుండగను, గేదలకు 8 జాతులకు మించకుండగను, పన్నును విధించుటకు పంచాయతీలకు స్వాతంత్ర్యమియ ప్రభుత్వమువారిని ఈసభవారు ప్రార్థించుచున్నారు.

6. కిస్తుమొత్తము తగ్గింపు.

ప్రభుత్వమువారు నేడు అడవులమీద తమకుగల అధికారమును స్థిరపరచు కొనుటకు గాను విధించుచున్న గుత్తసొమ్ము చాల హెచ్చైన మొత్తమనియు; అందువలన, పంచాయతీలవారు, కిగవుకాలమున అంతమొత్తమును చెల్లించుటకు కష్టపడుచున్నారనియు, అంతయేగాక, ప్రభుత్వమువారికిస్తును కాపరుల జీతములను చెల్లించిన తరువాత, ఇతర పనుల కేమాత్రము సొమ్ము మిగులుచుండుట లేదనియు ప్రభుత్వమువారికి నివేదించుచున్నారు. నామకాగ్ధము కొద్దికొద్ది విధించ ప్రభుత్వమువారిని యీసభవారు ప్రార్థించుచున్నారు.

7. పత్రికా పోషణ.

ఫారెస్టు పంచాయతీల తరపున ప్రచురింపబడుచున్న "రూరలు ఇండియా" పత్రిక పంచాయతీలు చేయుచున్న పనిని తెలుపుచుండుటయేగాక, గ్రామస్థుల అభివృద్ధికి సంబంధించిన వ్యవసాయవిషయములు, గ్రామరోగ్యము, గ్రామవిద్యావిషయములు, సహకార విషయము, గ్రామ పరిశ్రమల విషయము ప్రచారము జరుపుచు తోడ్పడుచున్నది గావున; పత్రికా పోషణార్థము, ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రత్యేక గ్రాంటునుండి ధనసహాయముచేయ ఈసభవారు ప్రభుత్వమువారిని ప్రార్థించుచున్నారు.

సభజరుగుకాలమున చాలసేపు గొంతులు వినిపించుచుండెడిది.

రాజ్యోత్సవము గుంటూరులో జరుపుటకు అనుమతించు గుంటూరునుండి వచ్చిన ప్రతినిధులు సభవారిని కోరిరి. సభవారు, వారి ఆహ్వానము ననుసరించి, రాజ్యోత్సవము గుంటూరులో జరుపుటకు తీర్మానించిరి. అంత మహాసభకార్యక్రమము ముగిసినది.

గ్రామాభిమానము Rural Sense

గ్రామసంస్థల పాలనమున భారతదేశము అనాదిగ మాపుచున్న సామర్థ్యము వర్ణింపలేరముగాదు. ఓట్రాస్సు, మెయిను మొదలగువారు ఈవిషయమును గురించి ఎంతయో స్తోమించుచు, వ్రాసియున్నారు. మన గ్రామసంస్థలు స్వాతంత్ర్యనిలయములు. స్వపరిపాలనమున వానికి పెట్టినదేలేదు. రాజ్యములు నశించినను, రాజవంశములు గతించినను, గ్రామసంస్థలు యధావీర్యము వర్ణింపబడుచు, గ్రామస్థులను అసంఖ్యముగా చేయుచుండెడివి. ఇందును గురించి యీమధ్య. వి. హెచ్. మెహతా ఐ. సి. ఎస్. గారు కాశీ విశ్వవిద్యాలయపుత్రిక కొక చక్కనివ్యాసమును వ్రాయుచు, ప్రపంచమునకు భారతదేశము సమర్పించిన విజ్ఞానమీ గ్రామసంస్థలని నడుపుచు, ఇపుడుమనము గ్రామస్థుల యోగక్షేమమున కేమిచేసితిమని ప్రశ్న యడుగుచున్నారు. ఏదీతని వారి భాగ్యదయమును పెంపొందించు, వారి జీవితమును నుభవదాయకముగ చేయగలము? వారుచెప్పినటుల మనము నేడు పట్టణములను బాగుపరచుటలోను, రాజ్యసంస్థలను బాగుపరచుటలోను కాలము గడుపుచున్నామేగాని, గ్రామస్థుల విషయమున అంతశ్రద్ధ దీసికొనుచుండుటలేదు. గ్రామస్థులే మనదేశమునకు వెన్నెముక వంటివారు. ఈవిషయమును మనము మరిచిపోయి, సంస్కరణమును పైనుండి మొదలు పెట్టుచున్నాము.

నేడు గ్రామస్థులకు కావలసినది, పంచాయతీలు, సహకార ధనాగారములు ఆరోగ్యభాగ్యము. గ్రామపాలనమును చక్కగ నిర్వహించ సామర్థ్యముగల నాయకులు. గ్రామమున బాగుపరచుటకు ధనము కావలయును. గ్రామాభివృద్ధికి తోడ్పడవలసిన స్థానికసంస్థలు, ఈ విషయమున చేయుచున్న పని విమోచమున తృప్తికరముగలేదు. అంతయేనా? గ్రామములకు రాకపోకలకు బాటలను నిర్మించుటలో పైతము స్థానికసంస్థలు తీసికొను శ్రద్ధ అత్యల్పము. ఇక విద్యావిషయముచెప్పు నక్కరలేదు. పట్టణములలో నీయబడుచున్న విద్యనిచ్చుటకే పాఠశాలల నివి నెలకొల్పుచున్నవి గాని, ఈవిషయమున గ్రామపరిస్థితుల సేమాత్రమును గమనిండుటలేదు. ఇది అంతయు మారవలయును. మన బాలరయొక్క బాలికలయొక్క

నేటి దృక్పథము మారిపోవలయును. గ్రామపరిస్థితులను చక్కబఱచి, వాని ఆభివృద్ధికి అనుగుణ్యముగ విద్యను సాధించుటకు నేటియుత్సాహము పూనుకొనవలయును.

ఇంకొక విషయము. ఈవిషయమున చేయబడుచున్న ప్రయత్నము నేడు ప్రభుత్వము వారినుండి వచ్చుచున్నదేగాని, మన వారేమాత్రము ముందంజ వేయుచుండుటలేదు. గ్రామపరిస్థితులు తెలిసికొనగలవారు గ్రామములు. ఇతరులు గ్రామసంస్కరణమునకు ఎంత మాత్రము పూనుకొన్నను లాభము ఏమాత్రముండును? డెన్మార్కులో చేయబడుచున్న ప్రకారము, మనతత్వమునకు అనుగుణ్యముగ విజ్ఞానము పొందుటకే పూనుకొనవలయును. పుస్తకపు చదువులన భాగములేదు. ప్రజలతో కలిసి మెలిసి వారినేమకు సాధనోపాయముగ విద్యయే మనకు కావలయును. ఈపద్ధతి డెన్మార్కులో అనుసరింపబడుచున్నది. ఇట్టి దానినే జర్మనీలో వైతము మనము గాంచనచ్చును. ఈసందర్భమున జాతీయ విజ్ఞానము ఆయాదేశములలో ఏయేరీతిని వికసింపబడుచు, గ్రామస్థులు వృద్ధిగాంచుచున్నారో చెప్పటం అసమర్థము.

గ్రామ పంచాయతీలు ఎచ్చట నెలకొల్పబడినను, అవి చక్కగా తమ కార్యమును నిర్వహించుటకు మనము లోడ్బడవలయును. ఈవిషయమున స్థానికసంస్థలు, పేరునకేగాక, గ్రామ పంచాయతీలపనికి అన్నిరీతుల సహాయపడవలయును. మనగ్రామములు పూర్వపు కీర్తి వైభవములు మూల నిలుపుటకు పూనుకొనవలయును. తమ ప్రత్యేక వ్యక్తిత్వమును చూపుచు, కేంద్రప్రభుత్వమునకు పునాదులై వర్ధిల్లవలయును. విశ్వవిద్యాలయములు గ్రామ పరిస్థితులను, అందుముఖ్యముగా గ్రామ ఆర్థికవ్యవస్థలను విద్యార్థులు తెలిసికొని, ఆవిషయమున నిపుణులగుటకు అన్నిరీతుల ఆసకాశముల నీయవలయును.

అప్పుడే మనగ్రామములు లక్షిత్రదములై వర్ధిల్లగలవు. దేశభాగ్యమునకు పునాదులై ప్రాచీనకీర్తివైభవములను నిలుపుకొనగలవు. ఎవరివిషయమున ముందంజ వేయగలరు?

వ్య వ సా య ము Agricultural Labour

కా ర్మిక స మ స్థ

(రావుబహదరు ఏ. వేదాచలయ్యగారు.)

సహకారసంఘముల రీతిపై రిజిస్ట్రేషన్.

వ్యవసాయపు కనులకు కూలివాండ్రు దొరకుట చాలకష్టతరము. ఈసమస్యను పరిష్కరింప వలయునన్న స్థానిక పరిస్థితులను చక్కగా గమనించవలయును. ఇతర దేశము

లోవలె, ఒకరు సొమ్ము పెట్టుబడిపెట్టుట కూలివాండ్రను కొందరిని ఒకచోచేర్చి పనిచేయించుట, చేసినపని ననుసరించి, లాభనష్టముల ననుసరించి, కూలీని నిర్ణయించుట వ్యవసాయమునకు సమన్వయించదు. వ్యవసాయము చక్కగా కొనసాగవలయునన్న, భూస్వామి, కూలీలలో అన్యోన్య సహకారముండవలయును. పనిలోవచ్చు లాభమును ఇరువురు అనుభవించవలయును. అంతయేల, వ్యవసాయమున ఇరువురికి ఎక్కువ బాధ్యతయున్నదని, హక్కుయున్నదని గమనించవలయును. అప్పుడే వ్యవసాయమున కార్మికసమస్య చక్కగాపరిష్కరింపబడగలదు.

ఇతర వ్యాపారములలోవలె, వ్యవసాయమున పని సంవత్సర పర్యంతము జరుగదు. ఋతుకాల పరిస్థితుల ననుసరించి, ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులనుసరించి, ఇచ్చటపనులు నిర్ణయించబడుచుండును. వ్యాపార విషయములలో కార్యనిర్వాహకుల నిపుణతనుసరించి, లాభము వచ్చుచుండును. వ్యవసాయమున కూలివాండ్రతెలివి తేటల ననుసరించి లాభము వచ్చుచుండును. ఇచ్చట సొమ్ముకన్నను, కూలివాండ్ర సహాయమే అత్యవసరము. వారు పనులలోచూపు నిపుణతవలన ఫలమును గడించవచ్చును. కావున వ్యవసాయమున, ఇతర పరిశ్రమలలోవలె ఒకరు యజమానుడు తక్కినవారు ఆతని పనివాండ్రు అను భేదములేకుండ, తాముచేయు పనులన్నిటిలో భాగస్వాములని భూస్వామి, కూలివాండ్రు భావించుచు, ఏప్పుడు పనికి పూనుకొందురో, అప్పుడే ఈకార్మికసమస్య అతి సులభముగా పరిష్కరింపబడగలదు. ఈసందర్భమున, కార్మికసమస్యను దేశము మొత్తముమీద నాలోచింపక, ఆ యాగ్రామ పరిస్థితులను అచ్చటలభించు కూలివాండ్ర సంఖ్యను ధనసంపత్తిని, చక్కగా గమనించి, వీని నన్నిటిని ఏరీతిని సమైక్యపరచి, లాభదాయకమో మనము నిర్ణయించవలయును.

