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[No. 8.

THE
VILLAGE PANCHAYAT

(A MONTHLY PERIODICAL)

MAY 1932

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ROYAPETTAH, MADRAS.

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THE
VILLAGE PANCHAYAT.
(Formerly the Village Panchayat Bulletin.)

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Local Bodies in Ancient India.

It is a wrong notion, if any have it, that India has been enjoying the blessings of municipal and local board administration only since the time of Lord Ripon. In ancient India they had attained such a high level of administrative efficiency and satisfied such a wide range of civic needs that even the most up-to-date municipalities of the western countries cannot be said to have surpassed them. *The Calcutta Municipal Gazette* of the 16th April contains a very informing article on the subject by Mr. Bhabesh Nag who has drawn largely upon Megasthenes for an account of Pataliputra and a French writer of about 1840 for that of Indian villages. No apology is needed for giving below a summary of that article.

Megasthenes's description of Pataliputra was no doubt typical of the other capitals and cities of the day. According to him the Municipal Council consisted of thirty members who were constituted into six committees of five members each (1) to look after the industrial arts (2) to attend upon and entertain the foreigners (3) to keep records of births and deaths (4) to superintend trade and commerce (5) to supervise manufactured articles and (6) to collect the tenth of the prices of the articles sold. These Committees in their collective capacity were looking after public buildings, harbours and temples and also regulating the prices and the care of the markets. The municipality was also exercising supervision over dharmasalas, alms houses and factories. Prompt notice was being taken of epidemics and contagious diseases and the municipal doctors were ever on the alert, on pain of fine or imprisonment, to report these matters and take immediate steps for their

THE VILLAGE PANCHAYAT

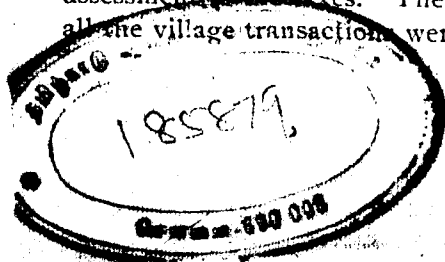
cure. Each public building had thousands of vessels of water kept ready for use, for in those days accidents by fire seem to have been more common than nowadays.

The city fathers were showing a special concern for the health and sanitation of the townsmen in planning or extending a town. No house was permitted to be without a privy, drain, windows or well. There had to be an open space between house and house. The houses on opposite sides of a road were not to have their doors and windows facing each other unless the intervening road was very broad. No house was to cause any inconvenience to another either by allowing its drains to flow by it or stopping its drain from flowing out by any part of its construction. No dirt could be thrown on the public road, no nuisance committed in public places, in places of pilgrimage or near reservoirs of water, no dead bodies carried except along certain prescribed roads and no clothes could be washed except in certain prescribed tanks.

Each town was divided into a number of districts or *deshas* and each *desha* into a number of wards. The chief executive officer of the city was called *nagarika* or *puramukhya* (the Mayor) while his deputies were called *sthanikas* and they were each in charge of a *desha*. The officer in charge of a ward was known as a *Gopa*. Strong measures were taken against the adulteration of grain, oils, salt, scents and medicines, and the culprits were very heavily punished. Thus we see that the municipal administration of ancient India was most efficient, comprehensive and salutary.

When we come from the ancient town to the ancient village, we find that in the latter the principles of democracy were even better illustrated. The rules and bye-laws were framed with a view to make the village self-sufficient in all matters, to make the people as happy as possible and to render their relations with the Government very congenial. The Hindu village was no mere agglomeration of houses.

