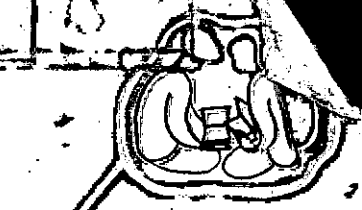
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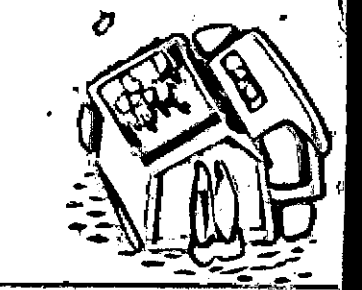












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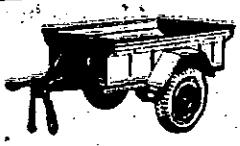


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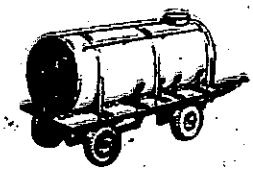


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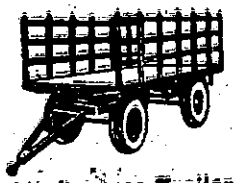
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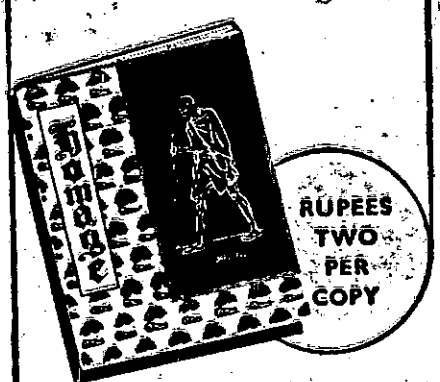
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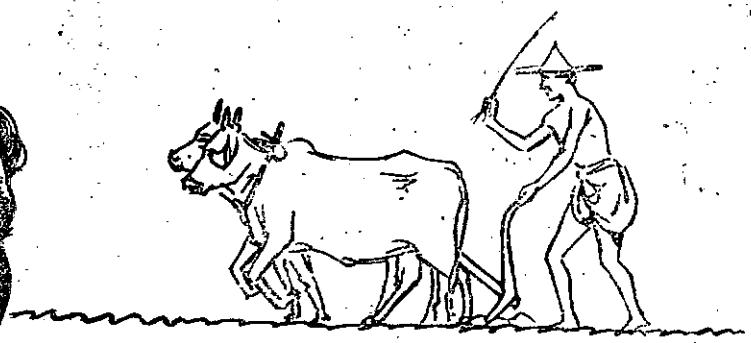
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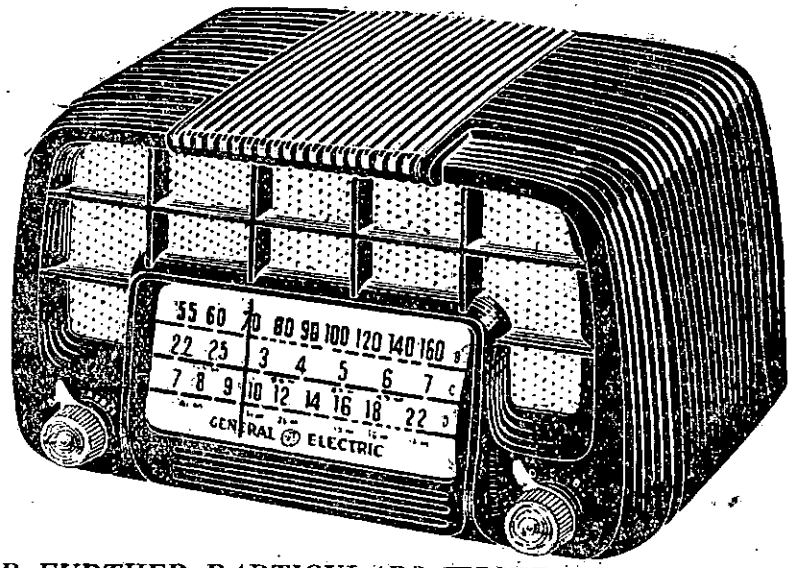
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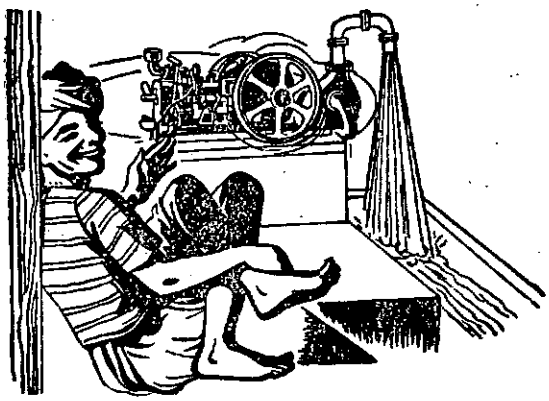
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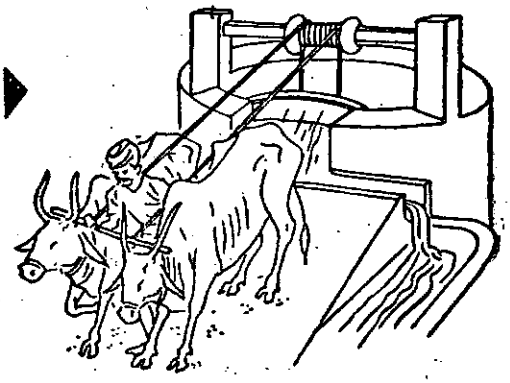
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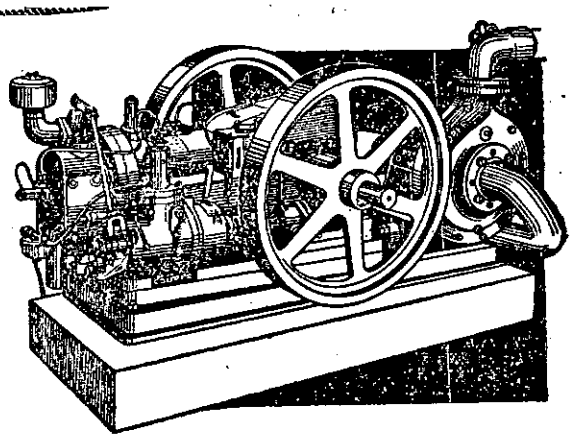


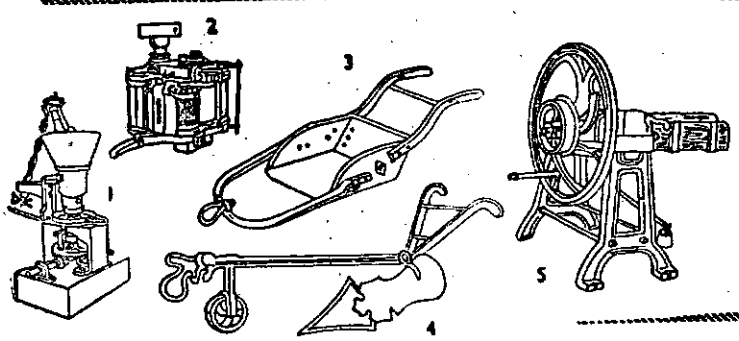
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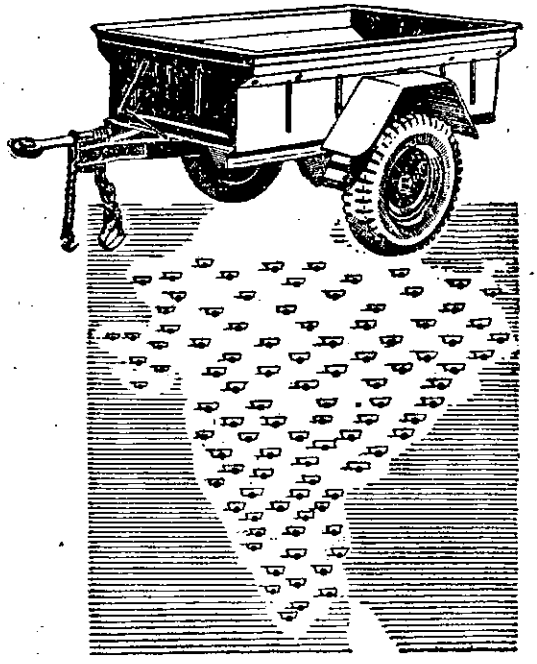
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KURUKSHETRA

MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

Vol. 3 OCTOBER 2, 1954 No. 1

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Editor

D. RAGHAVAN

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Let Me Live Again

AWAKE, ARISE
Yonder, there is fire
The conch heralds the dawn for humanity
Sky is rent asunder with wails of despair
The dungeon reverberates
With cries of help from the fugitive orphan.

Exploitation fattening on
The blood of the weak and the helpless
With million mouths
Injustice, selfish and arrogant
Ridicules the agony of suffering
Terrified and crumpled
The bond slave hides in disguise
Yonder stand the dumb and the mute
With tales of centuries writ in the ink of agony
On the down-cast face.

They dare not shirk the burden
Howsoever heavy
They keep winding along
Till life is extinct
To hand the load over to posterity.

They do not find fault with Destiny
Nor complain to God
They do not blame their oppressors
They know no pride
Nor the anger that arises thereon
They keep the skin and bones together
On crumbs and morsels.

When robbed even of these
When the soul is lacerated
With arrogance of cruel tyranny
They know not to whom
To appeal for justice
To the God of the poor
They make their mute prayers
And die in silence.

These drooping dumb and mute mouths
Have to find new expressions
These tired, parched up, broken hearts
Have to be toned with hope
They have to be told;
With heads lifted high
Stand ye together for a moment
He, of whom ye are afraid,
Is a bigger coward than ye
When ye wake up
He will run away.

Humanity oppressed must live again
With food, with life
With light, with air,
With strength, with health, with joy
A robust heart full with courage
Free of fear
In the misery of today
Thou poet, bring me Divine faith.