కూలివాండ్రు తాము చేయుపనిని సంతోషకరముగ, చేయువారుగ నుండవలయును. ఆపని చేయుటలో నతి నిపుణులై యుండవలయును. అప్పుడే వ్యవసాయమువలన లాభము గడించవచ్చును. అంతయేగాను భూమిమొక్కవిలువ వైత మిందువలన పెంచుకొనగలదు. ఈసందర్భమున చేయవలసినపనిలో నొక్కవిషయము గమనించవలయును. ఈపనికి గ్రామ వాసులందరు చేరనక్కరలేదు. కొద్ది పెట్టుబడి మొత్తముతో కొద్దిమంది ముమ్మడి ఈ కార్యమును కొనసాగించవచ్చును. ఈసందర్భమున వేయదలంచిన ధాన్యమునుగురించి, దాని కెంతసొమ్ము కావలసినది, ఇందుల కెంతభూమి కావలసినది, ఎంతమంది కూలిజనము కావలసినది, ఈకార్యమునకు కాలపరిస్థితు లేరీతిని లోడ్బడగలవను విషయమును అతి జాగరూకతతో ముందుగానే గమనించవలయును. తరువాత ఫలించినపంటను ఎచ్చటఅమ్మినతగినరీతిని లాభమురాగలదను విషయము వైతము ఆవిషయమున నారితేరినవారిచే సలహాను పొంది పని కారంభించవలయును. అదృష్టవశమున, వ్యవసాయపు పంటలకు అన్నిచోట్లను మంచి గిరాకీగలదు. గిరాకీకి తగినంతపంటను తృప్తిగచేయుటకు కావలసినంత అవకాశముగలదు. కావున ఈసందర్భమున కార్యమును చక్కగా కొనసాగించవలయునన్న, రైతులందరు

నొక్కటిగ చేసవలయును. కూలివాండ్లకూలిని నిర్ణయించువిషయమున, అందును నొక పద్ధతి ననుసరించవలయును. కూలీలకు బియ్యంబిచ్చిన యెడలగాని, ఇతరకష్టములు వచ్చినగాని, వారికి అన్నిరీతుల తోడ్పడుటకు నిర్ణయించుకొన వలయును. కరువులు వచ్చినయెడలగాని, పశువులబాధ్యములు, పంటలచీడలు మొదలగునవి గుంభవించినగాని, వానిని నివారించేయుటకు అందురు ఉప్పుడిగ సనిచేయవలయును. కరువుబాధను తొలగించుటకు ప్రభుత్వము వారుచేయు సహాయము అంత తృప్తికరముగలేదు. వారు మంజూరుచేయు సామగ్రి, మౌలిక వస్తువుల చేతులలోబడి, రైతున కేమాత్రము సహాయమున కుపయోగించబడుటలేదు.

కావున ఈవిషయమున చేయవలసినపనిని గ్రామసంస్థలే పూనుకొనవలయును. గ్రామసంస్థములే కార్మికసమస్యను పరిష్కరించుచు, కూలివాండ్లు గడించుగనమును తమ యుద్ధరాచియుంచుచు, దానినిఫలవంతముగా వినియోగించుచు, కూలివాండ్ల పురోభివృద్ధికి అన్నిరీతుల తోడ్పడవలయును. కూలివాండ్లకు వ్యవసాయమున నృత్యులను చూపెట్టుట, పొలమున పనిచేసికాలమున ఇతరచోట్ల తాత్కాలికముగ పనులనుచూపుచుండుట మొదలగు పనులను గ్రామసంస్థలే చేయుటకు పూనుకొనవలయును. అంతయుల కార్మికసమస్యను చక్కగాగమనించుచు, దానిని చక్కగానుపొందుటకు కావలసిన సాధనోపాయములన్నిటిని గ్రామసంస్థములు నిర్ణయించుచుండువలయును.

అప్పుడేకూలివాండ్లు బాగుపడుదురు. రైతులుబాగుపడుదురు. గ్రామభాగ్యము బాగుపడును. అందులన దేశముబాగుపడును.

ఇంటి తోటలు

Agri-Horticultural Notes

(విశ్వామిత్రుడు)

క్రిందటిసారి ఇంటి తోటలను గురించి వ్రాయుచు ఈపత్రికముకు కావలసిన స్థలము అంతయొక్కవగ నుండనక్కరలేదని తెలిపియుంటిని. తోటవసులకు తగినస్థలమును నిర్ణయించుకొన్న తరువాత చుట్టును చక్కని కంచెను వేయవలయును. కంచె ఎంత చిట్టముగ నున్న తోట పశువుల బానిసండి అంత సుగంధిరముగ నుండును. కావున ఈవిషయమున డబ్బునకు ఏమాత్రమును వెనుదీయ కూడదు.

కంచెను వేసినతరువాత, ఎట్టి ఎరువును, భూమికివేసిన బాగుగనుండునో ఆలోచించ వలయును. ఇందునకు కావలసిన వివరము లనేకములను పుస్తకములలో తెలిసికొనవచ్చును. అందరియొక్క అనుభవమును బట్టిచూడగా, భూమి చక్కనిరైయన్న యెడల ఆకుల

ఎరువు సర్వోత్తమమని తెలియుచున్నది. భూమియొక్కసారమును గురించి మనమేమియు భయపడనక్కరలేదు. ఇంటివారు దొడ్డిలో పారవేయు బూడిద, పెంట మొదలగు పదార్థములన్నియు భూమిసారమును పెంపొందింప జేయుటకు ప్రయోజనపడుచుండును. ఈ అనుకూలములు లేకపోయినను, కొంత కష్టపడి పరిశ్రమ చేసిన భూమిని చక్కబరచుకొన వచ్చును.

తరువాత మనము చేయవలసినది, నేలమట్టమును సమముగ చేయుట, అటుపిమ్మట, చెట్లనాటుటకు దానిని నానాభాగములుగ విభజించుట. ఈవిభజనలో వోవలవిషయమును మరచిపోకూడదు. నీళ్లు పారువలచేయుటకు అవకాశమున్న యెడల నీళ్లయొక్క పారుదల ననుసరించి కిల్లకాలులను త్రవ్వవలయును. కాలిబాటలు వికాలవంతముగ, సమకొణాకారముగ నుండుట చాలమంచిది. విత్తులసంఖ్య ననుసరించి మొలకల మొత్తముననుసరించి పొదులను కట్టవలయును. వానిలో ఎరువునువేసి, చక్కచేయవలయును. ఎరువు అధమము ఒకఅడుగులోతునకు పోయినయెడల మొలకలు పైతము చక్కగా పెరిగి మంచి ఫలితముల నిచ్చును. రాళ్లరప్పలు, ఏమాత్రము పొదులో లేకుండ, గాలి విచ్చలవిడిగా దానిని ప్రవేశించునటుల చూడవలయును. అప్పుడే ప్రదేశమంతయు చూచుటకు బాగుగనుండును. ఈసందర్భమున మనము పొదులలో వేయు ఎరువువిషయమున అతిశ్రద్ధను బుచ్చుకొనవలయును. అన్నిటిలో ఆకుల ఎరువుమంచిది. పశువులపెంటయు సర్వోత్తమము వీని అన్నిటిలో మంచి కత్తిరిపదార్థములు గలవు. వీనిని మనము పొదుటకుముందు, వాని రూపము మారిపోవుటకు కొంతకాలము వేరుగా నుంచవలయును. బూడిదను పైతము విస్తారముగా వాడవచ్చును.

Notes and Comments

సంపాదకీయ వ్యాఖ్యలు

ఫారెస్టుపంచాయతీలసభ (Forest Panchayats Conference):— పంచాయతీల మహాసభ మదరాసు నగరమున ఈనెల 1-వ తేదీన జయప్రదముగా జరిగిన ధని మాపాతకులకు తెలుపుట కంతయు సంతసించుచున్నాము. సభావివరములన్నియు వేరొకచోట ముద్రించియున్నాము. పంచాయతీల పురోభివృద్ధికి సంబంధించిన విషయము లనేకములు సభలో చక్కగా చర్చింపబడి తీర్మానింపబడినవి. ప్రభుత్వసభ్యులు గౌ|| ఖాను బహదరు ఉస్మాను సాహెబు బహదరువారు సభామహోత్సవమును ప్రారంభించుచు, సభాకార్యములకంతయు కేలాతకొసంగియున్నారు. ఇంక అధ్యక్షులగు కేశవపిళ్లగారు

ఉద్యమమునట్లుచూపిన ఉత్సాహమునకు మేరయేలేదు. సభవారి తీర్మానములను ఫలోన్మత ఖములుగ చేయుటకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు అన్నిరీతుల తోడ్పడుదురని నమ్ముచున్నాము.

ఫారెస్టుపంచాయతీల యూనియను (Forest Panchayatdars' Union Ltd.):—మహాసభలో యూనియను సంఘాగ్యతలగు పి. కా. గోపాలు రెడ్డిగారు కంపెనీల ఆస్తు ననుసరించి యూనియనును నిర్మించి చేసెడివిని ప్రకటించుట కెంతయు సంకెండుచున్నాము. రిజిస్టరు చేయుటతో యూనియను యొక్క పని ముగియదు. పంచాయతీదారుల కార్యక్రమమునకు అన్నిరీతుల తోడ్పడుటకు యూనియనికముందు చేయవలసినవిని యంతయోగలదు. ఇందులకు పంచాయతీదారులందఱును తమగనమును యూనియనులో వాచియుంచుచు, అన్నిరీతుల తోడ్పడుదురని నమ్ముచున్నాము.

మాక్రొత్తచందాదారురాలు (A Welcome Subscriber):—ఆమె రికావేషమునందలి సానుభూతిస్ఫూర్తి ప్రాంతమునుండి ఒక స్త్రీ మాపత్రికకు చందాదారురాలుగ రిజిస్టరుచేసికొనుచు “మేముండగమును “మెయో”లనుని భావించుదు. మాలో చాలామంది భారతదేశమునకుట్ట సానుభూతిగలవారుగలరు. భారతదేశ నిజపరిస్థితులను తెలిసికొనుట కెంతయో కోర్కెగలవారుగలరు. ఈవిషయమున “సాదరు ఇండియా” పుస్తకము మాకెంతయు తోడ్పడినందులకు కృతజ్ఞులము” అని సంపాదకులకు వ్రాసియున్నాడు. భారతదేశ నిజతత్వమును తెలిసికొన వాంఛించు మాసోదరీమణి ధన్యురాలు. ఆమె భారత తత్వమును తమదేశీయులకు తెలుపుటకు అన్నిరీతుల తోడ్పడును గాత !

డాక్టరు హార్డోల్డ్ మన్నగారు (Dr. Harold H. Mann):—బొంబయి ప్రాంతమున చాలకాలము వ్యవసాయశాఖకు అధిపతులుగనుండి కీర్తి గాంచిన, డాక్టరు మానుగారు, వైజాముప్రభుత్వమువారి ఆహ్వానము ననుసరించి ఆరాజ్యపు నీటిపారుదల సమస్య పట్ల తగిన సలహానిచ్చుటకు బూనుకొనిగని వినుచున్నాము. డాక్టరు మానుగారివంటి నిపుణులవలన, హైదరాబాదు ప్రాంతమున నీటిపారుదల సమస్య అతిచక్కగా కొనసాగ గలదనుట కెట్టిసంశయమును లేదు.

కృత్రిమ ఎరువులు (Artificial Manures):—పనికిమాలిన ఆకులనుండి, చక్కని ఎరువులను యంత్రములద్వారా తయారుచేయుటకు శాస్త్రజ్ఞులు పూనుకొనుచున్నారు. వీనిని యుపయోగించిన తోటలు చక్కనిఫలముల నిచ్చినవి వి. ఎం. హించిగారు తాము ప్రచురించిన గ్రంథమున తెలుపుచున్నారు.

ఆవు వయస్సునకు, పాలకునబంధము (The Influence of the age of the Cow on the yield and quality of the Milk) అను యొక్క పయ

స్సు ననుసరించి అప్రతిష్ట పాలకొలత నుండునని తాముచేసిన పరిశోధనలవలన గుర్తించితిమని మార్గరెట్టు కె. వైటుగారు ప్రచురించుచున్నారు. వయస్సునుదిరిగిన ఆవు చక్కగ పాలనియజాలదు. వయస్సులోనున్న ఆవులు ఇచ్చుపాలు ఎంతయోమంచివి. 4,5 సం॥ వయస్సుగల ఆవులు ఇచ్చుపాలలో సత్తున విస్తృతముగానుండునని వీరు వచించుచున్నారు. బల్లెను శాస్త్రజ్ఞులొకరు పాలను వెంటనే వాడకపోయిన యెడల, దాని సత్తునయంతయు పోవుననియు, చాలకాలము వాడకయుంచిన పాలను విక్రయించకూడదనియు నుడువుచున్నారు.