The Government of the village was under two functionaries known as the *Gramadhikari* and *Gramalekhaka*. The former was to look to the security of the inhabitants by settling their disputes and enforcing the sanitary laws. He was also to assist in the assessment of the taxes. The latter was to keep a register wherein all the village transactions were recorded. He was also to keep the



LOCAL BODIES IN ANCIENT INDIA

land register. The *Gramadhikari* was the supervisor over twelve functionaries including the carpenter, watchman, rope-maker, potter, barber, washerman, schoolmaster and astrologer (in one person), bard or poet and keeper or distributor of water. The *Gramalekhaka* was the supervising officer over another set of twelve functionaries the assayer of money, jeweller, head-dress maker, gardener, water carrier, flute-player, tambowren player, oil-man, dealer in animal skins, two auxiliaries of the police under two different names and the priest. "Those disputes which could not be decided by the authority of the *Gramadhikari*, were sent to the Panchayat which offers a striking analogy to the present day jury." There were in some villages more and in some villages less than the above twenty-four employees; but we may be sure that there were enough functionaries in every village to satisfy needs, wants and even superfine tastes like poetry and music, which items do not form part of a "budget of the communes of France or America and parishes in England even in the present day civilisation." Thus our ancient villages were like the dreamlands of philosophers.

A number of villages formed a *Desha* or a district. They had their *Deshadhikari* and *Deshalekhaka* with their several functionaries working under them. Thus the village, town and district had their administrative bodies with their *adhikaris* and *lekhakas* and with several functionaries working under them. We must say that the village supplied the model for the town and the district organisation, for wherever a difference in essentials is found between the two, the advantage belongs to the village. This is the exquisite shape that local bodies attained in ancient India, and when we read their history we cannot but feel hopeful that they shall have as bright a future as their past, if only their internal freedom is not crippled by undue interference from above or ugly dissensions from within.

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Editorial Notes.

The ideals which Mrs. Marietta Johnson had in her view when she started a school with her two children in her own farmhouse in Fairhope, U.S.A., are worth noting by the elementary school teachers in our Province. There the conventional theory "that children should be hurried along as fast as possible" is discarded and hence we do not find "working for marks, ranks, promotions or to escape punishment or to please the teacher" which causes a high strain on the tender nerves and a low depression in the playful spirits of the young children. Her ideal is that "childhood must not know failure".

Every attempt is made to make them blithe and joyous. They hear their teachers play and sing and thus learn songs and music. They go with their teachers out of doors into the open Nature and ask questions about what they see and hear. The teacher tells them thrilling incidents about the great men of their country and thus they know History. They handle different objects and get conception of numbers without seeing the figures. They sing and dance and play and act and thus interest themselves in the "exploration of concrete objects". They are taught letters and figures at the age of seven and read books from ten. Growing in age and gathering experience they remain intellectually fresh and shine in their further educational career better than students from other institutes. Thus she sees that no child is spoiled either morally, mentally, or physically in the process of knowing.

The fame of her institution and its methods of teaching has spread far, and several fathers are entrusting their children to her care. Now she is directress of the school which is working with a staff of twenty workers in nine buildings. As men and women have to live and work together, she feels that they should know each other in all their moods even from their school days. So she made her institution a co-educational one. We draw the attention of our village school masters to this experiment as it gives them an insight into child psychology.

The Dominion of Canada in North America extends over an area of 3,684,315 sq. miles and has a population of 8,783,483. Her soil is so fertile and her people so well trained in up-to-date methods of production and her resources are so plentiful that she need not depend upon any foreign country for the importation of any of her necessities or luxuries. Yet, Canada was buying largely from foreign markets perhaps for no other reason than that her merchants found it convenient to do so. Now that

EDITORIAL NOTES

European countries are raising tariff walls against foreign imports and are carrying on an intense propaganda in favour of their own goods, Canada also has caught this cue and is carrying on a sort of "buy Canadian" propaganda. One hundred and twenty-two newspapers are devoting their columns for the spread of this message and one hundred and fifty-eight women's associations are started to preach this gospel. Attractive and imposing exhibitions are conducted throughout the province. As a result of all these activities it is now becoming a fashion in Canada to buy none but Canada made things. The Government, is rendering all the help it can to these several agencies. We request the Government of India to follow her example and give to the factory and cottage industries of our country all the help they need.