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE

एबार फिराओ मोरे

ओरे तूई ओठ आजि ।
आगुन लेगेछे कोथा । कार शंख उठियाछे बाजि
जागाते जगत्‌जने । कोथा हते ध्वनिछे क्रंदने
शून्यतल । कोन अंध कारा माझे जर्जर बंधने
अनाथिनी मागिछे सहाय । स्फीतकाय अपमान
अक्षमेर वक्ष हते रक्त शुषि करितेछे पान
लक्षमुख दिया । वेदनारे करितेछे परिहास
स्वार्थोद्धत अविचार । संकुचित भीत क्रीतदास
लुकाइछे छद्मवेशे । ओइ ये दांड़ाए नतशिर
मूक सबे म्लान मुखे लेखा शुधू शत शताब्दीर
वेदनार करुण काहिनी, सकंल यत चापे भार,
बहि चले मंदगति यतक्षन थाके प्रान तार
तार परे संतानेरे दिये याय वंश वंश धरि,
नाहि भर्त्से अदृष्टेरे नाहि निंदे देवतारे स्मरि
मानवेरे नाहि देय दोष, नाहि जाने अभिमान,
शुधू दूटि अन्न खूंटि, कोनो मते कष्ट क्लिष्ट प्रान
रेखे देय बांचाइया । से अन्न यखन केह काड़े,
से प्राने आघात देय गर्वांध निष्ठुर अत्याचारे,
नाहि जाने कार द्वारे दांड़ाइबे विचारेर आशे,
दरिद्रेर भगवाने बारेक डाकिया दीर्घश्वासे
मरे से नीरवे ।

एई सब मूढ़ म्लान मूक मुखे
दिते हबे भाषा, एई सब श्रान्त शुष्क भग्न बूके
ध्वनिया तूलिते हबे आशा, डाकिया बलिते हबे,
मुहूर्त तूलिया शिर एकत्र दांड़ाओ देखि सबे,
जार भये तूमि भीत, से अन्याय भीरु तोमा चेये,
यखनि जागिबे तूमि तखनि से पलाइबे धेये ।
यखनि दांड़ाबे तूमि सम्मुखे ताहार, तखनि से
पथ-कुक्कुरेर मतो संकोचे संत्रासे याबे मिशे ।
देवता विमुख तारे, केह नाहि सहाय ताहार,
मुखे करे आस्फालन, जाने से हीनता आपनार
मने मने ॥

कवि, तबे उठे एसो यदि थाके प्रान
तबे ताई लह साथे, तबे ताई करो आजि दान ।
बड़ो दुःख, बड़ो व्यथा, सम्मुखेते कष्टेर संसार
बड़ोई दरिद्र, शून्य, बड़ो क्षुद्र, बद्ध अंधकार ।
अन्न चाई, प्रान चाई, आलो चाई, चाई मुक्त वायु,
चाई बल, चाई स्वास्थ्य, आनन्द उज्ज्वल परमायु,
साहस विस्तृत वक्ष पट । ए दैन्य-माझारे, कवि,
एक बार निये एसो स्वर्ग हते विश्वासेर छवि ॥

—रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर



STATE OF THE NATION

Today as we celebrate the birth anniversary of one of the greatest sons of India, we re-affirm and dedicate ourselves to the ideals of a growing movement of community development inaugurated by our Prime Minister two years ago. The fact that we have made a good start despite initial difficulties has not blinded us to the many important problems still awaiting solution. We are, however, strengthened in the thought that we have passed successfully our proving period. As an earnest of our faith in the future, the programme is being extended from today over 241 additional NES Blocks.

"If the village perishes", said Gandhiji, "India will perish too. It will be no more India. Her own mission in the world will get lost." There is increasing evidence that Indian villages are coming into their own. The visit to our country of foreign delegations to study the content of our programme has proved the truth of Gandhiji's prophecy that our villages would be the natural instrument of our world mission.

We present in this issue reports of progress from all over the country. These reports reflect in a sense the state of the nation during the first two years of the programme. They also offer a wealth of material about the economic condition and cultural practices of our people. This, we are sure, should be of great value to Extension workers everywhere.

We also offer in this issue complete statistical information on the programme under specific heads of project activity.

Certain broad conclusions emerge from a study of these reports. The most important of these is the spontaneous enthusiasm of the Indian villager to improve his condition through a programme of aided self-help. Nowhere has the programme been watered down for lack of people's participation. On the other hand, the latter has in many cases outstripped official expectations. Secondly, the vital role played by the Gram Sevaks in the implementation of the programme has been brought out by the outstanding success achieved in agricultural practices and methods. But this functionary is in danger of losing the goodwill of the landless agricultural labourer and the artisan unless an integrated programme of land reforms and cottage industries is vigorously implemented.



"Unto This Last Man"

AN OPEN LETTER

YOUR CALL reached me in my corner. I came to join you. August 15, 1947, came. Britishers left. We substituted the Tri-colour flag for the Union Jack. We had to take over power despite our inexperience.

I admire all that has been achieved since the fateful event, in particular the unity that has come over this sub-continent, which had not been one like this ever before, the peace that reigns today despite the holocaust of 1947-48 on which we had to begin the foundation, the stature that the country has acquired in the eyes of the world, which till yesterday had equated us with pre-historic specimens.

I trust you when you say "Freedom had no meaning on a shrunken stomach, minus the wherewithal for a cover around and above", that you are out to carry the message of freedom "unto this last man", and you will not approach me with an empty hand this time asking for the usual toll which has been my lot for many a generation.

I believe you when you proclaim that you wish to combine the message of freedom with the message of modern science for my succour, that you will also provide me the wherewithals such as I cannot muster on my own, for making a beginning.

You know, by birth and by tradition, I am a man of peace. I understand you when you tell me that the days of Mantrams are gone, that I should join you in the sacrament of sweat and tears, that India should carve out a road—her own, and may be incidentally, lend a hand to the others groping in the darkness without.

I am prepared to agree with you when you tell me that the boulevards others claim to have built for themselves in adjoining areas are barter in values over-much blood-stained, that they have not been ends determined by means, but just the opposite and therefore are forbidden to me as a son of this soil.

I believe you implicitly. And so I forswore my pastime in the sun and my feuds with neighbours based on caste, creed, religion and the thousand and odd other pleas. The roads, schools, hospitals, wells, farms, community centres, the increased crops I have raised and am still engaged in raising, at but a nod from you, and my contribution despite my stooping spine and rickety limbs, which you yourself nearly equate with the total State contribution will bear testimony to the vitality I still possess despite the exploitation over centuries to which I have been subject.

You asked me to be rid of my natural fear, and to place my trust in the Gram Sevak and the others directing him. I have not regretted listening to your advice. For, the Gram Sevak has so far acted a real servant of the people. Even the others above, despite the hang-over of "Yesterday", are trying desperately hard to join the Gram Sevak in promoting my cause. In fact, it is amazing how some who had rarely been outside the Golf links and the Club Bars during the best part of their lives, are struggling to get accustomed to my rustic company in the mid-summer sun as much as in the downpour of the monsoon. I like this and bless you for it.

My representative, who like the "Prodigal son" had left his hamlet years ago for the lure of the cities and towns, has begun to make enquiries of me as a neighbour with increasing frequency. He tells me of the things he is yet to bring to my door. I smile in acquiescence and rejoice in the wishful thought that my gifted neighbour will perhaps be back to his hamlet at long last to provide me the long over-due guidance and inspiration while travelling with me hand in hand, instead of labouring to paint the "green mansions" for me from the distance.

I am told that our distant American neighbours also have a hand in this great movement in that they have provided a share by way of imported equipment and have also made some contribution to the fields of technical assistance. I like this, for this lifts my problem out of my lone shoulder into the wider horizon and gives me incidentally a foretaste of citizenship in the "one world" still in the making.

From all I have said above you will readily gather how loyal I am as a citizen, and to what length I am ready to travel with you towards your objective of a composite community based on "co-existence". I am ready as I have attempted so far, to put in all I have, together with what I can muster from my kith and kin including all my neighbours whom I can bring under my influence. I will listen, and do all I can to push ahead with this community endeavour according to the guidance given me by my local representative if there, and by the servants of the State whom you know I support on my hunchback on the scale prescribed without a whimper. I am prepared to do all this despite my bitter experience of the past, for I trust you implicitly.

I am an unlettered farmer's son. I come, I grow, I wither, I fade away in silence. I do know this much however, that one cannot deal with Good and Evil in the same breath, that revolution may be ushered in silence even without a drop of blood-letting; but skirmishes are unavoidable. Even the season refuses to change without some minor upheavals in the upper air which must needs touch the ground even though in attenuated forms. Therefore, I realise that "Playing safe" has also its limits and that the formula of extension with the all embracing character it has developed in the Indian Community Programme and despite the size of the conveyor and the accessories carried alongside, will be an over-simplification as good as the Mantram of old, unless peripheral decisions follow which will decide many a pressing issue which you know are fundamental.

I have pledged above that I will travel with you if needs be, even to the bitter end. I mean this. Yet, if the roads you and I build together are to serve as boulevards for the blackmarketeers, the adulterators, and the burlesque exhibitors, if the technical know-how is to be the privilege only of a select few, and the growing mass of the landless and professionless including my children and those of my neighbours have to continue in perpetual insecurity, I fear my offspring after me are not likely to follow in my footsteps. I am sure you will not wish them either. But I agree with you,—no nation has risen to greatness without paying a great price. I also agree with you, we are working at a mighty revolution.

Great events are shaking the subterranean region. The sand foundation is already running, the superstructure cracking from within. Prices have begun to be paid, as yet but by masses of small men. Great men are yet to arrive in number to pay the great price and get us started on the road to the peak as against the pit. I had to caution you at the corner round the crossroad. I wanted to bow my head to you for the mighty beginning.

FROM A FARMER'S SON



FEMALE EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS

Humayun Kabir

Secretary, Union Ministry of Education

IT IS AN unfortunate fact that for various reasons, the education of girls has not made as much progress in rural India as is necessary and desirable. In recent years, there has no doubt been a great impetus to women's education throughout the country, but the rural areas are still largely unaffected by this movement. Since it is in the rural areas that the majority of the people live and the greatest leeway has to be made up, there is a risk that accelerated progress in urban areas may further increase the existing gap between sections of the Indian people.

It is obvious that continued illiteracy of a large section of the people not only slows down the rate of the country's progress but also produces an unbalanced social structure. The villages are as a whole not so advanced as the towns, and the difference is even greater in respect of the education of women and girls. Yet as a European educationist has pointed out, the education of girls is in a sense even more important than the education of boys. *To educate a boy is to educate an individual but to educate a girl is to educate a family.* For all these reasons, it is necessary to examine why girls' education has not made the desired progress in rural areas and suggest methods to overcome them.

One of the main reasons why girls' education has not progressed in rural areas is the lack of women teachers. A large number of village schools are single-teacher schools, and in a vast majority of cases the teacher is a man. In the existing social conditions in rural areas, village parents are somewhat reluctant to send their girls to schools where the teachers as well as a majority of the pupils belong to the other sex. In addition, the teachers are often comparatively youngmen, while village girls who attend schools are on the whole somewhat older than school girls in towns. Besides, their closer contact with nature tends to make them somewhat more forward and mature. These factors also weigh with the parents and add to their reluctance to send their girls to schools staffed exclusively by men.

The first step for accelerating the progress of women's education in rural areas must therefore be to create conditions in which village parents would be no longer reluctant to send their girls to schools. One way of doing this—and this has been attempted at times—is to start separate girls' schools. Apart from educational reasons, the financial cost of such duplication on a nation-wide scale would be so great as to render this an almost impractical proposition. In fact, to insist on separate schools for girls would often mean the denial of educational opportunities to them.

The best solution would of course be to see that there was a fair, if not equal, proportion of women among the teachers in rural schools. Where it is a single-teacher school, there are great advantages in insisting that the teacher should be a woman. It is generally admitted that women make better teachers for young children of both sexes. The lack of an adequate number of women teachers and various other social factors would however rule out, at least for the present, the possibility of having many single teacher schools run by women in the villages.