నానారాష్ట్రముల వ్యవసాయశాస్త్రసభ (International Soils Congress):—ఎరువులయొక్క విలువనుగురించి యాలోచించుటకు వాషింగ్టను నగరమున నానారాష్ట్రసభ డాక్టరు జే. జి. విపుమానుగారి యాజమాన్యమున గతసంవత్సరమున జరిగినది. అందు ఎరువులకు సంబంధించిన శాస్త్రవిషయములను అతి విపులముగా చర్చించి రనియు, సభలో పాల్గొనుటకు 80 దేశములవారు తమప్రతినిధులను బంపియుండిరినియు వినుచున్నాము. భారతభూమినుండి ప్రభుత్వమువారు అధికారరీత్యా ప్రతినిధుల నెవరిని బంపకపోయినను, శ్రీ పి. గోపాలకృష్ణగారు బందరు ఆంధ్రజాతీయ కలాకాల కక్షమున ప్రతినిధులుగనుండి, సభా కార్యక్రమమున పాల్గొనినని తెలియుచున్నది.

చెరకు పరిశ్రమ (Sugar Cane Industry):—భారతదేశమున ప్రారంభమయిన చెరకుపరిశ్రమ అట్టి దేశములలో వ్యాపించుచున్నదని తెలుపుట కెంతయు సంతసించుచున్నాము. ఇతరులు దీనివలన బాగుపడుచున్నను మనముమాత్రము ఈపరిశ్రమను చక్కచేసికొనక, మనకుకావలసిన పంచదార కింకను పరదేశములమీద ఆధారపడుచున్నాము. ఈపరిస్థితులు ఎంత సత్వరమున చక్కపడిన అంతమంచిది. చెరకుగడ పిప్పిని పారజేయక దానిని నైతము సద్వినియోగము చేయుటకు శాస్త్రజ్ఞులు తగినసాధనములను కనుగొనుట ఎంతయో సంతోషకరము.

రావుబహదరు రామశివనుగారు (Rao Bahadar Ramasivan) కోయంబుత్తూరు వ్యవసాయ కలాకాలకు ప్రధానాచార్యులుగనుండిన రావుబహదరుగారు, కాశీ విద్యాలయమున వ్యవసాయ కలాకాలను నెలకొల్పుటకు పండిత మదనమోహన మాలివ్యాగారి ఆహ్వానమున కాశీ వెళ్లియున్నారు.

పశుశాస్త్రము - గ్రామ పునర్నిర్మాణము (Veterinary Science and Rural Reconstruction):—గ్రామ పునర్నిర్మాణోద్యమము చక్కగా కొనసాగవలయునన్న అందు పశుశాస్త్ర సమస్యకు తగినతావోసంగవలయును. పశువుల రక్షణత్య

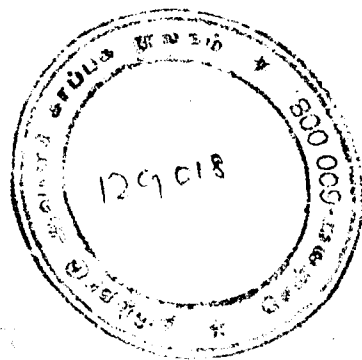
మునకు కావలసిన సదుపాయములన్నియు, ఉద్యమనిర్మాతలు పూనుకొనవలయును. ఇందు లకు పశువైద్యశాలవారు చేయవలసిననే యంతయోగలదని ఇండియన్ వాటికినిపరీక్ష వ్రాయుచున్నది. దీనిని అధికారులు అధికారులు గమనింతురగాక.

గృహస్థులు తెలిసికొనవలసిన విషయములు (House Hold Hints):—శబ్దము విస్తారముగా మన్నుచుండల మనముచేయు పనియొక్క శక్తి తగ్గుననియు, పనివారియొక్క జబ్బులకు, అకాలముగములను పండ్లదియే కారణమనియు ఇంగ్లీషు శాస్త్రజ్ఞులొకరు నుడువుచున్నారు.

కాఫీనీళ్ల మరకలు పోవుటకు గ్లిజరైను చాలమందిదని తెలియుచున్నది. మరకపడిన కోట గ్లిజరైనునుకాసి, ఒకగంటకాలముంచి తరువాత ఈ రకములమును. నీరామకము పోనలయునన్న నిమ్మరసముగాని, ఉప్పునుగాని వాడవలయును. ఎర్రనీరామకము పోవు టకు ఆమ్లనియాను, నీళ్లనువాడిన మంచిదని తెలియుచున్నది.

ఉల్లగడ్డలను చాలకాలము ఉడకబెట్టి నక్కరలేకుండ క్రొత్తపాగనము నొకదానిని కనుగొనినారు. వాటివీడ ఒకగుడ్డనువేసి, వైనములేనుంచిన, అవి అతిర్వరికముగ పక్వ మగునని తెలియుచున్నది.

నోటిని శుభ్రముచేయుటకు బోగర్సు చాలమంచిది. గొంతును ఆరోగ్యకరముగ నుంచును. పంటికి వాడిన ఆరోగ్యకరముగ పండ్లనుంచునని తెలియుచున్నది.



సుగంధనస్యము

అంగములయందెల్ల శోషమును, ఇంద్రియములయందెల్ల నయనములును, ప్రధానము లను విషయము స్వచ్ఛములకును తెలిసినవిషయమేకదా! ఈరెండిటియందును కలుగు వ్యాధులు సాధారణముగా ప్రాణహాని కలిగించుచున్నవి అవి వ్యాధిగ్రస్తుని జన్మమును నిష్క్రియముగాకముగాఁ జేసి యాహారమును బాధించును. ఇట్టివ్యాధులకు లోనికి తీసి కొనుమందు లనేక ముపయోగింపబడుచు నచ్చినవి గాని యవి వ్యాధులను నివారించలేక



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

పోవుటయేగాక గుణవిమగ్నకారులు చేరినవిగా నుండుట చేత తుడకు దేహరోగ్యము నంతను చెడదీయుననిగాఁ గూడ నేర్పడినది. తరువాత వైపుతలను వట్టాను నవ నాగరికులచేత మంచి వైద్యములుగా తీర్మానింపబడి యట్టి మందులకూడ ననేక మిప్పుడుపయోగింపబడు చున్నవి గాని యవిగూడ నంత ప్రయోజనకరములుగా గ్రహింపబడుట లేదు.

ఈసందర్భము లన్నియును యోచించి చిరకాలము పరిశ్రమచేసి యాయుర్వేదాంగి లేయయనానీ వైద్య ములందారితేరి లోలోపకారార్థమై తమ స్వస్వమును వినియోగించుచున్న డాక్టరు, జీ. బి. గారి సుగంధనస్య మును కనిపెట్టిరి. ఇది యదివరకే లోకముందంతటను వ్యాప్తము చేయబడి నుప్రసిద్ధ మైనది కాబట్టి దీనిని గురించి మేము విశేషించి శ్లాఘించవలసిన పనిలేదు. ఒకసారి యుపయోగించిన యెడల దానియంతస్వభావము నదియే స్థాపించగలదు. దీనిచే బాధానివృత్తి గాంచి కృతజ్ఞతా పూర్వకముగా గొప్పవాడును కొలదివాడును పంపిన యోగ్యతాపత్రికలు తక్కువ మిక్కిలిగానున్నవి.

విలాసము. — గురుబసవ అందు కంపెని, లిమిటెడ్,

పోస్టువాక్కు నెం. 510, మద్రాసు.

ARAIKEERAI VERAI THAILAM

ఆరకీర వీర తైలము

ఎండకాలములో ఇది ఎంతయో మంచిది.

పిత్తమును పోగొట్టును. కన్నులమంటలు, కండ్లపొగలు, కండ్లనీరు, తలనొప్పి, ముక్కులనొప్పలు, చెవులనొప్పలు మొదలగువ్యాధులను ఈమందు వెంటనే నివారణచేయ గలదు. చెవుడు నాలుగు సంవత్సరములలోపుగ రోగికియున్నయెడల ఆదియు నివారణము కాగలదు. తలకు సంబంధించిన అన్ని వ్యాధులు ఈతైలమువలన మానగలదు.

ఇతరులు వైతము దీనిని తలకు రాచుకొని స్నానముచేసిన ఎంతయో ఆరోగ్యకరముగ నుండును. వారమునకు రెండుసార్లు దీనిని మద్దనము చేసికొని వెన్నీళ్లలో స్నానము చేయు యును. ఎనిమిది రోజులవరకు సుగంధము పోదు. స్నానముచేసిన రోజు పగలు నిద్ర పోకూడదు.

10 పలముల బుడ్డి రూ. 1-10-0.

అంతటను దొరకును

విక్రయదారుడు. —

టి. ఆర్. వరదాచారి,

8, బ్రాడ్వేరోడ్డు, మైలాపూరు, మద్రాసు.

30 సంవత్సరములుగ ప్రసిద్ధిగాంచిన
వైద్యరత్న పండిత డి. గోపాలాచార్యుల వారి

జీవామృతము

(రిజిస్టరు చేయబడినది)

హిందూదేశమందలి నుంచి మూలికలచే తయారుచేయబడినది. రక్తమును వృద్ధిజేయును, మేహవాతనొప్పులను బోగొట్టును, అన్నివిధములగు బలహీనములను అణచును, శాంఘరోగులకు మంచిది, గుండెదడను నివారణజేయును, గర్భకాంక్షములను దురుమును, బాలులకు గర్భిణీలకు నుత్తమము, చనుబాలను వృద్ధిబరచును, మూర్ఖులకు మంచిది, మెదడుకు బలము గలుగజేయును, నరములకు శక్తిని హెచ్చించును, విద్యార్థులకు ప్రాణమిత్రము, ప్రాణశక్తిని హెచ్చించును, క్షయరోగులకు మిగుల మంచిది, కాసరోగులకు అమృతము, గుండెకాయకు మిక్కిలి బలమునిచ్చును, ఊపిరి తిత్తులకు అధిక బలము జేయును, ఉబ్బసరోగులకు మిగులహితము.

బుడ్డి 1-కి రూ. 3-4-0

కేటలాగు కోరువారికి ఉచితముగా పంపబడును.

చురుకైన పిజింట్లు కావలెను.

ఆయుర్వేదాశ్రమం

151, గోవిందప్ప నాయుని వీధి, మదరాస్.

కేసరి రత్నత్రయము

లోధ

గర్భాశయరోగ నివారిణి

ప్రీతిలగు గలుగు బుసుమాల, క్రమభంగము ప్రదగము, సోమరోగము, మొదలగు గర్భాశయరోగము అన్నియు నివర్తింపి సంతానవృద్ధి గల్గి ప్రపంచములకు చక్కగ నమభివించుట్లు చేయును.

12 ఔ-య 3-0-0 లు, 6 ఔ-య. 1-10-0 లు

అమృత

రక్తశుద్ధి ద్రావకము

బలహీనత, అక్షి, మలబద్ధకము, మేహనొప్పులు, మేహవ్యాధులు, మొదలగు వాటిని కుదుర్చును, 2 ఔ-య. 3-0-0లు, 1 ఔ-య. 1-10-0లు

అర్క

సర్వ జ్వరనివారిణి

సమస్తజ్వరములను ఆశ్మశ్మముగ నివారించును.

6 ఔ-య 2-8-0 లు. 3 ఔ-య. 1-8-0 లు

కేసరికుటీరం, ఆయుర్వేదాచార్యుల, ఎస్కూరు, మద్రాసు.

அறிவிப்பு.

“ரூரல் இந்தியா” பத்திரிகையின் சகலமான சந்தா தாரர்களுக்கும், பஞ்சாயத்து பிரசிடெண்ட்களுக்கும் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்வதாவது:—

நமது “ரூரல் இந்தியா” பத்திரிகையின் இரண்டாவது அத்தியாயம் வருகின்ற ஜூனின் துடன் பூர்த்தி அடைகின்ற படியால் ஷை பத்திரிகைக்கு சந்தா பாக்கியிருக்கும் சந்தாதாரர்களும் பிரசிடெண்ட்களும் ஷை சந்தா துக்கையை அடியில் கண்ட விலாசத்திற்கு மணியாட்டர் மூலமாய் அனுப்பவேனுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ரூரல் இந்தியா” ஆபீஸ்,
9, பிராடெஸ் ரோட்,
மைலாபூர், மதராஸ், S.