The anti-malarial steps that the small town of Nowgong in Assam took at the time of the last monsoon (July and August) illustrate how simply and cheaply the dangerous contagion could be arrested if the Panchayat or the union on one hand and the people thereof on the other hand work together in a spirit of co-operation. The directions of the civil surgeon were "No mosquito, no malaria" and the operations followed on these lines. Notices were issued that all rank vegetations in the yards should be cleared so that no mosquito could take shelter therein. The Municipal drains were cleaned. The small pits and drains near household wells were filled up. All tubs, broken tins and bottles and other receptacles wherein these mosquitoes may lurk were removed very far. The sweepers were instructed to leave no filth or heap anywhere. Mosquitoes and their larvae were removed from the public and private wells by nets; and disinfectants like lime, Potassium permanganas and electric chlorine were mixed therein. Adult mosquitoes in houses and stables were killed by fumigations. Even the poor were made to wear mosquito curtains to protect themselves against the bite. Kerosine was sprayed to kill the mosquitoes and their larvae wherever they were suspected to be gathering. People were advised to take all these steps themselves. Curative quinine was taken by the people of every area suspected to have been affected by this disease. The patients were treated very kind heartedly under the instructions of the civil surgeon. Is it a wonder then that after such a rigid operation of two months the mosquitoes have ceased to breed and malaria has left the place to a great extent?

THE VILLAGE PANCHAYAT

At this stage in the development of Panchayats in our province, when a quite large number of them have been started and a good proportion of them are working satisfactorily, it is well that some of the honorary organisers of Panchayats and the well-wishers of the movement have brought into being the Madras Provincial Panchayat Union at the capital of the Province. The object of the union is to co-ordinate the activities of the Panchayats, to safeguard their interests and to give them advice for their better working. For this it has resolved to take over the publication of the "Village Panchayat", to publish books and light literature dealing with village self-government and to conduct training classes in rural work for the organisers and employees of the Panchayat Boards. Since the Local Government ceased to publish the *Panchayat Bulletin*, the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union has been publishing the "Village Panchayat" at much expense and inconvenience to itself. This certainly is the legitimate duty of a body like the Provincial Panchayats Union, and it will do well to relieve the Co-operative Union of a burden which it has been bearing till now to the satisfaction and thankfulness of the Panchayats. The spread of knowledge and the development of the public spirit in the masses are indispensable for the sound working of the village institutions in our country and no agency is better fitted to develop these qualities than the councils of the village elders. The publication of easy and interesting books on subjects like franchise, the constitution and working of Local Boards and of the Local Government, health, sanitation etc., is an immediate necessity and we are glad that the Union has resolved to undertake this also in right earnest. A band of well-trained and enthusiastic workers is necessary to help the villagers in their public activities and to advise and guide them. It is therefore very appropriate that the Union has resolved to select and train proper men for this purpose. Steps are being taken for the registration of the Union under the Societies Act. We wish the Union every success and trust that it will attain all its objects as early as possible.

Taxation Provisions of Panchayats.

BY C. SESHAGIRIRAO M. R. A. S.

Honorary Organiser of Village Panchayats, Kotipalli, East Godavari.

The Inspector of local Boards was pleased to report to the Government that certain Panchayats did not take steps sufficiently early to give effect in 1931-32 to the changes made in the taxation provisions of the new Madras Local Boards Act and recommended that provision should be made to enable them to continue to levy in 1931-32 the taxes and fees which they were levying on the 25th August 1930. The Government accepted his recommendation and issued G. O. No. 3,000, dated 18-8 '31. But the benefit of his recommendation and the Government Order expired with 31-3-'32. Unless this concession is made permanent in the case of Panchayats as differentiated from the old Local Board Unions, or at least extended for a further period of some years under rule 10 of the schedule, the meagre funds of the young panchayats in the whole Presidency are bound to suffer. The new Local Boards Act will be considered as an improvement over the old Panchayat Act, only if it adds to and does not take away the facilities given by the latter to the Panchayats.