If the number of children justifies the appointment of two teachers, the ideal solution would be to have a married couple in a two-teacher school. This ideal would however be difficult to fulfil. In the social stratum from which a primary school teacher is drawn, the wife of the teacher would only rarely have sufficient education to serve as a teacher. The next best solution would be to recruit both teachers from among women. It may in fact be laid down as a general rule that whenever women have to be sent to rural areas, there are obvious advantages in sending them in couples and not singly. However, women who are educated and willing to serve as rural school teachers are not many. It may not therefore be feasible to employ

only women teachers in two-teacher rural schools. Nor would it be a practical proposition to make provision for two-teacher schools with one of the teachers a woman unrelated to the other teacher. In view of these difficulties, the following measures are suggested as a first step towards the solution of the problem.

We cannot at present have husband and wife as teachers in a school, but there is nothing to prevent the wife of the teacher from serving as a sort of school-mother. She would be in general charge of the girl pupils and thus create confidence in both the parents and the girl pupils themselves. She could also be of some assistance to her husband in keeping the girls and young boys occupied and perhaps give them some training in sewing, laundry and gardening. Her very presence on the school premises would act as a necessary spur to draw the girl population to the school. It would also act as an incentive for the older women of the village to come to the school and thus help in creating the nucleus of a social education centre.

The main difficulty in giving effect to this suggestion is the lack of accommodation in the village. A teacher is often reluctant to bring his wife to the village where he works as he is not sure of finding accommodation even for himself. Efforts must, therefore, be made to attach, wherever possible, at least one room and a small verandah to the school building and place it at the disposal of the teacher. Since the teacher is in any case expected to look after the school properties and be responsible for the school house, it is necessary to ensure that he can live on the school premises. It would make it easier for him to do so if his wife would live with him. She could thus, in addition to being the school premises. It would make it easier for the school. For these services, she may be paid a small remuneration of about Rs. 10 a month.

Such an arrangement would have another advantage. Reference has already been made to the fact that the presence of a woman in the school would encourage girls and adult women to come to the school. In addition, this would ensure more regular class work. At present, when the teacher lives away from the school, or even away from the village, his attendance is not always as regular as is necessary. Village roads are proverbially bad, and one sharp shower often turns them into a quagmire. It may not always be officially recognised but it actually happens that the teacher does at times stay away from the school during rainy days. If the teacher and his wife live on the premises, this could not happen.

A reference has already been made to the dearth of women teachers. Apart from the fact that the number of educated women is small, there is the additional factor that a large proportion of them soon get engrossed in their duties in the family. This applies not only to the teaching profession but even more to professional services like medicine and nursing. Of the women who take a medical degree, only a fraction take up medical practice as a career. One of the main reasons for the loss of educated women personnel is the methods of recruitment to various services. In most types of Government service, the maximum age for recruitment is 25. A majority of educated young women marry either before or soon after reaching this age and due to family, domestic and other allied reasons and the consequent responsibilities, are often lost to the profession.

It is, therefore, suggested that in the case of women, the age of recruitment need not be the same as for men. If older women (who have already established their homes for a number of years and whose children no longer require the constant care which is due to infants), are enabled to take up the profession of teaching, one of the main causes for the dearth of women teachers would disappear. In fact, it has even been suggested that for women teachers, the recruitment should start only after their children are six or seven years old. If these suggestions were carried out, the *minimum* age for recruitment would have been about 25 for them.

Obviously, it would be unfair and perhaps against the spirit of the Constitution to prevent younger women who wish to take up a career from doing so. There is, however, no reason why, the maximum should not be considerably raised for women. If they are allowed to enter the profession up to the age of 40 or even 45, a larger number of women teachers will be available, as by that time their children will have passed the stage of requiring their mothers' actual physical presence all the time in the home. Also women who are married, more mature and experienced may be able to run single-teacher schools in villages with greater competence than young women.

I have at the very outset pointed to the dangers of widening the gap between town and village but this can be avoided if special measures are adopted to guard against such

(*Contd. on page* 21)



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMMES AND METHODS

Carl C. Taylor

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THE LOOSE way in which the now popular term "community development" is used has created a great deal of confusion. Many types of undertaking can contribute to the improvement of the productive capacities and living conditions of the hundreds of millions of people who live in the hundreds of thousands of local villages is underdeveloped countries. It is doubtful, however, whether it is either conceptually or administratively helpful to call all of these types of undertaking "community development". Needless to say, "community development" cannot be administratively promoted or practically implemented unless it is used to mean something less than every thing that contributes to economic and social welfare and something more than a pious slogan.

The seventy-five per cent or more of all the people in underdeveloped countries who live in local village communities are so poverty stricken, so much in need of more food, of better housing, health and sanitation, that any and all programmes designed to meet these needs is likely to be called "community development". Because most of these people live in a relatively high degree of physical and cultural isolation, any and all programmes designed to better their means of transportation and communication or to improve their capacity to read is likely to be called "community development". In some countries, most of them are landless farmers. Land reform is a necessary condition to their economic and social advancement and therefore land reform gets included in so called "community development" programmes. All of these things need to be done but most of them are either the products of community development, plus other kinds of development, or they are conditioning factors in community development. They are not, in and of themselves, community development.

Community development, in this statement, is used only to describe the methods by which the people who live in local villages or communities become involved in helping to improve their own economic and social conditions and thereby become effective working groups in programmes of national development. The term community development programmes is used to describe only those administrative plans and operational procedures which implement community development objectives.

It is impossible for economically underdeveloped, or any other countries, to provide enough financial or technical assistance to make all the economic and social improvements which are needed and desired in their thousands of local communities. Many, if not most, such improvements must depend on self-help local community efforts. If and when such efforts are aided, not only the manpower, but the ingenuity and enthusiasm of these thousands of local communities, are mobilized for all kinds of needed improvements. Furthermore any aid provided to such self-help groups is much more effective and goes much further because each local community usually supplies all needed manual labour, in the majority of cases the foremanship, nearly always part of the mate-

rials, and quite often part of the cash cost. More important is the fact that once self-help activities are initiated the self-help group tends to perpetuate itself by seeking out and doing additional worthwhile improvement undertakings. Unless and until such self-perpetuating groups are developed, communities as such have not developed no matter how many things have been done for them.

There are enough programmes now in operation in enough underdeveloped countries to make analysis of their practical operation feasible and profitable. Differences in these programmes and the diversity of the cultural conditions under which they operate, instead of obscuring, helps to reveal their common denominators of success or failure. Their failures, or lack of success, and their violation of sound community methods reveal equally as much as do their successes and their use of sound methods and procedures.

These experiences reveal that violations of sound community development methods and procedures are most often due to one or more of the following: (1) A belief that providing, no matter how, such things as water and sewer systems and community facility buildings, specifying types of community organization, operating pilot plants or demonstrations, etc. etc., are the best methods of inducing local communities to undertake, or widely participate in economic and social improvement programmes. (2) A belief on the part of many outsiders that because they can more objectively, and probably more scientifically, analyse the agricultural, health, educational, and other needs of people than can local villagers, therefore they can induce local communities to undertake, or enthusiastically participate in programmes of imporvement which they prescribe. (3) A failure to understand that they, and no one else, can do things for local communities and hand responsibility for them down from above; that such responsibility has to be developed within local community-groups by doing things for themselves.

Experiences have also shown that the use of sound community development methods and procedures most often, if not always, are due to the three following: (1) A belief, or knowledge, that the manpower, ingenuity, and enthusiastic participation of the millions of people who live in thousands of local villages, or communities, is imperative to national, economic, social, and political development. (2) A knowledge that even isolated and illiterate villagers can be mobilized to help in national improvement programmes only if they are permitted to be at least partially responsible for improvements in their own villages. (3) The establishment and operation of programmes to train persons who will live and work among villagers to —(a) stimulate and assist them to organise self-help undertakings, and (b) act as a bridge or channel between villagers and the agencies of government, which stand ready to aid them in these undertakings.

The basic pre-requisite to the use of community development as one of the methods of economic and social development is a knowledge that illiterate villagers, no matter how isolated physically and culturally they are, have self-recognized needs and have desires to satisfy these needs. It needs also to be understood that if these villagers are seemingly lethargic and not interested in change, it is chiefly, if not solely, because they have never been permitted to participate, much less to lead, in programmes for improving their on-lot in life. They have been told by others what their needs were. Overhead government, colonial or feudal, has provided for the minimum of these needs through a hierarchy of officials who as often as not were also inspectors and tax collectors. As a National Director General of Health, in a country which has started a nation-wide community development programme, said recently, "We are completely reversing the direction of things. We have always tried to develop local communities from the top down. Now we are going to develop the nation from the bottom up. That is what community development is."

Because local villages and communities, in economically underdeveloped countries, are so physically and culturally isolated from the stream of state and national events, their chief concerns are about local needs. It is therefore easier to enlist their interest in local community improvement than in national development programmes. If helped to understand that any organized self-help efforts on their part will be aided by technical, and even some material, assistance,

they become ready and eager candidates for community development. They put not only their manpower but their ingenuity and enthusiasm into all kinds of improvement when they know their felt needs are going to be met and they are going to have a leading part in deciding what shall be done.

The validity of these statements have now been attested by experiences in a number of underdeveloped countries where sound practical methods of community development are being used. Because of these experiences it is possible to specify the steps in the methods of local community development. This is not to say that these steps can be blue-printed and precisely followed like the steps in building a house or that the members of a local community can, like an army platoon, be commanded to take them. They are, however, steps which any group of people, if permitted and assisted, will themselves take to meet needs which are common to all of them.

Methods of Community Development

The first step in community development is systematic discussion of common felt needs by members of the community. Unsystematic discussions of various kinds and on various topics are continuously going on among persons and families who literally live, as they do in rural villages, all the time in each others presence. Such discussions are, however, either mere gossip or concerned with complaints. It is only when discussions are systematic, even though among a relatively few representative persons or families, that analysis of important commonly felt need is accomplished. Such discussion is readily induced when local villagers have cause to believe that any organized self-help efforts on their part will be encouraged and assisted by their government or some other dependable agency. This simple but necessary first step is not taken when community councils or other village bodies are created by law or overhead administrative directives, as has been done in some underdeveloped countries which are trying to initiate community development programmes. It is not taken when some technical agency or welfare organization decides to initiate some improvement just because it has the consent, or even the invitation, of the Headman of the village to do so. It is not taken by finding one willing inovator who will try out one improved practice.

Sound community development programmes, now in operation in a number of underdeveloped countries, provide both personnel to stimulate systematic discussions among villagers and technical, sometimes material, assistance to organized community self-help undertakings.

The second step in community development is systematic planning to carry out the first self-help undertaking that has been selected by the community. The most important things learned by the community in taking this step is that nothing by way of community development occurs if a project is nominated the carrying out of which is totally beyond its local community's self-help capacity. The community may think its greatest need is canal water for irrigation, which water can be provided only by constructing a great dam a hundred or more miles distant from the village. This it cannot do or even help do. Or it may think that its greatest need is for more commercial fertilizers which would require the construction of a factory and the development of a market distribution system. The first of these is an undertaking for national or State Governments and the other an undertaking for government or some business enterpreneur.