A. ஸ்வாமிநாதையர் B. A.,
(ரிடயர்ட் டிப்டி. கலெக்டர்)
பத்திரிகையர்.

அறிவிப்பு.

“பாரெவ்ஸ்ட் பஞ்சாயத்தார்களின் யூனியன் லிமிடெட்” பிரசிடெண்ட் A. ராஜகோபால ரெட்டி சகலமான பாரெவ்ஸ்ட் பஞ்சாயத்து பிரசிடெண்ட்களுக்கும், மெம்பர்களுக்கும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்வதாவது:—

(1) சென்ற மாதம் “ரூரல் இந்தியா” பத்திரிகையுடன் அனுப்பப்பட்ட துண்டு பிரசுரத்தின்படி ஒவ்வொரு பஞ்சாயத்து பிரசிடெண்ட்களும் மெம்பர்களும் நமது யூனியன் ரிஜிஸ்டர் விஷயம் ஸ்தாபிதம் அடைய வேண்டியதை உத்தேசித்து தகுந்த சிரமம் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு ஷேர்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியமாயிருக்கிறது. அந்தப்படிக்கு ஒவ்வொரு பஞ்சாயத்திலும் ஒரு தீர்மானம் போட்டு தீர்மானத்தின் நகலுடன் ஷேர்களுக்குள்ள பணத்தை அடியில் கண்ட விலாசத்திற்கு பிரசிடெண்ட் மூலமாய் 1928-ம் வருஷம் மே மாதம் 31-ம் தேதிக்குள் அனுப்பவேனுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

(2) ஷை யூனியன் ரிஜிஸ்டர் ஆன சட்ட புஸ்தகம் தமிழில் மொழிபெயர்த்து ஷேர்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும் பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கு அனுப்பப்படும்.

A. இராஜ கோபால ரெட்டி,
பிரசிடெண்ட்.

ஆபீஸ்:—
பாரெவ்ஸ்ட் பஞ்சாயத்தார்கள் யூனியன் லிமிடெட்,
9, பிராடெஸ் ரோட்,
மைலாபூர், மதராஸ் S.

ஞரல் இந்தியா

(பாரேஸ்ட் பஞ்சாயத்து பத்திரிகை)

எடிடர், மானேஜர்—எ. ஸ்வாமிநாதையர், ரிடைர்ட் டிப்டிகலெக்டர்
ஆபீஸ் 9, ப்ராடெஸ்டோட், மைலாப்பூர்.

வால்யூம் II.]

மார்ச், 1928

[பெ. 9.

பாரேஸ்ட் பஞ்சாயத்தார்களின் 1928 வருஷத்திய
மஹாநாடு.

The Forest Panchayatdars' Conference, 1928.

பாரேஸ்ட் பஞ்சாயத்தார்களின் 3-வது வருஷாந்தரக் கூட்டம் சென்னையில் கோதேல் ஹாலில் நடைபெற்றது. கனம் கான் பஹதூர் மகம்மது உஸ்மான் சாகிப் பஹதூர் அவர்கள் மஹாநாட்டைத் திறந்தார். திவான் பஹதூர் பி. கேசவபிள்ளை அவர்கள் அக்ராஸனம் வஹித்தார். பனகல்ராஜா அவர்களும், திவான் பஹதூர் ஜி. நாராயணசாமி செட்டியார் அவர்களும், மிஸ்டர் ஏ. ராமஸ்வாமி முதலியார் அவர்களும் செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லாவின் கலெக்டர் கான் சாகிப் மகமத்கரிமுல்லா பருகி அவர்களும், மிஸ்டர் ஆதிகாராயண செட்டியார் அவர்களும், ரெவின்யூ போர்ட்டு செக்ரிடரி மிஸ்டர் ஹோல்ட்ஸ்வர்த்து அவர்களும், பஞ்சாயத்து ஆபீசர் ம-ந-ஈ-ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடரமணய்ய நாயுடு அவர்களும், பஞ்சாயத்து டிப்டிகளில் தார்களில் வெகு பெயர்களும் மஹாநாட்டிற்கு வந்திருந்தார்கள். பாரேஸ்ட் பஞ்சாயத்தார்களில் சற்றேரக்குறைய 500 பிரதிநிதிகள் வந்திருந்தார்கள். பஞ்சாயத்தார்களின் யூனியனின் அக்ராஸனரான ம-ந-ஈ-ஸ்ரீ ஏ. ராஜகோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்கள் பிரதிநிதிகளுக்கு வரவேர்ப்பு உபசாரத்தைச் செய்த பின்பு “ஞரல் இந்தியா” பத்திராகிரியரான மிஸ்டர் ஏ. ஸ்வாமிநாத ஐயர் அவர்கள் கனம் உஸ்மான் சாகிப் அவர்களை மகாநாட்டைத்திறக்கும்படிக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டார். கனம் உஸ்மான் சாகிப் பஹதூர் அவர்கள் மஹாநாட்டைத் திறந்தார். திவான் பஹதூர் கேசவ பிள்ளை அவர்கள் அக்ராஸனர் தோரணையில் செய்ய வேண்டிய உபநியாஸத்தைச் செய்தார். ம-ந-ஈ-ஸ்ரீ ஏ. ராமஸ்வாமி முதலியார் அவர்கள் மஹாநாட்டின் சார்பில் கனம் உஸ்மான் சாகிப் அவர்களுக்கும் திவான் பஹதூர் கேசவபிள்ளை

அவருடைய யோஜனைகளின்படி நடந்து நம்முடைய இயக்கத்திற்கு ஆதரவைச் செலுத்துவார்களென்று பிரார்த்திக்கின்றோம்.

நம்முடைய மாஹாணத்தில் பிறந்த சிறந்த தேசாபிமானிகளுள் ஒருவரானவரும் பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்துகளை யுண்டாக்கின வந் தான் அரிய பெரியராண ம-ரா-ரா-ஸ்ரீ திபன் பஹதூர் தேசவரீஸ் லீ. ஐ. சு., எம். எல். லீ. அவர்கள் மாஹாநாட்டின் அக்ராஸனத்தை வஹிக்கப் போகிறாரென்பது நமக்கு அனலில்லாத உற்சாகத்தையும் கௌரவத்தையும் கொடுக்கிறது. அத்தப்பெரியருடைய அற்புத மும் புத்தியும் யோஜனையும் இணையற்றவைபாணைபால் மாஹாநாடு வெகு சிறப்பாய் நடைபெறுமென்பதில் சந்தேகமே யில்லை.

கனம். கான்பஹதூர் மகம்மத் உஸ்மான் சாகிப் பஹதூர் அவர்களுக்கு “ஞரல் இந்தியா” பத்திராசிரியரான கிடைபட்ட டிப்ரீ-கலக்டர் ம-ரா-ரா-ஸ்ரீ ஏ. சுவாமிகாத ஐயர் பி. ஏ. அவர்களின் உப சரணை உபநியாஸம்:—

“ஐயா- தங்களுக்கு வரவேற்பு அளிப்பதில் எங்களுக்கு நிரம்ப சந்தேகமும். முந்திய மாஹாநாட்டைக் கவர்னர் அவர்கள் திறந்த பின் தாங்கள் முடிவாகிற காலத்தில் அக்ராஸனம் வஹித்து எங்களுக்கு நல்லவாக்கையும் தையிர்ப்பத்தையும் சொன்னீர்கள். எங்களிடத்தில் ஒப்பிவிக்கப்பட்ட காடுகளை நாங்கள் எங்களால் கூடிய வரையில் நன்றாய் கவனித்து வருகிறோம். கிராமாந்தர முன்னேற்ற மேற்பட வேண்டிய துறையில் பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் ஊழியம் முக்கியமானது என்கிற விஷயத்தை பஞ்சாயத்தார்கள் உணர்ந்து கொண்டு வேலை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஒருவருக்கு ஒரு வர் அபிப்பிராயங்களையும், குறைகளையும், யோஜனைகளையும் கலந்து சொல்லிக்கொண்டு பஞ்சாயத்துக்காடுகளின் சீர்திருத்த முயற்சிகளைக் கைக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இவ்விதமாக அபிப்பிராயங்களைச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ம-ரா-ரா-ஸ்ரீ ஏ. ராஜகோபால ரெட்டி அவர்கள் செல்லியதுபோல “ஞரல் இந்தியா” பத்திரிகை உபயோகப்படுகிறது. தனிரவும் இப்பத்திரிகை கிராமாந்தர ஜனங்களின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கான பல வழிகளிலும் பாடுபடுகிறது. கிராமாந்தரச் சுகாதாரம், கிராமாந்தர ஜனங்களின் கல்வி விஷயம், கூட்டுறவு, வியவசாயம், வீடுகளில் நடத்தக் கூடிய தொழில்கள் இவைகளில் எல்லாம் போதனைகளும் அப்பத்திரிகையில் வரப்படுகின்றன. இப்பத்திரிகையின் ஊழியம் பஞ்சாயத் தார்களில் பெறும் பாலர்களால் புதுப்பிப்பட்டு வருகிறதென்பதைப் பற்றி நாங்கள் நிரம்ப சந்தேகப்படுகிறோம். இந்தியா கவர்மெண்டாரும், பல மாஹாண கவர்மெண்டாரும், சமஸ்தானங்களும், ஐக்கிய நாடுகளின் கவர்மெண்டாரும், சிலோன் கவர்மெண்டாரும் நமது பத்திரிகையை ஆதரித்து வருகிறார்கள்.

றோம். நமது கவர்மெண்டாரால் தான் பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்துகள் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டன வாகையால் நாம் அவர்களிடத்திலிருந்து தான் அதிக ஒத்தாசையையடைய யெதிர்பார்க்க வேண்டும். ஆகையால் தங்கள் மூலமாக அவ்வொத்தாசையை கவர்மெண்டாரிடத்திலிருந்து பெற வேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் வணக்கமாய்த் தங்களைக் கோட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறோம்.

1912-ம் வருஷத்தில் கவர்மெண்டார் பாரெஸ்டு கம்மிட்டி யென்கிற ஒரு கம்மிட்டியை ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். அந்தக் கம்மிட்டியார் ரிஸர்வு பாரெஸ்டுகளில் பெரும் பாகங்களை ஆடு மாடு வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிற கிராம ஜனங்கள் சேர்ந்த பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கு கவர்மெண்டார் ஒப்பிவிக்க வேண்டுமென்று அபிப்பிராயப் பட்டார்கள். 1914-ல் சில மைனர் ரிஸர்வுகள் பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் நிர்வாஹத்திற்கு ஒப்பி விக்கப்பட்டன. ஆனால் பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் நிர்வாஹம் திருப்திகரமாக வில்லாததால் மிஸ்டர் டி. ஜி. பிளஸ் I. C. S. என்பவரை கவர்மெண்டார் விசாரணை செய்யும்படி நியமித்தார்கள் அவர் விசாரணையின் முடிவில் 1922-ல் ரிபோர்டு செய்தார். அந்த ரிபோர்டுக் கிணங்கி கவர்மெண்டார் பிரத்தியேக இலாகாவை நியமித்தார்கள். பஞ்சாயத்து ஆபீசர் என்கிற ஒரு உத்தியோகஸ்தரையும், இப்பொழுது பஞ்சாயத்து டிப்ரீ தாசில்தார்களென்று வழங்கும் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களையும் உண்டாக்கினார்கள். இவர்களை பாரெஸ்டு இலாகா உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின் அதிகாரத்திற்குள்ளேயே அமைத்தார்கள். இவர்களின் வேலை பழய பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் பாதுகாப்பும் புது பஞ்சாயத்துகளை யுண்டாக்குவதுமாக நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டது 1924-ல் பஞ்சாயத்துக் காடுகளின் விஸ்தீரணம் ஆகியிலிருந்ததை விட ரெட்டிப்பாகி விட்டது. சீப் கன்ஸர் வேடர் மிஸ்டர் டைர்மனும் அவைகள் திருப்தி கரமாக வேலை செய்தன வென்றே கூறினர். மிஸ்டர் டைர்மன் பஞ்சாயத்துக் காடுகளைப் பாதுகாத்து இவ்விதமாக மெழிந்ததைப் பற்றி அவருக்கு நாம் நன்றி புறிந்து வந்தனம் அளிக்கிறோம். சீப் கன்ஸர் வேடருக்கும் இதர பாரெஸ்டு ஆபீசர்களுக்கும் பஞ்சாயத்துக் காடுகளைப் பாதுகாக்க அவகாசம் போதாமையால் பஞ்சாயத்துக் காடுகள் லாண்டு ரெவின்யூ டிபார்ட் மெண்டின் நிர்வாஹத்திற்கு 1925-ல் மாற்றப்பட்டன. இப்படி மாற்றப்பட்டது பாரெஸ்டு இலாகாவின் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின் சம்பந்தம் அடிப்போடே கூடாதென்கிற நோக்கத்துடன் செய்யப்பட்டதல்ல. அவர்களின் ஒத்தாசை பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் அபிவிருத்திக்கு அவசியமாய் எப்போதும் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பதே கருத்து. பாரெஸ்டு இலாகா கவர்மெண்டாரின் ரிஸர்வீபாதியில் ஒரு விஷயமாக விருந்த போதிலும் பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்துகள் டிரான்சுபர்டு பாதியில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டு மந்திரிகளின் அதிகாரத்திற்குள் இருக்க