In schedule A appended to the old Panchayat Act containing a list of callings, trades and other professions under section 26 (i) (b), items 10-21-30-31-34 & 35 come under license fees under schedule vii under section 193 of the new Madras Local Boards Act. The amount to be collected by the Panchayats under license fees under schedule vii will be far smaller than what they used to collect under the Panchayat Act on the same items. In a small village a sowcar can pay easily Rs. 0-4-0 per month under trade or calling but not Rs. 2 or 3 at a time as an annual license fee. The taxes on the remaining 39 items should now either be sanctioned afresh under section 75 (2) of the New Local Boards Act, corresponding to section 26 (a) of the old Panchayat Act or treated under profession tax under section 93 and rule 9 of Schedule iv of the New Act. If they are to be treated under profession tax the old fees and taxes would be abolished from 1-4-'32, in which case the poor finances of the Panchayats will certainly suffer.

In his R. Dis. 166 dated 10-11-'24, the Inspector of Local Boards was pleased to sanction a tax of Rs. 20 on grain brokers in the Gowrapattu Village Panchayat. This is a tax which the Panchayat has been collecting and the people have been willingly paying all these years. His sanction expired with 1-4-'32 and the Panchayat must now treat it under the profession tax. To collect the same amount the panchayat should show that the broker has been realising an annual income ranging

THE VILLAGE PANCHAYAT

from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 5,000 as noted in rule 9 of Schedule iv. In villages the brokers, petty sowcars and other dealers do not and cannot maintain regular day-books and ledgers and their accounts cannot stand the superficial audit of even a lay-man. The amount of Rs. 20 under the Panchayat Act is a figure imposed on the mere profession or calling as a broker and not on the calculated net profits; but the amount of Rs. 20 under the new Act is a tax imposed on the mathematical figure of actual profits which cannot even be approximately settled by the Panchayat and the broker. Illfeeling, unpleasantness and unpopularity will be the result. With regard to Item 14 of the Schedule—renters of toddy, arrack, ganza, opium etc.,—taxes on these shops in several Panchayats from 5 to 30 rupees per shop or at a few pies per rupee of the rental they pay to the Government, were sanctioned. If panchayats have to apply profession tax rules they will get nothing in some cases and a small figure in others.

If we refer to the printed proceedings, R. Dis. 458, dated 13-10-'32, issued by the Inspector of Local Boards, in which the taxes and fees sanctioned by him for several Panchayats are found, we see that the village Panchayat fund consists of a few annas per month on (1) indigo vats (2) country oil mills (3) baskets or kavidies of curd, milk, vegetables, fruits, grass, skins, hides, (4) herds of sheep or goats, (5) stamp venders, petty contractors or piece workers, tailors' shops, owners of single and double bullock carts and so on, a few rupees on retail shops selling articles of domestic consumption, and a tax on abkari shops at a few pies per rupee of the rental they pay to the Government or a few rupees per month. Such are the sources of income to the Panchayat in small villages where cares are many and wants are few. All these items cannot be dealt with under the profession tax.

The profession tax and house tax are taxes which can be successfully tried and imposed in old Union Board areas which are populous towns or places where a Taluk Office or a Deputy Tahsildar's office, a District Munsiff Court, a Sub-Registrar's office, the Circle Inspector's office and other offices are located and a number of vakils, big merchants, factory and mill-owners live and keep regular accounts for check. They are therefore taxes convenient and suitable to an old Union Board which can maintain a qualified clerk to lead the President however incapable he may be, and explain to him or make him observe the various intricate provisions with exceptions, footnotes, riders and case-law under sections 93 and 98 and the Schedules dealing with them, any failure of which will only render the President liable to surcharge. But Village Panchayat Boards are run just like Village Co-operative Societies in petty villages, with the Honorary President or the Secretary doing all the scriptory work, committing mistakes, deviating from bye-laws and

TAXATION PROVISIONS OF PANCHAYATS

breaking rules at every step, which will be periodically rectified by Co-operative Inspectors and supervisors. But there are none to lead or rectify the Panchayat Board President. Panchayat taxes or fees are therefore rural taxes convenient to rural areas, suitable to rural conditions and payable in a rural or simple manner.

The Government, being fully alive to such difficulties have already shown differential treatment to the panchayats and old Unions in a several respects.

(a) Simplified forms are provided for annual administration reports of the panchayats, while a bundle of complicated ones forming a good-sized booklet are prescribed for the old Unions.

(b) House tax is compulsory in the Unions and optional for the Panchayats.