Systematic planning for aided self-help community undertakings leads to the selection of the type of first project which, because it is practically feasible, will mobilize the local manpower and ingenuity of those living in the community. It leads to the actual task of enlisting persons who will contribute their labour and talents, and often materials and money, to carry out the project. It accomplishes realistic and responsible thinking about what should be and what can be done. It is a step that starts to mobilize the community to do something for itself.

All kinds of experiences have been had and are being had in the task of mobilizing local communities for effective action in those underdeveloped countries which are promoting programmes of community development. In some countries, however, the government jumps in and does the job which the Headman or some small local group specifies as the first basic need. It may employ local labourers and pay them wages, thus using the community's manpower but developing no local community-group responsibility. It may pour in so much material assistance

and so many outside technical experts that the undertaking is in no sense even a demonstration of what local communities themselves can do. There are other countries which are encouraging local communities themselves to take this second step. It is always, by necessity, taken by doing relatively small community improvement projects. With a small amount of technical assistance and the very minimum of material assistance, local communities are building hundreds of miles of village feeder roads, building hundreds of schools, digging hundreds of wells to supply both domestic and irrigation water, improving sewer systems, etc. etc. Equally or more important with these accomplishments is the development of the responsibility, initiative and self-confidence of village community-groups.

The third step in community development is the almost complete mobilization and harnessing of the physical, economic, and social potentialities of local community-groups. Once a goodly sided organized local group starts working on a project which if completed will yield obvious and early benefits to the whole community, members of the community who have thus far been only mildly interested or even skeptical start contributing to its successful completion. There are so many examples of this that what happens time after time no longer constitutes feature stories in the newspapers in some of the countries where community development programmes are in successful operation.

Unfortunately some state and national leaders who have witnessed one or more local communities mobilize in this way jump to the conclusion that a whirl-wind nation-wide propaganda campaign, offering of community improvement prizes, or some other mass stimulation and mobilization technique can be used to start a rush of community development activities. Many experiences in this type of undertaking have also been had. They teach almost as much as do sound programmes of community development. What they teach is that there is no substitute for what have been described here as the first and second steps in community development. Even more important they teach that the next and most important step is seldom taken as the result of furious campaigns of propaganda and competition.

The fourth step in community development is the creation of aspiration and the determination to undertake additional community improvement projects. Until this step is taken the universal problem of how to get local villages and villagers to desire and initiate improvements is not solved. Many community organizations promoted by outsiders never take this step. But there are both good physical and sociological reasons why the majority if community-groups, which have come into existence and progressed by taking the three previous steps described here, do take this fourth step. The physical reasons is, there are other improvements, which need to be undertaken which are within the now developed competence of the group. The sociological reason is that every human group that has successfully accomplished worthwhile undertakings is proud of itself and tends to seek out and do other things to justify and feed its group pride. It has developed team spirit, esprit de corps, patriotism, or, in simpler terms, group sentiments. Even Charles Darwin asserted that sentiment is the cement of groups. This cement, because it is sentiment, not only holds groups together but makes them seek to perpetuate themselves. When they have developed it they seek things to do the undertaking of which will effectively perpetuate them as functioning, aspiring groups.

There are plenty of examples of community groups which never have taken this fourth step and there are plenty of examples of group which have. Two specific examples will serve to show why some so called *community projects* have not led the taking of the final step in *community development.* One is the experience of a country where the central government urged local communities to build community halls. In order to induce them to do so it paid one half the costs. A number of communities organized campaigns which involved a large per cent of all members of the community in one or another type of participation. In most cases these campaigns were sponsored by the most prominent citizens in the community. In most of the communities where halls were built the community has done nothing more in an organized way and has even been unable to stimulate any great community use of the halls.

In another experience, in a different country, an enterprising and altruistic government official tried to convert a dilapi-

dated village of very low income families into a model community. By providing all types of technical advisers and a great deal of financial aid, he stimulated the villagers to clean up their streets, change their methods of sewage disposal, and even build new homes. The official now testifies that in less than ten years the village was just as dilapidated as when he started to change it. In this example, as in the other, the whole community helped in the project and some community improvement was accomplished. In neither case did the community seek out and accomplish other community improvement projects.

But there are examples in underdeveloped countries where the final step in community development has been and is being taken. A community which started by building a small but badly needed foot bridge across a stream, built a half mile of feeder road out to a highway, constructed a school with crude poles, straw and mud, cleaned out a spring to provide a clean domestic water supply, or made some other simple improvement which met a commonly felt need, has gone on to more and larger undertakings. These communities went on from the first project to another, and another because out of self-motivated, self-help experiences they developed not only self-confidence and competence but group pride and aspirations. It is out of such accumulated and cumulating experiences, successful and unsuccessful, both quite numerous, that sound methods and procedures of community development can be analysed and fairly precisely stated.

Before those methods and procedures are restated in something like a prescription for organizing and operating a community development programme, two important facts should be stated, an understanding of which helps to guard against probable disappointment. This understanding also derives from the experiences of agencies which promote community development programmes and attempt to use community development methods. The first is that to expect all members of a local community to mobilize, to promote and undertake the community's first self-help improvement undertaking will lead to disallusionment and disappointment. Such an expectation often leads to all sorts of frantic efforts to mobilize every body and a failure to go ahead when some smaller group in communities is ready and anxious for constructive action. The second is that it should not be assumed that just any local group in a community that wants to do something can be the nucleus of a community development group. Some groups are, and do not intend to be anything other than, selfish special interest groups. They may even be only a faction or a narrow clique in the community. There are numerous instances of agencies helping them and thereby dividing rather than mobilizing the community. The nucleous of a community development group must be composed of a goodly number of local citizens who are accepted as representative by the members of the community and whose proposed undertakings are for the benefit of the whole community. It is because of the necessity of starting community development through the instrumentality of such groups, that personnel working at the village level are a necessity in any nation-wide community development programme.

Community Development Programmes

Some countries may not be basically interested in the results which local community development secures but some of them honestly are. If and where they are, they should be helped to know the experiences in community development of the countries whose successful experiences have furnished the validity of the methods which have been all too briefly analysed here. Those experiences can be summarized in something approaching a prescription which a country needs to follow if it desires to promote and implement a community development programme.

A country wanting to promote and implement a community development programme will need to recruit a large number of workers from local villages, or communities, as grass roots village workers. The reasons it will have to do this is because it does not now have enough technical personnel to help all, or even a small portion, of its local communities to develop and mobilize their potential capacities. Because of the existant class structure in some countries, many of the technically trained persons they do have are not skilled in working with simple villagers. Only persons born and reared in local villages, who are socially, economically, and intellectually not too far in advance of simple village people have been found to be effective channels between them and the technical knowledge which they need, and the technical agencies whose assistance they must have.

It will need to set up training institutions especially designed to train village level workers and those who supervise them. It will need to do this because very few of even the best villagers selected for village work are sufficiently competent to assist village people either in technical improvements or community development. They must therefore be given enough training in agriculture, health, sanitation, literacy education, etc. as will prepare them to render first aid assistance to village groups which want to improve both their production and use of goods and services in these fields. Village workers will also need to be trained in the methods of mobilizing and organizing village groups for effective action in any and all of these fields. They will need to be taught where to seek and how to secure technical assistance which is far superior to that which they themselves can render to village groups. They will need to learn what kinds and amounts of material or financial assistance is available to villagers, and from what sources.

National and State Governments will need to develop competent technical institutions and agencies to supply dependable technical assistance to village level workers. This is absolutely imperative and emphasis should be placed on the fact that this assistance needs to be dependable. Village workers who by necessity are qualified to render only first aid assistance in technical fields must be back stopped by persons professionally more competent than themselves. These persons must be supplied by the technical agencies of government and these agencies must therefore be adequately staffed with a corps of competent technical personnel and must be dependable in rendering technical assistance to village workers and the local villagers they serve.

Unless the two fundamental services of local village workers and well trained technical personnel are combined, a village development programme is inadequate, in fact ineffective at either the top or the bottom and if it is ineffective at either it is ineffective at the other. Local communities cannot raise themselves solely by their on boot straps. They can do a lot by well-organized self-help undertakings. They can be stimulated to and helped in such undertakings by local village workers. But they must have the assistance from all technical ministries of government if they are to go very far in agricultural, health, sanitary, and educational progress. One of the chief services of village level workers is to encourage villagers to request technical assistance. If these requests are not answered by competent technical persons from National or State Ministries, self-help village groups are frustrated and sometimes defeated in their self-help undertakings.

A prescription for an effective community development programme stated with the finality of the above three underlined statements is not based on examples of a few countries which have perfectly operating programmes of c o m m u n i t y development. Rather they are based on observations of a fairly large number of countries which have programmes called "Community Education", "Social Programmes", "Cultural Missions", "Welfare Commissions", "Rural Centres", "Rural Social Centres" or "Village Aids" and only a few called "Community Development". They are based on observations of countries which have attempted to promote such programmes with no adequate corps of grass roots village workers, of some countries which tried either to use untrained village workers or expected local communities to carry out improvement projects under the "remote control" of the totally inadequate corps of technicians which various national ministries could provide. They are based also on the observation of some quite successful nation-wide community development programmes and on the observation of some elements in other programmes which provide proof of their validity. Above all, they are based on the judgment of a goodly number of persons who have had practical experience in directing and trying to administer these types of programmes. They are stated with a degree of finality because the evidence is that they are fundamental procedures in the implementation of a nation-wide community development programme.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS

(*Continued from page* 15)

a contingency. In fact, the whole programme of Community Projects and National Extension Services is intended to narrow the gap and raise standards all round in the rural areas. The Community Projects Administration may therefore consider the two above suggestions regarding the creation of a post like the School-mother and the raising of the maximum of the age of recruitment for women teachers, as these are likely to remove one of the main obstacles to a larger inflow of girls into schools in rural areas. Once such a practice has become established in Project and Extension areas, its introduction in other areas will not be long delayed.

PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY WORK

S. Partap Singh Kairon

Development Minister, Punjab

THE GARDENER can obtain a plant from the seed, or let languish the dispositions hidden in it. He can bring it to bloom, and even improve the stock, or let its potentialities perish. It is he who has to will its development, and to nurture it with his sweat; otherwise the seed remains seed, food for weevil.

Architects of Tomorrow

The villager today is the architect of the countryside. If he works, a new life can sprout from the mudwalls, which would cover them with its richness. If he slumbers, the villages remain repositories of a derelict and historyless humanity—the eternal, dumb, enduring peasantry. Sri Jawaharlal Nehru posed a fundamental question when inaugurating a conference on Community Projects. He asked, "Is it something which you will direct from above as Administrator, Development Commissioners, Central Committee, Planning Commission, and so on, or is it something in which you will succeed in unleashing forces down below which come right up from our people and do that work?" He went on to say: "The house may be good, but it is the builder of the house that counts ultimately, not the house or even the occupant of the house. Therefore, it is to the builder my mind goes, and we want to make the people of India all builders. So, this scheme of Community Projects appears to me to be something of vital importance, not only in the material achievements that it would bring about, but much more so because it seeks to build up the community and the individual, and to make the latter a builder not only of his own village centre but in the large sense of India." We have to meet the need of our times. We have to produce a race of builders, of inspired souls, who would be fit custodians of our destiny.