வேண்டும். அபிவிருத்தி இலாகாக்களுக்கு அபிவிருத்தி மந்திரி அதிகாரியாக விருப்பதால் அவருடைய அதிகாரத்திற்குள்ளேயே பாரெஸ்டி பஞ்சாயத்து விஷயங்களுக்கும் இருக்க வேண்டும். பொய்ப்பாயில் இவ்விதமாகத் தாவிருக்கிறது. மேலும் கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்துகள் அபிவிருத்தி மந்திரியின் அதிகாரத்திற்குள் உள்ள விஷயங்களைச் சம்பந்தப்பட்டது. பாரெஸ்டி பஞ்சாயத்துகளும் இரிக்கஷன் பஞ்சாயத்துகளும் அம்மாதிரியாக வேலம் திரிகளின் அதிகாரத்திற்குள் இருந்தால்தான் தேசாபிவிருத்தி முயற்சிகள் சரிவர நடைபெறும். பஞ்சாயத்தார்களின் நிர்வாகத்தினால் கிராம ஜனங்களுக்குத் திருப்தி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கிராம ஜனங்கள் அவைகள் தங்களுக்குச் சொந்தமாக விருப்பதை மிகவும் பாராட்டி அவைகளின் அபிவிருத்தியில் மிகுந்த சிரத்தையுடன் இருக்கிறார்கள். கவர்மெண்டாரின் நோக்கம் பஞ்சாயத்துகளிலிருந்து வரும்படியேபிரதானமாயில்லாமல் ஜனங்களின் சுகசௌக்கியமே முக்கியமாயிருக்கிறது. பஞ்சாயத்துக் காடுகளிலிருந்து கிராம ஜனங்கள் எடுத்தழைப்பையும், விரதையும் சலபமாய் அடைகிறார்கள். மேச்சலுக்கு வேண்டிய பூரிகள் அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்ற படி இருக்கின்றன. ஆகையால் பாரெஸ்டிப் பஞ்சாயத்துகளை அபிவிருத்தி இலாகா மந்திரியின் அதிகாரத்திற்கு மாற்ற வேண்டியது அவசியம்.

ரிவினியூ போர்ட்டார் கவர்மெண்டுக்கும் பாரெஸ்டி பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கும் மத்தியிலிருப்பது அனாவசியம்.

பாரெஸ்டி பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் ஏற்பாடுகள் இப்பொழுது முடிவிற்கு வந்திருக்கின்றன வாகையால் அவைகளைச் சரியான நிலையில் வைத்து விருத்தி செய்ய வேண்டிய நிமித்தம் முன்போல் அவைகள் பஞ்சாயத்து ஆபீசர் கீழ் பிரத்தியேக இலாகாவின் அதிகாரத்திற்குள் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

1912-ம் வருஷத்திய பாரெஸ்டி கமிட்டியார் சட்ட மூலமான அந்தஸ்து பாரெஸ்டி பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்குக்கொடுக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று அபிப்பிராயப் பட்டார்கள். ஆனபோதிலும் கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் சம்பந்தமான சட்டம் திருத்தப்படப் போகிற படியால் அதுவரையிலும் பாரெஸ்டிப் பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் அந்தஸ்து விஷயம் இருக்கிறது போலவே யிருக்கலாம் என்று தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. மேற் கூறிய கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்து சட்டத் திருத்தம் சீக்கிரத்தில் ஆலோசனைக்கு வருமாதலால் பாரெஸ்டிப் பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் சட்ட பூர்வமான அந்தஸ்து விஷயம் அதனுடன் ஆலோசிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். கவர்மெண்டார் இது விஷயத்தில் சிரத்தையை யெடுத்துக்கொண்டு சட்ட பூர்வமான அந்தஸ்தை பாரெஸ்டி பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கு ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று வணக்கமாய்க் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறோம்.

ம-ர-ரா-ஸ்ரீ திவான்பஹதூர் கேசவபிள்ளை அவர்கள் பாரெஸ்டி பஞ்சாயத்துகளை யுண்டாக்கினவர். அவருடைய தலைமையின் கீழ் நம்முடைய மஹாநாடு நடைப்பெறப்போகிற தென்பதே நமக்கு கௌரவத்தையும் உற்சாஹத்தையும் கொடுக்கிறது.

பாரெஸ்டிப் பஞ்சாயத்தார்களின் யூனியன் சார்பில் நான் தங்களை இந்த மஹாநாட்டைத் திறக்கும்படி வணக்கமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். எங்களுடைய இயக்கத்திற்கு தங்களுடையவும் கவர்மெண்டாருடையவும் ஆதரவைப் பூர்ணமாகச் செலுத்தி நம்முடைய தேசத்தியதான பஞ்சாயத்து என்கிற ஸ்தாபனத்தை புனருத்தாரணம் செய்து நிலை நிறுத்தி அது ஜனங்களுக்கு பண்டை காலத்தில் போல நன்மைகளைச் செய்யும்படிச் செய்து வைத்து அழியாத கீர்த்தியைத் தாங்கள் பெறவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

Opening Address of the Hon' ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.

கனம் கான்பஹதூர் மகம்மது உஸ்மான் சாகிப் பஹதூர் அவர்கள் மஹாநாட்டைத் திறக்கும்பொழுது செய்த உபந்நியாவலம்.

சிறப்பு வாய்ந்த கோஷன் பிரபு இரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னே இரண்டாவது மஹா நாட்டைத் திறந்தார். அது முதற் கொண்டு பாரெஸ்டி பஞ்சாயத்து ஸ்தாபனம் பலப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. ரிசர்வ்டு பாரெஸ்டி விஸ்தீர்ணமாகிய 3429 சதுர மைல்களில் 3406 சதுர மைல் விஸ்தீர்ணம் பஞ்சாயத்தார்களுக்கு ஒப்புவிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. முன் காலத்தில் திவான்பஹதூர் கேசவபிள்ளை அவர்களின் முயற்சிகளால் கிராமக்காடுகளின் விஷயம் சட்ட சபையின் ஆலோசனைக்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. அவருடைய முயற்சிகளினாலேயே 1912-ல் பாரெஸ்டி கமிட்டி நியமிக்கப்பட்டது. திவான்பஹதூர் கேசவபிள்ளையவர்கள் அக்கமிட்டியில் ஒரு அங்கத்தினராகவிருந்தார். அந்தக் கமிட்டியார் விசாரணைகளைச் செய்துக் கடைசியாக, கிராமக்காடுகள் பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் நிர்வாகத்திற்கு ஒப்புவிக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று கவர்ன்மெண்டாருக்குச் சிபார்சு செய்தார்கள். கிராமக்காடுகள் பஞ்சாயத்தார்களுக்கு முதல் முதலில் ஒப்புவிக்கப்பட்டதில் திருப்திகரமாக நிர்வாகிக்கப்படவில்லை. 1922-லிருந்து கிராமக் காடுகளைப் பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கு ஒப்புவிக்கிற விஷயம் கவர்ன்மெண்டாரால் அதிக ஊக்கத்துடன் கவனிக்கப்பட்டது. 1925-ல் நான் கவர்மெண்டில் மெம்பர் ஐனேன். பாரெஸ்டி பஞ்சாயத்து விஷயம் என்னைச் சேர்ந்ததா யிருந்தது. அப்பொழுது 1000 சதுரமைல் விஸ்தீர்ணம் தான்

பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கு ஒப்புளித்தாபட்டிருந்தது. என்னுடைய 3 வருஷ உத்தியோக காலத்தில் 3000 சுகாரணங்கள் ஒப்புளிக்கப்பட்டன. இன்றையதினம் செய்யப்பட்ட உபத்தியாஸங்களில் ஒன்றில் பிரத்தியேக இலாகாவைக் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் எடுத்துவிடப்போகிறதைப்பற்றிக் கூறப்பட்டது. சட்டசபையில் நடந்த விவாதங்களுக்கு இணங்கி கவர்ன்மெண்டார் பாரெஸ்டி பஞ்சாயத்துகள் பாரெஸ்டி இலாகாவால் நிர்வகிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றும் ரெவினியூ இலாகாவிற்கு அவைகள் மாற்றப்படவேண்டுமென்றும் தீர்மானித்து அந்த இலாகாவிற்கு அவைகளை மாற்றிப் பஞ்சாயத்துகளை யேற்படுத்தும் வேலைக்காக ஒரு ஸ்பெஷல் டிப்டி கலெக்டரை நியமனம் செய்தார்கள். பஞ்சாயத்து ஏற்படுத்துகிற வேலை வெகுசாய் முடிந்துவிட்டபடியால் இனி பிரத்தியேக இலாகா வேண்டியதில்லை யென்று கவர்ன்மெண்டாருக்குத் தோன்றியமையால் பாரெஸ்டி பஞ்சாயத்துகள் ஜில்லா கலெக்டர்களின் நிர்வாகத்திற்கு மாற்றப்பட்டன. இந்த மாறுதலால் பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் அபிவிருத்திக்கு யாதொரு இடைபுறம் ஏற்படாது. ரெவினியூ போர்டார் அவைகளின் அபிவிருத்தியின் பொருட்டு கவனத்தைச் செலுத்திவர வேண்டுமென்றும் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் உத்தரவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னே பஞ்சாயத்தார்கள் தங்களுக்கு கம்பவுண்டிங்கு பீஸ்களை விதிக்கவும், வசூல் செய்து அவைகளைப் பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கவும் அதிகாரத்தைக் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று என்னைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டார்கள். கவர்ன்மெண்டார் நன்றாய் வேலைசெய்கிற சில பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கு இந்த அதிகாரத்தைக் கொடுத்தார்கள். தனியா பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் அங்கத்தினர்களுள் சிலரைபாரெஸ்டி சட்டத்தின் 53-வது பிரிவினையின் சம்பந்தமாக பாரெஸ்டி ஆபீஸர்களாக நியமித்து 62-வது பிரிவினையின் இவ்விஷயமாக அமுலிடுதற்குக்கூடாதென்று உத்தரவிட்டார்கள். சில பஞ்சாயத்து பிரவலிடெண்டுகளுக்கு 55-வது பிரிவினையின்படி பாரெஸ்டி குற்றங்களை கம்பவுண்டு செய்ய அதிகாரம் கொடுத்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது கிராமக்காடுகள் உங்களுடைய சுவாதினத்தில் இருக்கிறதென்பது உங்களுக்கு மிகுந்த திருப்தியையும் சந்தோஷத்தையும் கொடுக்கும். நீங்கள் மேல்மேலும் நன்றாய் வேலை செய்தால் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் மேல்மேலும் நன்மைகளைச் செய்வார்கள். ஆகவே முன்போல பாரெஸ்டிப் பஞ்சாயத்துகள் மேல்மேலும் வேலைசெய்து கவர்ன்மெண்டாருடைய ஆதரவைப்பெற்று நன்மைகளை மேல்மேலும் அடையவேண்டுமென்று பிரார்த்திக்கிறேன். என்னுடைய உத்தியோக காலத்தில் நான் பாரெஸ்டிப் பஞ்சாயத்துகளை யேற்படுத்துவதற்கு அதிக முயற்சிகள் செய்யப்பட்டன. என்னுடைய உத்தியோக காலத்தில் இது சம்பந்தமாக

பிரதான மந்திரியாகிருந்த பனகால்ராஜாவிடத்திலிருந்தும் மிஸ்டர் ஏ. மாமஸ்வாமி முதலியார் அவர்களிடத்திலிருந்தும் ஒத்தாசையை நான் பெற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். மேற் கூறியபடி நான் முயற்சி களைச் செய்யமுடிந்திருக்கிறது.