(c) The Audit of Unions is to be made along with the Taluk Board and District Board by expert auditors, while that of the Panchayats will be done by Tahsildars.

(d) The area of Union Boards is surveyed and that of the Panchayats is not and need not be.

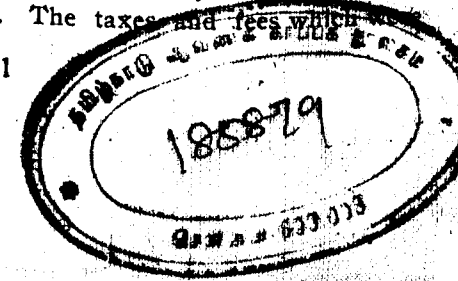
(e) The Panchayats can work as contractors in the case of works belonging to the P. W. D. or Taluk Board but Unions cannot do so.

(f) Works are being done by the Panchayats under the amani system while those of the Unions are done only under the contract system.

(g) Elections of Panchayats are held by show of hands while those of the Union Boards are by ballot.

All these and other concessions are given to the Panchayats for the reason that their areas of operation are very small and compact, and that they cannot maintain qualified clerks and other staff on account of their meagre finances.

The taxes which the Panchayats were levying on the 25th August 1930 should therefore be considered as taxes which were suitable and convenient to them and they were already sanctioned as such by the Inspector of Local Boards. Again, from the Inspector's proceedings referred to above, it will be seen that a tax which is suitable and convenient to one Panchayat is not so to another Panchayat and the rates at which a particular tax is sanctioned in one Panchayat vary with those of the same tax in other Panchayats. The taxes and fees which



Madras Provincial Panchayats Union.

An informal meeting of the representatives of several Panchayat boards was held in Madras at the Servants of India Society, Royasettah, on the 17th April under the presidentship of Mr. V. Viyyanna Pantulu, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Madras. At the meeting it was resolved:

(1) That for the purposes of safeguarding the interests of Panchayat boards and in order to assist them with advice, a Provincial Panchayats Union with head-quarters at Madras be started.

(2) That the following representatives of Panchayats and sympathisers thereof be constituted into a Provisional Panchayats Committee to perform the functions of the Provincial Panchayats Union till 30th June 1933:—

President.

Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu, B.A., B.L., Madras.

Vice Presidents.

- „ A. Ranganadha Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., M. L. C. Hospet.
- „ V. Venkata Subbayya, Servants of India Society, Madras.
- „ V. Viyyanna B.A., B.L., Advocate, Madras.

(Continued from page 131.)

being levied by the Panchayats on 25th August 1930 cannot therefore be dealt with under a general profession tax.

Moreover, these taxes are being collected monthly in several Panchayats as it is easy for the tax payer and useful for the tax payee. House and profession tax should be collected half-yearly and the license fees annually under the new Act. The tax-payers will feel it very hard to pay the half-yearly tax in a lump sum which they used to pay in easy monthly instalments.

I recommend therefore that the nature of the taxes and fees and the modes of collection which were being adopted by the respective Panchayats on 25-8-'30 may be ordered to be made permanent or continued for a further period of some years more under rule 10 of the Schedule, as in the meanwhile they will learn how to adjust matters even at a loss. The matter has been already placed before the Government; orders are awaited.

THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL PANCHAYATS UNION

Secretaries.

- Mr. (Rao Sahab) N. Venkatrama Ayyar, Namakkal.
- „ G. Hari Sarvottamarow M. A., Nandyal.
- „ P. V. Narasimharow Chowdhari, Bapatla.

Assistant Secretary.

- „ G. Ramiabrahmam, Madras.

Members.