Self-help and Community work

The Community Development Programme has been aptly described as "aided self-help programme". Its basic aims are to create enthusiasm for fuller and richer life, and to establish the dignity of labour. The State provides technical guidance and some finance. The people formulate their schemes and proceed to implement them, depending in large measure on their own contributions of money, labour, buildings, etc. A new consciousness of inter-dependence is born as the members of a community set out to solve their problems. Exclusiveness, individualism of the narrow type, and self-centredness give place to a rich social life, and everybody regards the betterment of community a joint responsibility. The community spirit thus created, expresses itself in various ways: Neighbourly help in which the well-to-do and the strong help the needy and the weak; works of benefit to the community as a whole, like road-building, rural sanitation, opening of schools, etc., pride in self-help. It is the coming into being of this community spirit which distinguishes the Community Development Programme from other schemes, and invests it with a hall-mark of nobility.

Planning People's Participation

People's participation in the community work is co-extensive with the entire programme, and as such, needs careful planning at all stages. There are special organisational problems of participation at the planning and implementation stages, of students' participation, of women's participation, of participation by organised non-official agencies, etc. These have to be studied and solved before community work can get into stride. The question of people's participation has been discussed at length in various conferences on Community Projects. At the second Development Commissioners' Conference held in April, 1953, the matter was studied in its various aspects. The recommendations made were important, and are, therefore, reproduced below, briefly :

(a) To establish a suitable organ to ensure participation of the villagers at the planning stage, State Governments should set up Project Advisory Committees consisting of, besides the principal officers, leading public workers, a few representative agriculturists, representatives of the District Boards, members of Parliament and State Legislature, representatives of multi-purpose co-operative societies, members of Bharat Sewak Samaj, and leading social workers. This pattern should ultimately be reproduced in the Blocks and villages. It will be through this machinery that targets of production and the pace of development will be proposed by the peo-

ple, and implementation of the Programme ensured.

(b) In the constitution of village councils, maximum use should be made of existing institutions, like local boards, co-operative societies, etc., only where there is vacuum of local organisation, or where existing organisations cannot be used for community purposes, a new body should be created. It is obvious that a new series of organisations under official sponsoring is not an abiding method of ensuring popular participation in community development.

(c) In securing participation of the villagers for the execution of the Programme, the Community Projects Organisation is expected to receive maximum support from Bharat Sevak Samaj. The States should keep themselves in touch with the State conveners of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

(d) With a view to giving fillip to community interest in the Programme, State Governments should organise students' camps during the vacations of schools and colleges. It should also be considered whether the development programme can find place in the text-books.

(e) Teachers can form the nuclei of village leadership, and can act as permanent functionaries, in addition to the Village Level Worker, for carrying out the Programme. The old prestige of the village teacher should be restored. State Governments should also consider as to how best he can be linked integrally with the development work, and to what extent material incentives should be given to him to secure his fullest co-operation.

(f) In order to enlist women's participation it is necessary to introduce such programmes in the Project areas as would awaken their interests, and revitalise and restore womanhood in society to the status it once occupied. In the field of sanitation and hygiene women can set and maintain the pattern visualised. They can also function as very good teachers.

(g) Camps of farmers should be organised for the work of tree planting, draining of waterlogged areas, and other land development operations. Removal of Hyacinth form irrigation channels, clearance of weeds, desilting of irrigation tanks, campaigns against epidemics of plant diseases and insect pests are some of the other items of work for which voluntary labour should be mobilised. The campaigns and drives should be programmed for the slack season.

(h) Non-official agencies and persons, such as doctors, lawyers, teachers, technicians, social workers, artists, and various educational and other associations should be drawn into the work through propaganda and material encouragement.

At one stage it was decided to adopt the principle of a qualifying scale for voluntary contribution in the form of either money or labour, as a condition precedent to undertaking development schemes. Later, however, the decision was modified, as it was felt that the application of rigid conditions in the initial stages would hamper the Programme. The acceptance of the underlying principle, however, shows the importance attached to self-help from the very beginning.

Minimum Standards

The Community Projects Administration, Government of India, have laid down broad standards with regard to people's contribution, which may be in the form of cash or kind or voluntary labour. These are as follows:

(a) *Irrigation*—The percentage contribution should be fairly large in view of the fact that the bulk of the expenditure consists of labour costs.

(b) *Drinking water supply and drainage*—About fifty per cent of the expenditure should be contributed by the villagers.

(c) *Roads—Kutcha* roads should be built by the villagers at their own cost, while culverts and *Pucca* roads would be constructed with Government aid.

(d) *Education*—About one-fourth of the cost of additional buildings should be contributed by the villagers.

(e) *Dispensaries*—Twenty-five per cent of the cost of additional buildings should be contributed by the villagers.

(f) *Recreation Centres*—Half of the capital cost should be contributed by the villagers

People's Contributions in Punjab

The enthusiasm with which the community work has been hailed in the Punjab is a matter of deep satisfaction and pride. The Punjabis have already established a high reputation for self-help and courage. The way in which millions of refugees from West Punjab have rehabilitated themselves, though their hearts were bleeding and memories of harrowing experiences haunted them relentlessly—and still continue to haunt—has already passed into the Nation's book of golden deeds. They could not shrink from the role they were expected to play in the development programme. Some idea of their voluntary contributions may be had from the following statement, which gives, their estimated money value for the period ended June, 1954.

In each Community Development area in the State there is a Project or Block Advisory Committee, consisting of officers connected with the work, members of Central and State Legislatures, members of District Boards, and other public men. All schemes are

(*Contd. on page* 26)

OUR EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRES

S. C. Roy

Agricultural Extension Commissioner with Government of India

THE CENTRAL features of the economic setting of the rural areas of our country are (a) the severe unemployment of the people, and (b) the very poor production from the soil. The objectives of our Five Year Plan focuss attention on these basic features and aim at remedying these through a process of development which will raise the living standards of the people and open out to them new opportunities for a richer and a more varied life. In their publication entitled "The Progress of The Plan", the Commission have stated that the above mentioned process of development to raise living standards of the people implies two things:-

"(i) the provision of increased employment and production by the most efficient utilisation of the resources of the country; and

(ii) the achievement of the largest measure of social justice possible.

The central aims of planning in India are, therefore, set by the character of her long-term problems—increasing population, continued low productivity of land, low rates of capital formation and *per capita* income, excessive dependence on land and the imbalance between agriculture and industry, slow economic progress and persistence and growth of inequalities in the distribution of wealth and income. All these are different facets of what is commonly called the problem of Indian poverty." As the large majority of the Indian people live in villages and ply their time worn profession of farming, agriculture is naturally the largest means of employment and livelihood for the people. As long as agriculture does not improve, the levels of production from land will remain low. As in the ultimate analysis everything comes from land, whether it is food for the man or his animals or the raw materials of the various industries, unless any national plan provides clearly for a programme for a spectacular rise in production from the soil, there cannot be any remedy for the grinding poverty of the people. Poverty is basically due to the low average yields they reap from their land and the consequent poor income they get from their holdings.

Therefore, in our national plan a programme for intensive rural development has been proposed with a view to secure lasting results in increased agricultural production. Such increased production can only be brought about by the greater application of the results of science particularly the findings of agricultural research to the fields of the cultivators in our villages. This means that such results should be tried out on cultivators' holdings under the different soil and climatic regions of this great country and modified to suit such regions. At the same time, the wherewithals of increasing production by adopting improved techniques, e.g., improved seeds, fertilisers and manures, implements and so on should be available to the farmer at prices which he is able to pay. All this means that he should find near him a team of people who will give him constant guidance in the adoption of new techniques and ensure the necessary supplies. The countrywide allotment of National Extension Service Blocks is an attempt to provide the agencies as also the means for such intensive rural development. It provides to each block village level workers at the rate of generally one per ten villages, short-term loan for the issue of seeds and fertilisers to the cultivators and also earmarks certain funds for improving the irrigation resources in the block. It is recognised by our planners and by all others interested in the execution of the plan that adequate funds and plenty of other resources will be able to achieve little if the human element to give effect to the plan is wanting. This human element consists of two actively co-operating parties—(a) the villagers generally farmers representing the people of India, and (b) the Government agents representing the trained personnel who are to help the villagers to adopt improvements. It is our experience that the co-operation offered by the people in the working of the Plan has been remarkable. An attempt is being made in this brief

review to give an idea of what is being done for the training of personnel specially for the training of that very important ultimate link between the Government and the people namely the Gram Sevak or the Village Level Worker. It has been recognised by all that on him ultimately will rest to a very great extent the success of the Plan.

The training of these Extension workers is the responsibility of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry in co-operation with the Ford Foundation started a scheme for extension training and pilot extension projects early in 1952. Under this scheme, 5 Extension Training Centres with 5 Pilot Development Projects, each with 100 villages, were started at Bakshi-ka-Talab in U.P. on 3.5.1952; at V.C. Farm, Mysore, on 12.5.'52; at Burdwan in West Bengal on 1.6.'52; at Anand in Bombay on 15.6.'52 and at Sindewahi in Madhya Pradesh on 16.6.'52. In addition to these centres, 10 Pilot Development Projects, each with 100 villages, were also started in Rangia (Assam), Patna (Bihar), Kendrapara (Orissa), Markanda (Himachal Pradesh), Bhadson (PEPSU), Kakatpalli (Hyderabad), Mhow (Madhya Bharat), Obeidullaganj (Bhopal), Nowgong (Vindhya Pradesh), and Mavelikara (Travancore-Cochin).

Approximately 80 per cent of the Indian population live in villages. Any programme which aims at raising the standard of living of people in a country like India must therefore, necessarily start at the village level. Such a programme should again be directed towards improvement in all aspects of village life as they are intimately inter-related and any attempt to secure improvement in an isolated sector is bound to fail. The object of these training centres, therefore, is to train up multi-purpose workers for the villages with special bias on agriculture and with special emphasis on the modern methods of approach to the rural people for dissemination of findings of research and for carrying out intensive plans for increased production. The funds for the pilot projects were to be supplemented by the grant from the Grow More Food Schemes. In addition, other welfare activities, such as adult education, rural sanitation, etc., were to be carried on with the co-operation of respective departments in the States.

The Community Projects Programme, which was launched in October, 1952, required a large number of adequately trained village level workers and other personnel for its implementation. For the First Plan Period alone over 15,000 persons are required to be trained by 1956 excluding superior administrative personnel. This training programme was entrusted to the Ministry of Food & Agriculture and to fulfil the requirement of the Community Projects 29 new Extension Training Centres were started in—

1. PEPSU	Nabha
2. Madhya Bharat	Antri (Gwalior)
3. Orissa	Bolangir
4. Bhopal	Bairagarh
5. Assam	Jorhat
6. Hyderabad	Himayatsagar
7. Punjab	Nilokheri
8. Punjab	Batala
9. Vindhya Pradesh	Nowgong
10. Saurashtra	Junagadh
11. Madhya Pradesh	Powerkheda
12. Bombay	Dharwar
13. Bombay	Kolhapur
14. Travancore-Cochin	Mavelikara
15. Rajasthan	Kotah
16. Bihar	Patna
17. Bihar	Muzaffarpur
18. West Bengal	Fulia I, Fulia II
19. West Bengal	and
20. West Bengal	Chinsurah
21. Andhra	Peddapuram
22. Madras	Palghat,
23. Madras	Gandhigram
24. Himachal Pradesh	Mashobra
25-29. U.P.	Chirgaon, Hawal bagh, Ghazipur, Bulandshahr, and Gorakhpur.