இந்த மஹாநாடி நிறுத்தப்பட்டதென்று கூறுகிறேன். அது சிறப்பாய் நடைபெறவேண்டுமென்று கோறுகிறேன்.

தவான் பஹதூர் கேசவபிள்ளை அவர்கள் அக்ராஸனத்திற்குத் தேர்த்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு அக்ராஸனத்திலுமிருந்து பின்வருமாறு உபநிபவலித்தார் :—

பாரெஸ்டி கமிட்டியினால் நான் பஞ்சாயத்துகள் உண்டாயின. எந்தக் காரணத்தினால் அவைகள் ரெவினியூ போர்டாருக்கும் கலெக்டர்களுக்கும் டிவிஷனல் ஆபீஸர்களுக்கு மிகுந்த இடங்கேட்டுமென்பதோ அது எனக்குப் புலப்படவில்லை. அபிவிருத்தி மந்திரியின் அதிகாரத்திற்குள் ஸ்பெஷல் இலாகாவின் கீழ் அவைகள் இருக்கவேண்டியது. ரெவினியூ இலாகாவின் சம்பந்தம் ஒழிந்தால் நான் கிராமத்தார்களுக்கு சமூக உணர்ச்சி ஏற்படும். சமூக உணர்ச்சியின் அபிவிருத்தியை ரெவினியூ இலாகாக்காரர்கள் கவனிக்கிறதில்லை. பஞ்சாயத்துகளையும் கௌரவத்துடனும் நடத்துகிறதில்லை. பிரிட்டிஷ் கவர்ன்மெண்டில் ஐரோப்பிய பெரிய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின் நோக்கங்களினால் கிராம ஜனங்களிற்குக் கஷ்டமொன்று ஏற்படுகிறதில்லை. சில்லரை உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் சிப்பந்திகளும் கிராம ஜனங்களைத் தொந்திரவு செய்கிறார்கள். பாரெஸ்டி பஞ்சாயத்துகள் அபிவிருத்தியாகி ஜனங்களுக்கு சேஷமத்தை உண்டு பண்ணவேண்டுமானால் அவைகள் ஜனங்களுக்கு உத்தரவாதம் புறிய வேண்டியவர்களான மந்திரிகளின் அதிகாரத்திற்கு மாற்றப்பட வேண்டும். எக்கியூடியல் கௌன்ஸில் மெம்பர்கள் ஜனங்களுக்கு உத்தரவாதம் செய்யக்கூடியவர்களல்ல. கவர்ன்மெண்டார் இந்தப் படியே செய்வார்களென்று நம்புகிறேன். கவர்ன்மெண்டார் வேண்டியமட்டில் நன்மைகளை கிராமக் காடுகளின் சம்பந்தமாய் ஏற்கனவே செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனபோதிலும் அவர்கள் இன்னமும் மேல்மேலும் நன்மைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று வணக்கமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஸர், நான் பார்ஷ் பாங்க்ஸ் அவர்கள் கிராம விஷயங்களையும் கிராம ஜனங்களின் கஷ்டங்களையும் நன்றாய் அறிந்

தவர். அவருடைய அதிகாரத்திற்குள் பாரெஸ்டி பஞ்சாயத்துகள் இருக்கிறபடியால் அவர் அவைகளின் அபிவிருத்தியின்பொருட்டு தன்னால் கூடிய முயற்சிகளையெல்லாம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுவர் என்பதில் யாதொரு சந்தேகமுமில்லை.

மிஸ்டர் எ. ராமஸ்வாமி முதலியார் அவர்கள் கனம் உஸ்மான் ஸாகிப் அவர்களுக்கும் திவான்பஹதார் தேசவாசின்னை அவர்களுக்கும் வந்தனம் கூறுகையில் பின்வருமாறு பொழிந்தார்:---சீக்கிரத்தில் காடு விஷயம் ஒன்றேயல்லாமல் எல்லா விஷயங்களும் மந்திரிமார்க்களின் அதிகாரத்திற்கு வரப்போகின்றன. சில்லரை உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் கிராம ஜனங்களைத் தொந்தரவு செய்கிற விஷயம் எல்லாரும் உணரக்கூடியதே. இந்தியச் சில்லரை உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு இப்படிப்பட்ட திந்தனை அவமானமானதாகவில்லையா? ஆனபாதினும் முன்காலத்தில் இருந்த மாதிரி இந்தத் தொந்தரவுகள் இங்காலத்தில் இல்லையென்பதை நான் கெட்டியாய்ச் சொல்லுவேன். உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் ஜனங்களை முந்தியைவிட சற்று மரியாதையுடன் நடத்துகிறார்கள். திவான்பஹதார் தேசவாசின்னை அவர்கள் பல வருஷங்களுக்கும் கிளர்ச்சி செய்ததில் பாரெஸ்டி இலாகாவில் இருந்த சீர்கேடுகள் போய்விட்டன. உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் சிப்பந்திகளும் கிராம ஜனங்களுக்கு அவ்வளவு தொந்தரவுகளைக் கொடுக்கிறதில்லை. கவர்மெண்டாரும் சிப்பந்திகள் சரிவர நடக்கவேண்டிய விஷயத்தில் தக்கபடி அப்போதைக்கப்போது உத்தரவுகளை வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பாரெஸ்டி பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் அபிவிருத்தி நிமித்தம் கனம் உஸ்மான் சாகிபும், மிஸ்டர் சி. பி. ராவும், மிஸ்டர் டையர் மனும், நிரம்பப் பாடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை நாம் வந்தனம் செய்கிறோம்.

அக்ராஸனர் அவர்களும் கனம் உஸ்மான் சாகிப் அவர்களும் பின்பு மாலே மரியாதை செய்யப்பட்டார்கள். மஹாநாடு கலைத்து திருமதி 4 மணிக்குக் கூடிற்று.

மஹாநாட்டில் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட தீர்மானங்கள்.

இது வரையில் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கப்பட்ட பாரெஸ்டி பஞ்சாயத்துகளும் இனி ஏற்படப்போகிறவைகளும் சட்ட பார்வையான அந்

தஸ்தை வஹிக்கும்படி கவர்மெண்டார் சட்டசபையில் ஒரு சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்து நிறைவேற்றித் தீர்மானிக்கவேண்டும்.

2. பாரெஸ்டி பஞ்சாயத்துகள் ஜில்லாக்களின் ரெவினியூ உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின் நிர்வாஹத்திலிருந்து அபிவிருத்தி மந்திரியின் அதிகாரத்திற்குள் அபிவிருத்தி இலாகாவிற்கு மாற்றப்பட்டு பிரத்தியேக இலாகா உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின் நிர்வாஹத்திற்குள் வைக்கப்படவேண்டும்.

3 1926-ம் வருஷத்திய மஹாநாட்டின் தீர்மானங்கள் 2, 4 களின் சம்பந்தமாக கவர்மெண்டார் செய்திருக்கிற உத்தரவுகளை மாற்றி அந்த மஹாநாட்டில் கோரியப் பிரகாரம் அவர்கள் உத்தரவிட வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளப்படுகிறது.

4. பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கு கம்பவுண்டிங்கு பீசுகளை விதிக்கவும் அவைகளைத் தங்களுடைய பணமாகச் செய்து கொண்டு காடுகளின் அபிவிருத்தி விஷயங்களில் சில விடவும் அதிகாரங்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

5. இப்பொழுது மேய்ச்சல் கட்டணங்கள் முன்னே இருந்ததை விட பல மடங்கு அதிகமாக விருக்கின்றன. ஆடுகளுக்கு 6 மடங்காகவும், பசுக்களுக்கு 4 மடங்காகவும், எருமைகளுக்கு 2, 3 மடங்காகவு மிருக்கின்றன; இவைகளை இன்னும் அதிகப் படுத்தக் கூடாதென்று மஹாநாடு கவர்மெண்டாரை, எணக்கமாய்க் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறது. அதிகப் படுத்தும் அதிகாரத்தைப் பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கு விடும்படியும் கேட்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறது. வேண்டுமானால், ஆடு ஒன்றுக்கு கட்டணம் 2 அணவுக்குக் குறையப்படாதென்றும், பசு ஒன்றுக்கு 4 அணவுக்கு குறையப்படாதென்றும் எருமை ஒன்றுக்கு 8 அணவிற்குக் குறையப்படாதென்றும் கவர்மெண்டார் விதிக்கலாம்.

6. கவர்மெண்டார் பஞ்சாயத்துகளிடத்திலிருந்து தங்களுடைய சுவாதீன பாத்ரியத்தைக்காக வாங்கும் குத்தகைப்பண வீதத்தை எவ்வளவு குறைவாக வைக்கலாமோ அவ்வளவு குறைவாக வைக்க வேண்டும். பஞ்சாயத்துகள் சூழாமகாலத்தில் பணங்களைச் செலுத்தக் கஷ்டப்படுகின்றன. அவைகள் வாட்ச்சர்களுக்கு சம்பளங்களைக் கொடுத்துக் கொண்டுச் சிலவுகளையும் செய்த பின்பு குத்தகைப் பணங்களைச் செலுத்த ரொம்பவும் சிரமத்தை யதுபவிக்கின்றன. தற்போது குத்தகை வீதங்கள் பஞ்சாயத்துக்களால் பரிக்கமுடியாதவைகளாக விருக்கின்றன.

7. “ஞாஸ் இந்தியா” பத்திரிகை பஞ்சாயத் துறையில் முயற்சி களை வெல்லும் மாதச் சந்தைகளில் பிரகரிக்கிறது. தவிரவும் அது கிராம ஜனங்களுக்கு வியவஸாய விஷயங்களிலும் கைத்தொழில்களிலும் கல்வி விஷயங்களிலும் கிராமச்சுகாதார வழிகளிலும் கூட்டுறவு விஷயங்களிலும் போதனைகளைச் செய்கிறது. ஆகையால் கவர்மென்டார் அதன் நிதிநீதியும் வருஷந்தோறும் பணசகாய கிரண்டைச் செய்பவென்றென்றும் பற்றாகாகி விடாதுகிறது.

கிராமப் பண்ணாச்சி

Rural sense.