- „ P. Peddiraju, B.A., B.L., Ellore.
- „ K. Gangaraju, Tadepalligudem.
- „ S. Subbarow, Kovvuru.
- „ J. Kuppuswamy Chowdhari, Guntur.
- „ M. Sitaramayya, Parachur.
- „ N. Pichchayya Varma, Guntur.
- „ Chaparala Rosayya, Tenali.
- „ Chadalavada Kutumbarow, Guntur.
- „ T. M. Adikesavulu Naidu, Cheyyar.
- „ Dewan Bahdur M. K. Reddy, Parasuvakam.
- „ C. V. Naidu, B.A., B.L. Saidapeta.
- „ R. Narayana Reddy, Cuddapah.
- „ N. Satyanarayana, Alamuru.
- „ A. Ramakrishna Reddy, Kurnool.
- „ M. Sivarow, Puthur, South Kanara.
- „ R. Anandarao, Tiruttangal, Ramnad District.
- „ Siddanna Gowda, Madakasira.
- „ C. Seshagirirao, Kotipalli.
- „ K. Pattabhiramayya, M.L.C. Masulipatam.

Co-opted Members.

- „ Jayakaran, Secretary Rural Reconstruction Centre, Ramnadhapuram.
- „ T. G. Ganesan, Jalarpetta.
- „ D. Munikrishna, B.A., B.L., Madras.

(3) That the Chief Organiser of Panchayats in Guntur District, the Secretaries of the District Panchayats Associations, the Secretaries of the joint committees, Firka inspectors, honorary organisers and other sympathisers be requested to take up immediately the work of affiliating Panchayats.

Circulars.
PROCEEDINGS OF
THE INSPECTOR OF LOCAL BOARDS AND
MUNICIPAL COUNCILS, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

D. Dis. No. 14606-32, dated 6th May 1932.

I

The Inspector of Local Boards observes that in a large number of cases of bills received from the circar districts the rates claimed for earthwork and materials provide for extravagant and unnecessary leads and lifts and that the rates claimed for similar items of work done in the same village are not uniform. In order to have an effective check over such claims, the Inspector considers it desirable that the rates to be claimed in the part bills should provide for initial leads and lifts in accordance with the district schedule of local fund rates and that all claims for extra leads and lifts should be made only in the final bill and that they should be exhibited separately. The detailed measurement sheet should furnish particulars of the quantities of materials used on every item of finished work and of the extra leads and lifts necessary in the case of each of those materials. An illustration is given below :—

Detailed Measurement Sheet.

Quantity	Lime Quantity.	Sand Quantity.	Stone Quantity.	Particulars of work.
4400	43½ c. ft.	87½ c. ft.	...	Brick work in lime mortar 250 c. ft.
...	18 "	36 "	112½ c. ft.	Roughstone in chunam 100 c. ft.
...	1½ "	2½ "	...	Plastering with lime 50 sq. ft.
4400	63 "	126 "	112½ "	

Contract Certificate.

		Up-to date	Since last Certificate
		RS.	RS.
4400 Lead for brick 2 miles road.	0-8-0 per cart-load of 330 bricks.	6 10 0	6 10 0
63 c. ft. Lead for lime 1 mile, 2 furlongs.	0-15-0 per 20 c. ft ...	2 15 0	2 15 0

(Sd.) A. TAMPOE
Inspector.

(By Order.)

S. RAMACHANDRAN,
Manager.

To all District Board Engineers except Malabar, Ganjam and Kurnool with 19 spare copies for Assistant Engineers.

CIRCULAR

II

D. Dis. No. 14149 of 1932.

Dated 2nd May 1932.

READ—

- (1) This office Circular D. Dis. No. 3293 of 1932, dated 6th Jan. 1932.
- (2) This office Circular D. Dis. No. 13153 of 1931, dated 5th May 1931.

[SUBJECT.—Grants - Roads and water-supply—Works of 1930-31 and 1931-32—Withdrawal and re-allotment—Orders issued.]

The Inspector of Local Boards hereby withdraws the grants sanctioned by him in previous years in the following cases :—

- (1) All works sanctioned by him prior to 1st April 1930.
- (2) All works sanctioned by him during the year 1930-31 for which no grant was paid in 1931-32 or for which no bills were received and pending payment on or before 31st March 1932.