These Extension Training Centres, similar to the five centres originally started by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture prior to the coming of the Community Projects Schemes, were also designed to impart training on agriculture, public health, education, veterinary aid, co-operation, panchayat, village housing and extension methods. With the decision to cover one-fourth of the country with NES Blocks during the First Plan Period (1951-52 to 1955-56) and the entire country by the Second Plan Period (1956-57 to 1960-61) further facilities for training were required and nine more centres are now being added to these 34 centres in addition to the one started in Kashmir.

These centres have trained by now 5,347 persons and 2,028 are now undergoing training. The staff of all these centres have been carefully selected and, during these years, have gained a great deal of experience in conducting the training programme. Of

these 35 Extension Training Centres, 18 are single-shift centres designed to produce at least 80 persons per year, whereas 17 are double-shift centres to produce at least 160 persons per year.

Soon after starting these Extension Training Centres, it was realised more and more keenly that it was essential for any village worker to have a good training in agriculture and land economy. It was, therefore planned to arrange for at least a year's basic agricultural training for the multi-purpose village level worker prior to the six months' course at the Extension Training Centre. With a view to fulfil this programme, 56 new basic agricultural schools were sanctioned throughout the country, 22 of which were to be added to the Extension Training Centres as basic wings, 22 were to be started as new schools while 12 of the existing schools in the various States were to be re-organised to train up properly the requisite number of trainees every year.

The facilities at the Training Centres are also being now increased by the addition of workshops to 20 of these centres in addition to the existing facilities for training on smithy and carpentry therein. Added to these, 25 wings for Home Science training are also being added to 25 of these centres for training of women workers for these development blocks.

The problem of orientation of agricultural graduates in modern extension methods was also considered and 5 Extension Wings were sanctioned to 5 different colleges in the country to train up under-graduates in Agricultural Colleges.

The Ministry of Food & Agriculture is going ahead with the programme for the training of the 15,000 persons required for the First Plan Period. With experience acquired, the Ministry is now preparing a blue-print for the training of over 53,000 persons required for the Second Plan Period.

With every batch trained, these Extension Training Centres are building traditions in preparing well-trained men for service in the villages, trained not only in their respective jobs, but also inspired with the new spirit to serve the rural people; and, gradually they are shaping out as permanent institutions for rural science. In these centres men and women learn by working together; here, the dignity of labour is impressed upon them and they are trained and inspired to be leaders, friends, and guides to the millions that live in the villages of India.

PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY WORK

(*Continued from page* 23)

scrutinized by these Committees before these can be incorporated in the programme. Likewise, the progress of work is carefully watched by the Committees. In course of time committees at lower levels would also be appointed. Some State Governments have organised village councils also. The experiment of Madhya Pradesh, where Vikas Mandals (as these councils are called) have been organised for the first time in India, is particularly thought-provoking, and is being watched with interest.

Student's Camps

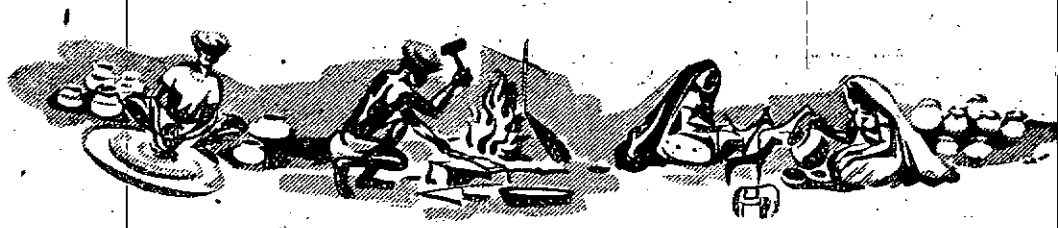
It is proposed to hold students' camps in Project areas during the summer vacations. The idea behind these camps is to inculcate the spirit of service and dignity of labour among the youth, and to bring the students from the urban areas in touch with rural life so that there is greater mutual understanding. The duration of the camps would normally be 3 weeks.

The number of campers in the Community Project areas would be 400, and they would be divided in 4 camps of 100 each. In the case of National Extension Service Blocks the strength would be 200 to be split up into two camps of 100 each. Teachers would also be encouraged to accompany the students.

The Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers concerned will draw a programme of work for the campers. Necessary tools and implements would be provided to them. Technical supervision would be made available by the technical staff attached to the Projects and Blocks.

An allowance of Rs 1|8|- per day, and travelling expenses would be paid to each camper to meet the boarding and other incidental charges. The expenses would be borne by the Bharat Sewak Samaj, who have sponsored the scheme.

The Community Projects Scheme has provided the country with an opportunity to solve community problems through cooperative effort. Passing through the Project areas one meets old men and women working side by side with the younger generation to built a happier countryside. Toiling, sweating, and braving the inclemencies of nature, thousands of persons are busy creating a new pattern of life. There is a new smile on the tired faces, and a new enthusiasm in the weary limbs.



ECONOMICS OF EMPLOYMENT

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THE PURPOSE of this article is to suggest that, provided certain developments take place in rural areas, a change for the better in the national employment situation can be expected and that if these developments do *not* take place, the employment outlook may well be gloomy. Three developments considered essential are propounded:

First: the creation of a considerable difference between current rural incomes and the present rural cost of living without which the release of additional wealth in the form of purchasing power is impossible;

Second: greater ambition for a rising standard of living in rural areas; and

Third: positive encouragement to rural people to divert any additional purchasing power to the acquisition of products which create employment or to expenditure on additional wage bills or to National Savings.

Let us examine these recommended developments one by one.

The creation in rural areas of a considerable difference between current incomes and the present cost of living.

This particular development is of course primarily the concern of those responsible for national planning. Nevertheless, the significance of the proposition should, perhaps, be examined by everybody. The need for this development is given first place because the bulk of our people are engaged in agricultural and allied pursuits. Therefore, the first sector in which increased purchasing power, on the possession of which all wealth and employment depends, must be developed among rural workers. Even though 25 or 30 million urban workers were paid more wages that enabled them to live at a much higher standard, than at present, the effect of their increased purchasing power on rural areas would be slight. *The reverse it is suggested, would revolutionise industry and commerce.* In this matter, our thinking which, perhaps, tends to be rather urban, needs, it would seem, to be firmly revised. Presumably, that is why the Planning Commission has placed such great emphasis on the development of agriculture in the first Five Year Plan. What seems to be necessary is to give the rural purchaser, for some years to come, even *more* than a 'fair' deal and a 'fair' profit for the articles which he produces and sells in urban areas. Such an arrangement would not be benevolence but altruism arising from a vital economic principle which recognises that only people who can afford to spend and distribute wealth can provide employment to their neighbours. In other words, the greater the surplus purchasing power of the greater number, i.e., the rural people, the more likely are the unemployed and under-employed everywhere in India to find more and better remunerative jobs. There would seem to be a strong case here for guaranteed minimum purchase prices for rural commodities sold outside rural areas to ensure that the bulk of our people i.e., those in rural areas, have in hand, after harvesting their crops and feeding themselves, plenty of money to spend. It is for consideration whether a permanent system of controls to achieve this object is not necessary, even to the extent of the nationalisation of the production and distribution of essential goods so that the producers are fully protected. Ambition for a higher standard of living can then be encouraged and the revolutionary effects of greater purchas-

ing power let loose, when our rural millions become regular spenders.

It might be said that the guarantee of a favourable purchase price for rural products sold to the towns is an unnecessary interference with the economic principles related to supply and demand. The argument might be conceded in a predominently industrial economy. The justification for deviation in our country appears desirable because orthodox economic doctrines applicable to industrial countries cannot, it is considered, be properly applied to India. For many years to come, we shall be rich or poor in proportion to the wealth or poverty of our masses, i.e., the rural people. The time will doubtless come when farmers and farm workers will be adequately organised to protect themselves against exploitation by wholesale and retail purchasers and will demand that their efforts are just as well rewarded as those of industrial workers. That time has not yet come, and protection for many years appears essential to a balanced economy. In this connection it will have been noticed that acute anxiety has recently been expressed in rural areas over the fall in grain prices, which at some places exceeded 30%. At first sight, this appears to be a welcome effect of the "Grow-more-food" effort. To most farmers, however, it means a reduction of income by the same amount i.e., about five annas in the rupee. One wonders how many urban workers would agree to a sudden reduction of 30% of their wages. On the other hand, the maintenance of good grain prices certainly would not cause the cost of living of urban workers to rise by 30%, because the retail difference in the price of grain is only a fractional portion of their total expenditure. The case for even more than a 'fair' deal and a 'fair' profit for rural producers, therefore, seems very strong.

The development of ambition for a rising standard of living.

A very casual examination of the economies of other nations shows that the most wealthy and fully employed nations in the world are those where a high standard of living exists. Study of the distribution of the labour force in such countries brings out the fact that the greater part of the nation's labour force is occupied in serving other members of it and that their wages are assured almost entirely because of the demands made upon commerce and industry for goods which have become accetped as essential to a higher standard of living. In other words, the higher the standard of living of the average man the more work is created for him. A similar examination of countries, where the standard of living is low and the demands of the people are few, shows that there are no jobs because there is no demand for the products of industry and commerce or even agriculture. *It might be said, therefore, that one of the first conditions for full employment is a sustained demand for goods and commodities equivalent in value to the wage bills necessary to sustain the total labour force at a level of income which enables them to become purchasers of nearly everything produced.* In our country, where 80%, of the people live very simply in rural areas, it is clear, therefore, that an urgent task is to stimulate a demand for a higher standard of living, more particularly among those people whose ambition in the past has been dulled and suppressed by grinding poverty. Ambition must be for better equipped homes, for more and more varied food, for finer and more clothing and for additional spending money.

It might be said that there is no need to develop such ambition, and that all people, without any encouragement, have such an ambition. This, it is suggested, is not necessarily true. Lack of ambition can become a habit of mind and very frequently is. Similarly, spending habits can also become conventional at a low as well as a high level. The valuable herd instinct which prevents individuals from becoming eccentric can also work adversely against the development of desirable spending habits even when the individual concerned can well afford increased expenditure. It is, therefore, suggested that all those engaged in the development of rural areas (and indeed of equivalent groups in urban areas) should themselves set an example by being ambitious for a higher standard of life and should encourage such thinking in those with whom they come into contact. This, it is suggested, is an activity in which C.P.A. and extension workers can play a positive part.

Positive encouragement to rural people to divert additional purchasing power to useful ends.

In the paragraphs above, the need for developing greater ambition for a rising standard of living and for the creation of greater purchasing power among rural people has been emphasised. Let us now consider the spending of increased income.