இந்தியாவானது பண்டை காலம் முதற்கொண்டு கிராம ஸமுதாய வடிவங்களிலிருந்து கிளம்பிப் பெற்றிருந்தது. கிராம ஸமுதாயம் என்பது கிராம பரிபாலனத்தை வெகு நெர்த்தியாகச் செய்தது. அப்படி யிருந்தகாலத்தில் ஆளவதனில் சம்பந்தமாக எவ்வித முயற்சிகளை நாம் கைக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம்? கிராம ஜனங்களின் நிலைமையை விரைந்த காலம் என்ன செய்திருக்கிறது? பட்டணங்களின் நன்மைக் காக நாம் மிகவும் பாடுபடுகிறோம். பொது மனப்பனையைப் பிடித்து உழுது கம்முடைய உணவுப் பொருள்களை விற்ப்பது செய்யும் கிராம ஜனங்களின் நன்மைக்காக எவ்வளவு தூரம் பாடு படுகிறோம்? கிராமங்களிற்கு நன்மை ஏற்படவேண்டிய விஷயத்தில் ஜில்லாக் டில் பிரதானப் பட்டணங்களிலிருந்து அவ்வித நன்மைகள் கிராமங் களிற்கு வட்ட வேண்டியதாக யிருப்பதால் அந்தன்மைகள் பிரதான பட்டணங்களினுல்தான் கிடைக்கப்படுகின்றன. கிராமங் களை ஆவையன் எட்டிக் கொடுத்த யில்கலை. கிராமங்கள் ஒன்றொன்றுமே அதற்கென்று பஞ்சாயத்தை யுடைத்தாபிந்துதான் தான் அவையன் விருத்தியாகி கிராம ஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மைகளை ஏற்படுத்தும். தவிர கிராமங்களில் கோ ஆபீஸடிவ் பாங்கு ஒன்று ஏற்படவேண்டும். சுகாதார நிலையைக் கவனிக்க கம்மிட்டிகளு யிருக்கவேண்டும். கிராம நன்மை விஷயமாக கிராமங்களுக்கு பணம் ஏற்படவேண்டும். லோ கல் போர்டுகள் தந்தைத்தில் கிராமங்களில் பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் பெண் களுக்கும் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை மாத்திரம் வைக்கிறார்கள். அவைகளில் கற்பிக்காமல் கல்வி கொடுக்காமல் குழந்தைகளுக்கு ஏற்றதாக யிருக்கவில்லை. லோகல் போர்டுகள் கிராமங்களில் சுகாதார விஷய மாக சரியானபடி முயற்சிகளைக் கைக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. கிராமங்களிற்கு நன்மைகளை யெற்படுத்தும் சம்பந்தமாகப் பட்டணங்களிலிருந்து சிப்

பந்திகளைக் கொண்டு முயற்சிகளை செய்யச் சொல்வது சரியான வழியல்ல. கிராம ஜனங்களின் மூலமாகவே அம்முயற்சிகள் நடைபெற வேண்டும். கிராமப் விதமாகவே அவை நடத்தப் பட வேண் டும். கிராம ஜனங்களின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு ஏற்றதாகவே பலவித முயற்சிகளும் நடத்தப்படவேண்டும். கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்துகள் கிராம முன்னேற்ற விஷயமாக எல்லா வழிகளிலும் முயற்சிகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும். லோகல் போர்டுகள் அவையனின் பிரதிநிதிகளைக் கொண்ட கவுன்ஸில்களாக ஏற்படவேண்டும். கலாசாலைகளில் கிராமப் பரிபாலனங்களும் கிராமச் செல்வ சாஸ்திர விஷயங்களும், சுகாதார விஷயங்களும் போதிக்கப் படவேண்டும்.

வியவஸாய வேலைக்கு வேண்டிய ஊழிய ஜன பலம். Agricultural Labour.

பயிர் வேலைக்கு வேண்டிய வேலைபாள்களின் விஷயம் யந்திர சாலைகளில்வேலைக்குவேண்டிய வேலைபாள்களின் விஷயத்தைப் போலிருப்பதல்ல. யந்திர சாலைகளில் மூலதன பலமும் ஆள் பலமும் ஒரே ஸ்தலத்தில் பிரயோகிக்கப் படுவதால். ஏற்படக் கூடிய உற்பத்தி, லாபம் ஏற்குறைய சரிவர மதிப்பிடக்கூடும். வியவஸாயத்தில் மூலதன பலமும் ஊழியர்களின் பலமும் யிருக்கு ஏற்றமா கியும் பயிர் பிரதேசத்திற்கெற்ற மாதிரியும் பிரயோகிக்கப்பட வேண்டியதாக விருக்கின்றன. மேலும், மூலதனம் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வர்கள் ஊழியர்களிடத்திலிருந்து அதிகமான வேலையை வாங்கி ஊழியர்களுக்கு குறைந்த சம்பளத்தைக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். வியவஸாய ஊழியர்கள் அவர்களுடைய யோக்கேஷத்திற்குப் போதுமான வருமானத்தை யடையக் கூடுகிறதில்லை. இதற்கு முக்கியமான காரணம் வியவஸாயத்திலிருந்து இவ்வளவு வருமானம்தான் ஏற் படக் கூடும் என்று எதிர்ப் பார்க்க முடியாது. வியவஸாயத்தில் லாப மேற்படவேண்டுமானால் மூலதனத்தைக் கொடுப்பவர்களுக்கும் ஊழியர்களுக்கும் எல்லா விஷயங்களிலும் ஒற்றுமை யிருக்க வேண்டும்.

வியாபாரத்தில் போல வியவஸாயத்தில் வருஷம் முழுவதும் லாபம் எக்காலத்திலும் ஏற்படக்கூடியதல்ல. வியவஸாயத்தில் நில வளம் நாளளவில் குறைவையடையும். மூலதனமும் ஊழியர்களின் ஊழியமும் ஒரே அளவில் பிரதி வருஷமும் பிரயோகிக்கப் பட்ட போதிலும் மாகூல் சில வருஷங்களுக்கு அப்பால் வருஷந்தோறும்

வரவர குறைவு பட்டுக் கொண்டிருந்தார். காலாழைத் தவறுதலானும், வியபாயச் சீர் கேடுகளினாலும் வருமானம் வித்தியாஸப்பெய்தும். யந்திர சாலைகளில் மாணேஜர்களின் கெட்டிக்காரத் தனத்தினால் ஸாபங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. வியவஸாயத்தில் வேலைபாட்களின் கெட்டிக்காரத்தனத்தினால் ஸாபங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. வியவஸாய விஷயத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் மூலதனம் கொடுப்பவர்களும் ஊழியர்களும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து ஸாபத்தைப் பிரித்துக் கொள்ளுகிற விஷயத்தில் ஒரு ஏற்பாட்டிற்கு வந்து ஒப்புக்கொண்டு வேலை செய்தால் வியவஸாயத்தினால் மூலதனம் கொடுப்பவர்களுக்கும் ஊழியர்களுக்கும் சரியானபடி வரும்படி ஏற்படுகிறது.

ஒரு ஊரில் சுவல்ப வருமானத்தோடு திருப்தியை யடைகிற ஊழியர்களிருக்கும் பட்சத்தில் மூல தனத்திற்கு அதிக ஸாப மேற்படக் கூடும். கிராமந்தரப் புனருத்தாரணத் துறைகளில் வியவஸாயம் சரியான நிலையில் அமைய வேண்டியதாக விருக்கிறது. பயிர் ஊழியர்களுக்குச் சுக சௌக்கியங்களும் தேவ பஸமும் சரியான நிலையில் அமைய வேண்டும். தந்தாலத்தில் குறைவான மூல தனங்களை யுடைய திறமை யற்றவர்கள் தக்கபடி ஆள்களில்லாமல் வியவஸாயத்தில் அபரவதால் சரியானபடி வருமானங்கள் ஏற்படுகிறதில்லை. ஒரு கிராமத்தில் மூலதன முடையவர்களும் ஊழியர்களும் ஒன்று சேர்க்கப்பட்டு உற்பத்தியாகும் மாகூல்கள் தக்க இடங்களுக்கு விற்பனைக்குக் கொண்டு போகப்பட்டால் வியவஸாயம் சரியான நிலையில் அமையும். கிராமங்களில் பாங்குகள் ஏற்படவேண்டும் பயிர் ஊழியர்கள் பஞ்சகாலத்தில் கஷ்டப்படாமலிருக்கும்படியும், கிழத்தனம் வரும் பொழுது கஷ்டப்படாமலிருக்கும்படிக்கும் இன்ஷிபிஷர் செய்யப்பட வேண்டும்.

இந்தியா கிராம ஏற்பாடு.

The Indian Village System. Introduction.

[இது மிஸ்டர் டி. எஸ். வெங்கடராமன், பி. ஏ., பி. எல்., அவர்களால் எழுதப்பட்டது].

1917-ம் வருஷத்தில் பிரிடிஷ் பார்லி மெண்டார் இந்தியாவின் கவர்மெண்டு விஷயமாய்த் தங்களுடைய கோக்கங்களைப் பிரகடனம் செய்தார்கள். பின்பு 1919-ம் வருஷத்திய இந்தியா கவர்மெண்டு சட்டமும் அந்நோக்கங்களை யறுசரித்து ஏற்படுத்தப் பட்டது. அக்காலம் முதல் இந்தியாவிற்கு ராஜாங்க ஏர்

பாடு விஷயம் ஆவலுடன் எதிர் பார்க்கப் பட்டு வருகிறது. டையார்கி கவர்மெண்டின் அநுபவத்தினாலும், சுயராஜ்ய கோக்கங்களினாலும் இந்திய ராஜாங்க வழி இன்ன விதமாக ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்று ஜனங்கள் ஆலோசிக்க ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு ஜாதியாருக்கும் ஜனசமூகத்திற்கும் வித்தியாசமில்லாமல் ஒரேமாதிரியான நன்மைகளும் சௌகரியங்களும் புதிய ராஜாங்க ஏற்பாட்டில் அமையவேண்டுமென்றும் ஜனங்களால் கோரப்படுகிறது. ஸைமன் கமிஷன் இவ்வித யோஜனைகளை யெல்லாம் கவனித்து ஒரு அரசாங்க முறையை பிரேரேபிக்க முயலுகிறது. அரசாங்க விஷயங்களில் அநுபவமுள்ள இந்திய புத்திமான்களும் யோஜனைகளைச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள்.

இப்படி ஏற்படப் போகிற புதிய அரசாங்க முறையில் கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்து ஸ்தாபனம் முக்கியமான ஸ்தாபனமாக ஏற்படவேண்டும். பண்டை காலத்தில் பஞ்சாயத்துகள் கிராம ஆக்கிகளில் கிறந்த வேலைகளைச் செய்தன. கிராம பஞ்சாயத்துகள் ஏற்படப் போகிற அரசாங்க முறையில் அடிப்படையான அரசாங்க ஸ்தாபனங்களாக ஏற்படவேண்டும். ஆனபோதிலும் கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்துகள் தற்கால வழிகளுக்கு ஏற்றவையாக அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டும். லார்டு ரிப்பன் இராஜப் பிரதிநிதியாக விருந்த பொழுது கிளர்ச்சிகள் ஏற்பட்டமையால் கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்துகளை பண்டை காலம் போல் புனருத்தாரணம் செய்ய சில முயற்சிகள் செய்யப் பட்டன. அம்முயற்சிகளால் ஊர்களின் சுகாதாரம், ரோட்டு விஷயம், இவைகளைப் போன்ற விஷயங்களுக்கு பஞ்சாயத்தைப் போன்ற ஸ்தாபனங்கள் ஏற்பட்டனவே யொழிய சரியானபடி எல்லாவகையிலும் ஆக்கி அதிகாரத்தை வலுிக்கக் கூடிய கிராம பஞ்சாயத்து ஸ்தாபனங்கள் ஏற்படவே யில்லை. பண்டை காலத்திய இந்திய கிராம பஞ்சாயத்து ஸ்தாபனம் கிராம விஷயங்களில் எவ்வகையிலும் அதிகாரங்களை யுடைத்தாயிருந்தது. அது கிராம வாழ்வில் எல்லாத்துறைகளிலும் சம்பந்தித்து ஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மைகளைச் செய்தது. கிரீசு, அஸலிரியா, பேபிலன், எகிப்து, ரோம் இந்த தேசங்கடெல்லாம் ஒங்கி வாழ்ந்த விஷயம் சரித்திர பூர்வமாகத்தான் நாம் அறியவேண்டியதாக விருக்கிறது. நம்முடைய தேசம் இன்னம் அழியவில்லை. பண்டைகாலம் முதல் நாளது வரையில் ஒங்கி வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. கல்வியிலும் நாகரீகத்திலும் நம்முடைய தேசம் நிகரற்றதாயிருந்தது. அப்படிப் போலவே அது எப்போதெதற்கு மிருக்கவேண்டுமானால் இந்திய ஜனங்களின் மனப் பாங்கிற்கு ஏற்ற மாதிரி அரசாங்க வழி ஏற்படவேண்டும் அதாவது கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்து ஸ்தாபனம் பண்டைகாலம் போல ஏற்பட்டு கிராமங்களில் அமுல்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும் இந்தியாவின் சேஷமே கிராமங்களின்

நல்ல ஸ்திதியைப் பொருத்திருக்கிறது. டாக்டர் ஆஸிஸண்டி அம்மையார் அவர்களுக்கும் மேற்கூறியவர்களுக்கும் கிறித்தவர்கள். அப் பெரியாருக்கு நாம் நன்றி புறியத் தடவை பட்டி நுகர்கிறோம்.