2. The Inspector of Local Boards hereby reallots grants in the following cases :—

- (1) All works sanctioned during the year 1930-31 and for which grant was paid in 1931-32 or for which bills were received and pending payment on or before 31st March 1932.
- (2) All works of years prior to 1930-31 which were eligible for grants in 1931-32 and for which bills were received in this office on or before 31st March 1932, the grant to be reallotted in such cases being limited to the actual amount due on such bills.
- (3) All works sanctioned in 1931-32, for which grants have not been withdrawn already.
- (4) Such other works of previous years as are shown to the satisfaction of the Inspector as cases deserving reallotment.

3. In all cases of works for which grants have been reallotted by this circular, works should be completed before 15th July 1932 failing which the grant reallotted in respect of such works will be withdrawn. A list of such works for which grants have been reallotted for 1932-33 will be separately communicated to District Board Engineers and they are requested to issue instructions to their Assistant Engineers that the works done by panchayats should be got measured and bills sent to this office on or before 31st July 1932. In cases of works completed, completion reports should always accompany the final bill; in other cases the stage and progress of the work should be reported.

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4. Any applications to Assistant Engineers for measurement of works done by panchayat, but not included in the list should be forwarded to this office for disposal.

NOTE.—For purposes of this circular, works for which revised estimates have been sanctioned should be treated as relating to the year in which the revised estimate was sanctioned.

A. MCG. C. TAMPOE,

Inspector.

To the Presidents, Panchayat Board concerned.

- „ District Board Engineers of all districts except Ganjam, Kurnool, Malabar and Nilgiris with 10 spare copies to Assistant Engineers.
- „ all Honorary Organisers of Panchayats.
- „ District Panchayat Organisers, Chingleput, South and North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, East Godavari, Cuddapah and Nellore.
- „ Rural Reconstruction Supervisors, West Godavari District.

III

SUBJECT.—Education—Elementary—Panchayat Board Schools—
Residence of teachers in school villages—insisted upon.

D. Dis. No. 6630-32-B/4, dated 15th March 1932.

It appears that teachers of Panchayat Board Schools often reside outside the limits of the school villages concerned with the result that they are not punctual in their attendance. One incidental result is that the intimate contact between the teacher and the villagers which it was hoped the panchayat school system would foster is defeated.

2. The Presidents, Panchayat Boards will please therefore compel their teachers to reside in the school village on pain of their services being dispensed with.

3. The District Educational Officers will please instruct their Deputy Inspectors of Schools to look into the matter at their inspections and recommend the removal of such teachers.

(Sd.) K. MALLIKARJUNAM,

Personal Assistant.

To all Presidents, Panchayat Boards (with schools).

Copy to the District Educational Officers.

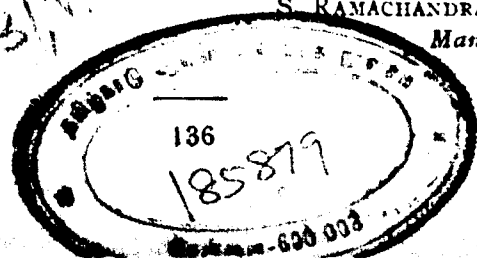
„ Honorary Organisers of Panchayats.

(By Order.)

S. RAMACHANDRAN,

Manager,

23-3-32.



ANNOUNCEMENTS

(1) To the Panchayats and Presidents of Taluk Boards.

The Editor of the "Panchayat" will be pleased to have short occasional notes from and about all the Panchayats now existing in the Presidency for publication in this Journal. Irrigation, Forests, Co-operative Panchayats and Panchayat courts and voluntary organisations doing arbitration work are all requested to send notes of interest. It is desired that the notes should be fairly brief and to the point, so that the Editor may be able to deal with the maximum matter in the minimum space without sacrificing clearness.

(2) To the Readers.

The Editor will always be pleased to hear from the readers any suggestions for the improvement of the Journal.

Any contributions bearing upon the Panchayats and their future in particular and all rural development in general are welcome. Contributors are requested to note that an article covering more than a thousand words may not be in form for this Journal. Contributors are also requested to note that they will please send their contributions in that language in which they desire them to appear.

(3) Please Note.

All copies for the Press have to be legibly written on one side of the paper. It will always be helpful if contributors note that quarter sheets of foolscap size make a standard manuscript.

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