It will be agreed that it is a common phenomena of social history that the sudden, or even gradual, acquisition of wealth does not necessarily go hand in hand with wise spending habits. Not infrequently, fortunes made during a war or during a trade boom by people unaccustomed to the spending of money has resulted in deplorable and avoidable waste. Curiously enough, also, sudden additional wealth sometimes becomes locked up and lost to the community. Economically useless things like jewels and gold and silver are buried in safe deposit boxes, and in holes in the walls or floor. The probability is that a great quantity of such wealth is locked up in our country, and there is some danger that the amount will increase in future unless positive steps are taken to bring home to people the danger of such habits. Similarly, having in mind the lessons shown to us by useless and extravagant spending by profiteers and the new rich, there is a lot to be said for giving careful advice to all those who, as a result of the plans of Government, are now, or in future will be, in a position to spend more. It is suggested that advice can be given under three heads :

(i) That the spending of money for the beautification of homes, for the maintenance of gardens, for the purchase of better and more clothing, for the purchase of more and better toys and books for the children, will not only increase the joy of living for the individual but is essential to the creation of work for one's neighbours. Put it in another way, we might say that failure to raise one's standard of living is definitely anti-social and dangerous to the economy of the country as a whole;

(ii) That the diversion of income to the increase of wage bills is not only desirable but essential. As a result of the economic struggle between workers and employers in the West, it is slowly being realised that under-payment and exploitation of workers is not only bad ethics but bad business. Everything, which is being produced either in the industrial or agricultural spheres, can only be sold if national purchasing power is sustained. It is, therefore, important that, up to the full limit of their ability, those who have adequate incomes, from any source, should play their part by paying the best possible wages to those who work for them and employ more and more people in proportion to their resources;

(iii) The third point for emphasis would appear to be persistent persuasion to invest money in National Saving Certificates, Loans, etc., without which major capital developments which serve the people as a whole cannot be undertaken. For this purpose also it appears most desirable that every effort should be made to have unused or rarely used precious stones and precious metals converted into National Saving Certificates and Loans. It is true that these commodities give the owners some feeling of security against possible dangers ahead, but even though that may be so, the real wealth of the nation, as a whole depends on the amount of money in circulation. Indolent wealth, it is suggested, is just as much an enemy of the country as indolent persons.

CONCLUSION

To summarise what has been said above, it is suggested that the economics of fuller employment require, inter alia ;

(1) better wages for rural workers;

(2) ambition for a higher standard of living among all people, but particularly among rural workers;

(3) maximum spending in pursuit of a higher standard of living and in order to keep as much money as possible in circulation;

(4) the recovery and circulation of indolent wealth; and

(5) the diversion of indolent wealth and a proportion of increased income to National Saving Certificates, Loans etc.

PURISTS Vs PRAGMATISTS

"ENDS AND MEANS"

Being a discussion of some fundamental Problems of Community Development

ANIL DE

ABOUT THE beginning of this year, in a critique of the progress of the Community Development Programme, an eminent American authority on Community Development stressed "the fundamental importance of moving slowly on physical aspects of the programme until villagers realize their need for making improvements recommended and are ready to bring forth their own efforts to carry them out". He added that evaluation of progress in terms of physical targets or financial expenditure was perhaps not the best yard-stick for the purpose.

Since that time, it would appear, a widely debated issue at conferences and among Block and Project personnel elsewhere has been the question whether, in the promotion of the Community Development Programme, the development staff should rely entirely on the method of persuasion, even at the cost of total failure, or employ on certain occasions a judicious admixture of the Extension Method with discreet pressure at strategic points for purposes of obtaining results.

Extension enthusiasts, with their deep repugnance for everything that smacks of strayal from their own discipline, have taken up the position that any deviation from their straight and narrow path can only lead us down the Gadarene slope into development by "diktat" and that is a consummation, if for pragmatic reasons alone, not devoutly to be wished. They claim to discern in many areas which have made rapid and striking progress in Community enterprises or works the ugly stigma of development by decree. Distressed by what they consider relapses into traditional and discredited methods they warn us that the methods adopted under the Community Development Programme cannot be dissociated from its objectives and that if we should succumb, once again, to development by dragooning, the Community Development Programme will also find, in its proper time its proper place on the slag-heap of history.

On the other side, there are those who contend that in the conditions of our country today the unalloyed application of Extension Method to the entire range of nation building activities cannot produce significant results on any scale. They point out that, in the context of our rural society's present level of maturity and the limitations of the lack of sufficient trained personnel, the distances and number of villages each Gram Sevak is required to cover, the insufficiency of funds, the indifferent calibre of the average Gram Sevak etc., it is impractical to pitch our expectations of returns from such an imperfectly organised venture on any but the most modest level. Hence, they urge that in view of the obvious limitations of the extension method in present day India's conditions and the great hopes already kindled among the people, the development staff would be quite justified in striking a balance, outside agriculture, between what is desired and what is required (according to their own appraisal). They do not consider out of place a certain amount of moral pressure on key members of the Community for the purpose of bringing the latter quickly within the compass of the Programme.

Similarly, for purposes of progress evaluation, the traditionalists point out that, whilst they do not ignore or minimise the importance of the contribution that the Extension Method can make to the education of the community, on the administrative plane, the necessity for devising objective tests for measuring progress is inescapable and this must, inevitably, involve the prescription of physical criteria. Hence, in any comprehensive assessment the physical achievements cannot be ignored, though this is not to say that the assessment must be in quantitative terms alone.

At the Seminar held in Aurangabad, on the question of how the people's participation in the programme should be enlisted the conclusion reached appears to have been that coercion must be avoided at all costs and that,

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provided the targets have been set with the consent of the people concerned, results should be possible through the use of "persuasive influence". If this expression is anything more than felicitous gloss on something which we all recognise underneath, the revelation will probably have eluded most workers.

So far, however, as the present controversy between the Extension purists and the pragmatists is concerned, it appears to be the outcome more of a lopsided and over-simplified approach from either side rather than of any inherent conflict in the situation itself. This can be seen clearly if the elements of which the Programme is compounded are separated, we have on the one side all those activities comprised under agricultural extension proper. On the other side are ranged those group activities which may be designed as Community enterprises. The inclusion of these corporate action programmes in the pattern of the National Extension Service and Community Projects is peculiar to India for various reasons, as they do not necessarily form an integral part of agricultural extension as such. This needs to be emphasised not-withstanding the fact that, according to the Food and Agricultural Organization's omnibus definition of Agricultural Extension, it pretty well covers everything that government anywhere may be trying to do for rural society and, hence, would be indistinguishable from government itself.

This distinction between agricultural extension and Community enterprises, is also fundamental because in so far as the objectives of the two are different there is scope for differential methods in their realisation.

Within the compass of Agricultural Extension proper in Indian conditions today are comprised those activities which are mainly designed to assist and educate the individual agriculturist in improving his methods and thereby his own standard of living. Experience throughout the world in this sphere has shown that permanent improvements on any scale can only be effected by the practice of Co-operative Extension between the government and the individual farmer. The principal agent in the furtherance of this type of development work is the extension worker and the principal instrument, the demonstration method. The success of this aspect of our Programme will, therefore, hinge on the degree of success with which these instruments are utilized for the education of agriculturists. In so far as the individual agriculturalist is pivotal in all schemes for agricultural improvement, all organised efforts in connection therewith must be grounded on his free and willing co-operation. This is accepted as axiomatic in almost every country today and if any development worker in India has any reservation or doubts whatsoever on this score his place is outside the Programme.

But even in this sphere the purists would appear to insist that the village worker should not, initially, make any effort to "Sell" what he has to offer until there is a spontaneous and articulate demand for it from the villagers. But, Extension in practice does not mean that the worker shall sit back and do nothing until the demand for him and his works emanates, in a full-throated cry, from the people. According to the American experience, where Co-operative Extension was born and has developed through three stages, in its present and most mature phase, the extension agent has the role of the more active and dominant partner and his Organization has the responsibility for catering not only to the felt needs but also to what, according to its own scientific assessment, are the real needs of the people. It is this dynamic nature of the extension process that perhaps needs to be more adequately grasped by our extension workers so that they can operate more effectively on the basis of a similar "modus vivendi" in their own context.

About the role of the development staff in the Welfare State, I cannot do better than repeat here what Sir Josiah Stamp has said, "the official must be the mainspring of the new society, suggesting, promoting, advising at every stage". It may also be added that this view has been quoted with approval by Dr. Leonard White, the American authority on Public Administration.

As for the claim that extension is not to be measured primarily by the attainment of physical targets, it will be readily conceded by most people. Nevertheless, in the administrative context, the necessity to assess changes in attitudes and in the general physchological climate in terms of their effluences in social and agricultural improvements appears to my mind unavoidable. Moreover, speaking generally, the Programme has probably suffered less from over-fulfilment of tragets attained by high pressure methods than from under fulfilment of targets ensured by the sub-standard performance of personnel.

Another factor which cannot be overlooked in any consideration of the problem of how development should proceed is the effect of the dynamics or rate of development upon the confidence and enthusiasm of the people.

We know only too well the scepticism with which, for historical reasons, the people generally tend to regard government sponsored schemes or activities in India.

Our experience up till now shows that the Programme's progress has also suffered from bedevilment by this psychological hang-over of the people. Hence it is doubtful whether the statement made in the critique under reference that, "the Community Projects budgets are in themselves a major deterrant to the long run success of the Programme" is justified. The proposition that for the success of the programmes "the budget arrangements must be reoriented so that, in the beginning, funds are available only for minimum essential staff and limited funds for development activities" may be seriously questioned, for whatever may be its validity elsewhere, in the context of the people's general attitude to Government programmes here, such stringent limitation of expenditure at the outset might well result in the people turning their backs upon the Programme. *As most field workers will attest, the cry even now too often is that what is being done is too little and too late.*

Thus, if it is conceded that the people's teeth are set on edge from prolonged and involuntary exposure to a diet of sour grapes, what is perhaps needed is not the soft-pedalling of initial expenditure but the launching of organised and well subsidised action programmes, based on the genuine needs of the people and capable of yielding early results.

This process of rehabilitation of Government's stock with the people is not merely a necessary tactic but an essential pre-requisite for the long term success of the Programme.

Coming to the second aspect of the Programme—Community enterprises, e.g., construction of school buildings and Panchayat ghars, road making, etc.,—the point to be emphasised is that though these activities constitute an integral part of both Community Projects and the National Extension Service, they do not except indirectly, fall within the scope of the agricultural extension programme proper. To that extent, the furtherance of these essentially corporate activities need not and often cannot be solely dependent on extension methods.

Since however, the people have been more planned against than planning, it is imperative that activities are not thrust upon villages by departmental representatives in pursuance of schemes evolved at District or State level. It is generally recognised today that those who are called upon to carry out any plan should be those who have participated in its build-up. So the participation of the people in the execution of programmes will largely be conditioned by the extent of participation they have been accorded in their planning.