Letter to Editor.

பத்திராதிபர் கடிதம்.

“ஞால் இந்தியா” எட்டிட்டு மாணாந்தி எ. ஸ்வாமியாசாயர் அவர்களுக்கு கத்திவாடி கொய்யந்தப் பெழுநிக் கொண்டது.

ஐயா. கால் நடை ஜாதிநிலை மிகுந்ததும், ஆடுகளுக்கும் மேய்ச்சல்க்காலில் சாப்பாப்பு. அதுகளின் கால்களுக்கு மத்தியில் பேயவதால் டிபி மிருகங்களுக்கு கண்கள் தெரியாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. இதன் காரணம் இன்ன வகையால் அப்படி நேருகிறது என்றும், அதற்கு என்னவிதமான திருத்தம் செய்யுதல் கிவர்த்தி ஆகுமென்றும் தங்கள் “ஞால் இந்தியா” பத்திரிகை மூலமாய்த் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டியத் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

12-4-28

சத்திவாடி.

மேல் விஷாரம் போஸ்ட்

இப்படிக்கு.

K.S. அர்த்தநாரி அய்யர்.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



டாக்டர் ‘ஜி. பி’ என்பவரின் சுகந்த மூக்குத் தூள்

இதில் விலையுயர்ந்த பல வாசனைச் சரக்குகள் சேர்ந்துள்ளன

இதை உபயோகித்தால் ஜலநோஷம், ஒய்மைத் தலைவலி, மண்

டைக்துநீர், உன்பட கண்டத்திற்கு மேற்பட்ட கால வாயுநிலை

வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் கண்டிக்கப்படுமென்ப

தில் சந்தேகமே கிடையாது. கெடுதியென்

பது யாதொன்றும் நேரவே வேராது. சாதா

மூக்குத் தூளை 10, 15 தடவை உபயோகிப்

பதைவிட இத்தூளை ஒரே ஒரு தடவை

உபயோகிக்கலாம். காலண சாதா மூக்குத்

தூளுடன் இச்சத் தூள் இரண்டொரு சித்

டிகத்தை மாத்திரம் கலந்தால், தூள் முழுவ

தும் சுகந்தமாய் விடுவதுமல்லாமல், தன்

சுவாச குணமும் காரமும் மாறவே மாறாது

இதைப்பற்றி அநேக நம்மாட்சி பத்திரிகை

ளும், தன்கப் பதக்க பரிசுகளும் கிடைக்கப்

பெற்றிருக்கிறோம். மொத்த விபாகாரிகளு

க்கு விலை சகாயம் செய்யப்படும்.

புட்டி ஒன்றுக்கு விலை அனா 4.

புலி மார்க்

முகல் தமரன் சாதா பட்டணம் போடியும் விற்கப்படும்.

குருபசுவா அண்டு கம்பெனி, லிமிடெட்

தபாற் பெட்டி செ. 510

விவாசம் “மெடிக்கேட்”

பார்க் டவுன்,

சென்னை

கேவலியின்

“லோத்ரா”

கூப்பாசய ரோக நிவாரணி.

இதுபயோகித்தால் குணம் கைக்கொண்ட பெண்மணிகள், இதை வந்திரிகளுக்கும் கொப்பாசய நினை யென்றும் அதி சிரோஷ்ட மாண அவருக்கும் மேலும், விவியில்லாத ஆபாண மென்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். குதுகுது, அகால பறியுடை, குது சிராவம் ஜாஸ்தி அல்லது குதுசாஸாய் போவது, பறியுடை தடைபட்டுப் போவது, வெண் சத்தப் போக்கு கப்ப ஸ்ராவம், அகாலப் பிரசவம், கருப்பை கழுவி விடுதல், கப்ப விராணம், குது குலையினால் வயிற்றில் உண்டாகும் கட்டி, மூர்ச்சை, சரீரம் பருத்தோ அல்லது மெலிந்தோபோவது, கணச்சுறு, கண்ண மில்லாமை, மலபந்தகம், இருமல், உப்பஸம் மேஹ ஜ்வரம் முதலிய சமஸ்த ரோகங்களும் இந்த லோத்ரா வினாபயோகத்தால் வெகு கம்பகமாய் நிவர்த்திக்கப்படும்.

இதன் விலை பெரியபுட்டி (12 அவுன்ஸ்) ரூ. 3-0-0

சிறிய புட்டி (6 அவுன்ஸ்) ரூ. 1-10-0

கேவலி குடாசம், ஆயுர்வேத ஓளவத சாலை

எழும்பூர், மதராஸ்

டெலிபோன்

3486

தந்தி விவாசம்

“சேஸரி” மதராஸ்

பிராஞ்சு, பெங்களூர்செடி

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Natural, mild yet deep fragrance.

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This bathing oil promotes and strengthens growth of the hair and protects the skin from the scorching sun. It is extensively used on account of its refreshing odour, stimulating effect on the muscles and cooling effects on the brain.

அரைக்கிரை விதை தைலம்.

பித்த மேகந்தரானது சிரசுக்கேரி அசினால் கண்மறைப்பு, கண் நெறிச்சல், மண் புடைச்சல், கண்ணிலிருந்து நீர் வடிதல், ஒரு தலை வலி, இரு தலைவலி, பீனிஸம், காதினால சீழ்வடிதல், காது இறைச்சல், காதுவலி, ஐந்து வருஷத்திற்குட்பட்டதாயும் இரைச்சலோடுக் கூடிய காதடைப்பு, கறப்பான், தேமல், சிரசில் மயிருதிர் தல், சொண்டிவிழுதல், முதலான ரோகங்களை நிவர்த்திப்பது மன்றி மயிரை நன்றாய் வளரச் செய்யும். சிரவில ஏற்பட்ட ஸகல வியாதிகளையும் அனு கூலப்படுத்தும். சகலரும் இத்தைலம் தேய்த்து ஸ்னானம் பண்ணினால், தேகத்திற்குக் குளிர்ச்சியையும் ஆரோக்கியத்தையும் கொடுக்கும். வாரத்திற்கு இரண்டு தடவை காலை 8-மணிக்குள் வெந்நீர் சேயக்காயுடன் ஸ்னானஞ் செய்து யாதொரு பத்தியமுமின்றி உடனே போஜனம் செய்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். 8-நாள் வரையிலும் சுகந்தம் மாறாது. அன்று பகலில் மாத்திரம் தூங்கக்கூடாது.

10-பலம் புட்டி 1-க்கு கிரயம் ரூ. 1-10-0 எங்கும் கிடைக்கும்.

சோல் டிஸ்டிரிபூட்டர்:— R. வரதாச்சாரியார்.

நெ-8, பிராட்டிஸ் ரோட், மைசிலாப்பூர், சென்னை.

எங்கே ப்ளேகெங்கே, ப்ளேகில்லவோயில்லை.

நாம் சொல்லும் பிரகாரம் ஹைமாதிபானத்தை அன்று
தினமும் உபயோகப்படுத்தினால் ப்ளேக் ஜ்வரம், ப்ளேக்
கட்டிகள் கூட கிட்ட நாடமாட்டாது.

குளிர்த்துவரம், முதைக்காச்சல், ஹன்னியோடு,
உண்டாரும் ஜ்வரம் முதலான எல்லாவற்றும்
ஜ்வரக்களுக்கும் ராமபாணம்

எங்கள் ப்ளேக் மருந்துகளுக்கு முக்கியபிரசித்தி

இண்டியா, பர்மா, சிலான், எடன் முதலிய இடங்களில்
30 வருஷமாய் அநேக ஆயிரம் பிராணிகள் ப்ளேகிலிருந்து
கடப்பாற்றப்படுகின்றன.

ப்ளேக் ஜ்வரத்திற்கும், ப்ளேக் கட்டிகளுக்கும்

ஹைமாதிபானமும் (சிலிஸ்ட்டி)ஃ எந்தெனதற்குமும்

பெரியசெட் 1 க்கு 2-2-0

ஹை சிறியசெட் 1-6-0

பாகிங் பாக்டேஜி பிரத்தியேகம்.

கோருகிறவர்களுக்கு எங்கள் கேட்லாந்து

இனாமாக அனுப்பப்படும்.

வைத்யரத்ன. பண்டித டி. கோபாலாசார்லு

அவர்களால் வஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்ட

ஆயுர்வேத ஆசிராமம்

151, கோளந்தப்ப நாயக்கன் வீதி, மதராஸ்.

தந்தி விலாசம்

“பண்டிட்”

மதராஸ்

நெ. 287, மதராஸ்

எஜண்டுகள் தேவை.

50 இல காலமாக உலக பிரசித்திபெற்ற அநேக

காரம் மெடல்கள்
மணம் நற்சாட்சி
நிறம் பத்திரங்கள்.
குணம் பெற்றது.
வாடை



உள்ளது ஷண்முகம்
பட்டணம்போடி

முகல்தாமானது
பார்சல் தபால்சார்ஜு

பலம்	கி: மம்	தபால் சார்ஜு	பாக்கிங்	மொத்தம்
	ரூ. அ. பை.	ரூ. அ. பை.	ரூ. அ. பை.	ரூ. அ. பை.
8	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 1 0	1 6 0
20	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	2 6 0
40	3 8 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	4 9 0
80	7 0 0	1 7 0	0 4 0	8 11 0

2-வது தாமானது வீ. 1-க்கு ரூ. 3. ஸ்பெஷல் சரக்கு வீ. 1-க்கு ரூ. 4.
பாக்கிங் சார்ஜும் தபால் கூலியும் பிரத்தியேகமானது
80 வருஷக்காலமாக சென்னையிலே சிறப்பு வாய்ந்து ஆயிரக்கணக்கான
நற்சாக்ஷிப்பத்திரங்கள் பெற்று, தினசரி லெட்டர்களால் புகழ்பெற்று, அன்றா
டம் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான பார்சல்களைச் சேல் ஏஜண்டுகள் தினந்தோறும் மெய்
லில் பெற்று, ஜில்லா, தாலுக்கா, டவுன், கிராமம் முதல் குக்கிராமங்களிலும்
கொண்டாடி, அசல் சேப்ரோல் வாடை, அசல்பசுமென்ட் மணம், குளிரந்த
குணம், இன்புறம் காரம், பவுன் நிறம் இவைவற்றும் ஒருங்கே அமையப்
பெற்று, நமது ஏஜண்டுகளுக்கு நற்கியாதி தந்து வியாபாரிகளுக்கு நற்பெயர்
ளித்து உபயோகப்படுத்திய கனியான்களுக்கு மனோபஷ்டம் தந்து இந்தியாவில்
ஏராளமாக செலவாகிவருவது எது? எங்கள் அசல் ஷண்முகம் பட்டணம்
பொடியே. இனிமேலாவது ஏமாந்து போகாமல் எங்கள் அசல் ஷண்முகம்
பொடியைவாங்கி உபயோகப்படுத்தி இன்புறங்கள்.

டாக்டர். ஆர். கே. பரிமள முக்குத்தாள்.
இதனால் ஜலதோஷம், ஒற்றைத்தலைவலி, மண்டைக்குத்தல், உள்பட
கண்டத்திற்கு மேற்பட்ட 103 சகல வியாதிகள் வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் கண்டிக்கப்
படு மென்பதில் சந்தேகமே கிடையாது. காலனை சாதா முக்குத் தூளுடன்
இந்தத்தூள் இரண்டோரு சிட்டிகை மாத்திரம் கலந்தால் தூள் முழுவதும்
சுகந்தமாய்விடும்.

1 புட்டி 1 க்கு அ ரூ. அ. பை.
டசன் புட்டிகள் 2-4-0
ஒருசேர்டின் 1-8-0

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போஸ்ட் பாக்ஸ். 140, மதராஸ்.

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