On the vexed question of how this participation may best be sparked and harnessed as motive power for the Programme, guidance can only be offered in general terms. For example, it should be axiomatic that basic decision in regard to these Community enterprises must be taken by a representative majority of the village concerned. This is not only ethically desirable but also unavoidable on sheer practical grounds if the enterprise is not to collapse for want of adequate support. This does not, however, mean that no corporate activity can be taken up unless all people in the village have agreed upon it. Such complete identity of opinion among all members of a group is seldom feasible. Therefore the plea that is often heard from development staff that no activities could be taken up because all the people were not agreed or that certain vested interests were thwarting them is not a valid excuse for inactivity. To my mind, the obstruction of the majority will by a recalcitrant minority does not pose either a legal or moral problem for the Administration. For, although in a programme like ours the emphasis, for obvious reasons, must always and everywhere be on the free participation of the people there is no inherent conflict between such free participation and the use of necessary sanctions against obstructive minority elements. Hence if the development worker should, in such a situation, be compelled to fall back upon well tried remedies, it is unlikely that the people concerned will sit in judgment over him. This is not to say that this shall be the only way of tackling recalcitrants. The desired results may also be possible, not infrequently, through a judicious but legitimate use of government benefits such as taccavi.

Having said this, however, it needs to be emphasised that in a given situation the sanctions must be of the right type and brought into play only to the extent absolutely unavoidable. This is perhaps the most difficult part of the responsibilities which rest upon senior officers. To the extent that they personally accept this responsibility in the administration of the Programme will depend the maintenance of that nice balance of methods that is indispensable to the Programme's success.

An assessment of the five Regional Seminars of Project Executive/Block Development Officers

PROGRESS THROUGH CONFERENCES

By "A Conference-goer"

THE PRACTICAL validity of conferences was demonstrated this year by the Community Projects Administration in holding *working* conferences for Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers which were quite unlike the usual "speech-making" conferences we are all familiar with. Reliance was put on the use of discussion methods throughout, with everyone at these conferences participating on an equal basis in the deliberations. As most of the readers of *Kurukshetra* know, the conference sites were, Batala, Rajgir, Gandhigram, Aurangabad and Almora with representatives of the different States in India participating.

As a chronic "conference-goer" I have found that one of the best ways to assess the success or failure of conferences is to listen to the spontaneous and unguarded comments of the participants on the last day of the conference as they make them to one another over a cup of tea or at meal time.

The success of these five regional conferences is attested to by the comments which I overheard at all of these conferences. I will present some of the more frequently heard comments below and indicate why I feel them to be significant.

> "I learned more about village development work at this conference than from all the booklets, handbooks, official correspondence, etc., which have come to me since becoming a Project Executive Officer."

Educational value—This comment points out the educational benefit which the conference had for most of the participants. People tend to learn more from one another in intelligent discussion than they do from any reading material. In addition, any reading which has been done prior to discussion or following discussion takes on new meaning and significance. Also, the fact that the conferences provided the opportunity to discuss ideas and concepts of village development work fully and completely certainly enhanced the educational value of the conference.

> "I've found at this conference that most of the problems I've been confronted with in my work are the same problems others have also been facing. We solved some of them here, and I feel quite confident that others will be solved in the not too far distant future."

Problem recognition and solution—Many times in doing a job we have the feeling that the problems we are confronted with are peculiar only to our particular situation. Psychologically, it is an extremely encouraging thing to find that others also share the same problems and that no problem is insoluble. As reflected by the above comment this is precisely what hapened at these conferences. Many Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers came to these conferences with a pessimistic and even sullen attitude and left the conference with an optimistic and helpful attitude because they had the experience of mutually recognising and solving probems.

> "I've now several new practical ideas thrown out by other officers at this conference which I'm going to put into practice immediately upon returning to my block."

Exchange of experience—Most of the Block Development Officers and Project Executive Officers who attended these conferences were people with at least six months' experience in village development work. Because of the new and inventive nature of village development work many of them had developed novel ways to carry out many aspects of their work in their blocks and projects. As the comment above indicates, the exchange of practical experiences in village development work between those with considerable experience and those with little experience, and between those with good ideas

and those with no ideas, resulted in a greater spread of workable ideas into all the blocks and project areas.

> "This is the first conference I've attended where I've had to *think* and participate as much as everyone else. I was also quite impressed with the idea of *group* thinking."

Development of habits of thinking together—Many of us have never had the experience of finding out how much potential power there is in *group* thinking. A group, in many ways, can create better ideas, solve more problems, and bring more information and experience together than any individual thinking alone can ever hope to do. However, the habits of thinking together are not formed overnight, and in many ways are difficult to acquire. Seeing the other man's point of view, having the patience to listen to others, admitting our own mistakes in thinking or our own lack of information or knowledge, are all things which are difficult to do and these conferences were successful in the sense that all participants got an experience in thinking together. The comment reported above was made by a Project Executive Officer who was so taken by the idea of group thinking that he is going to put this into practice in his project by holding discussion conferences with his staff patterned after the procedures of the regional conferences.

> "I have an entirely different idea as to how to approach my work in my block as a result of this conference."

Stimulation of the imagination—Unless we have the opportunity to get away from our day-to-day work in order to take a new look at what we are doing we are likely to become like a horse wearing the blinkers. These conferences not only provided an opportunity for the participants to get away from their work but they also provided the kind of agenda which encouraged the participants to take off their blinkers and take a new and different look at their work. Imagination is a priceless commodity and any conference which generates an even small amount of it is certainly a success.

> "I've made many good friends at this conference and many of us plan to visit one author's projects when we get back home on the job."

Building a net-work of human relationships—Perhaps one of the most durable outcomes of these conferences is reflected in the above comment which was heard over and over again at all the five conferences. Village development work in India depends on people working together, but people can't work together in a unified way unless they have the opportunity to meet one another as individual human beings. Fortunately, the conferences brought together in one place people from different states and people from different levels of village development work. Representatives of the Community Projects Administration in Delhi are now seen by the participants as individuals. The participants from one state saw as individuals their fellow officers from other states. Nothing, to my mind, can contribute more to the overall unity of India than the building of effective human relationships across state boundaries and across administrative lines which these conferences encouraged and made possible.

In conclusion—Whether you are a Block Development Officer, a Project Executive Officer, a Social Education Organiser, a Development Commissioner, or a Village Level Worker, discussion-based conferences can be your key to progress and success in village development work. Use conferences . . . . and use them wisely -

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NOTE—The Community Projects Administration will release shortly a small pamphlet entitled, "A Guide to Conference Planning". This guide will be especially useful to all readers who have the desire to learn more about how to plan a successful working conference.

VILLAGE SWARAJ

My idea of village Swaraj is that it is a complete republic. Independent of its neighbours for its own vital wants, and yet interdependent for many others in which dependence is a necessity. Thus every village's first concern will be to grow its own food crops and cotton for its cloth. It should have a reserve for its cattle, recreation and playground for adults and children. Then if there is more land available, it will grow useful money crops, thus excluding 'ganja,' tobacco, opium and the like. The village will maintain a village theatre, school and public hall. It will have its own waterworks ensuring clean water supply. This can be done through controlled wells or tanks. Education will be compulsory up to the final basic course. As far as possible every activity will be conducted on the co-operative basis. There will be no castes such as we have today with their graded untouchability.—Gandhiji.

Among the suggestions put forth by Shri Koshy for reforming project administration is one relating to the need for replacing the "boss" by a "team". Experience of many project workers also points out the same moral.

A NEW APPROACH TO PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

T. A. Koshy

ONE OF THE legacies the British left for us is the system of public administration. It was an administration suited to rule a colony, and to that end it was effective. Many of the nationals who joined that administration had to "fit in" with the spirit of the system, and thus they had to maintain the traditions. By the very nature of it, it was an administrative pattern wherein the administrator makes all the decisions which other staff have to carry out. It was assumed that the administrator knew all the problems and their solutions. This assumption was one of the bases of the administration of rural welfare schemes also. A second assumption was that the rural people are incapable of solving their own problems and, therefore, they will have to be told what to do.

With this as a background, let us look at the situation existing in post-independence India. By our Constitution, we have decided as a nation to establish a democratic form of Government. For the effective functioning of such a Government it is essential that the citizens of this country, including of course the vast majority of the rural people, should be able to make decisions for themselves regarding their own problems. Can the old pattern of administration, in which there was no opportunity for the villager to make a decision, meet the need of today? The answer is, of course, no. And yet there are many people who are trying to run the development projects on the same old pattern of administration. Here one may state that it is difficult for an administrator or an executive head who is used to one pattern of administration to conceive of a different pattern, no matter what the programme is. We have suffered and are still suffering from this lack of adaptability in administration. If the earlier attempts in rural development have failed to accomplish the desired objectives, it is to a large extent, due to the fact that the schemes were run within the old framework of a directive administration.

A new pattern of administration, therefore, is essential, perhaps more so in development projects than in other activities, because any desired change to be accepted by the people should be done voluntarily, rather than by compulsion, if such a change is to be lasting. What are these characteristics of a new type of administration suited to community development projects?

In the first place, instead of a "boss" there should be a team. The entire staff should work as a team as the goal is the same. Different members of the team will have different assignments, according to their varying abilities, but the work of each member of the team contributes to the success of the team and in the attainment of the objective. Naturally in a team there cannot be any heirarchy and consequently members should not have a feeling of higher and lower levels. The team is as strong as its weakest member. Thus to foster the team spirit and to provide for motivation within the team, it is essential to give each member a feeling of personal importance with respect to his or her assignment.

Secondly, in the new pattern of administration there should be some provision for recognition of outstanding work done by any worker, whether he be a Gram Sevak, a Social Education Organiser or an Engineer at the headquarters. It may be done by granting more than one increment in the grade for the following year or by promotion to a post with higher pay and with more responsibilities. If such recognition is not possible, due to administrative traditions, a letter of commendation from the project authority to each of the workers concerned, will act as a great stimulus for them to do better in the subsequent years.

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In the third place, a programme is strengthened when its administration is one which facilitates the work of everyone, and encourages the workers to offer constructive criticism concerning the programme. It has to be remembered that such criticism is possible only when the members of the staff work in an atmosphere of freedom rather than of fear. Monthly staff meetings can be conveniently used for providing opportunity to offer criticisms, and suggestions for improvements.

The fourth characteristic of the new pattern of project administration is that it should be sufficiently flexible instead of the rigid pattern followed by some administrators. Sometimes the rigidity is due to directives from authorities higher up. But all of us need to realise that in a development project involving village people, there is always the necessity for modifications of different aspects of the programme in the light of experience gained in the field, or on account of varying circumstances from village to village. The administration should be such that it can make the necessary modifications quickly and at the right time, but always in the interest of the ultimate objective of the project. Another feature of the administration which should facilitate the progress of community projects, is the establishment of a machinery for realistic periodic evaluation of the accomplishment of all the workers in the project, as well as the response of the people to the programme. This is more in the nature of a "self-examination" rather than a statistical study of results. There is another agency for that kind of evaluation. The former should enable the executive officer to find out those workers who need more help and guidance and to arrange for the same.

For all that is given above, the administrator or the executive officer himself should have the following qualities :

1. He should be intensely interested in the project and all phases of its work. If he shows indifference, he is like the salt which has lost its savour. If he has been assigned to the post without his wanting it, he can still cultivate interest in it, because he will soon find that community development is full of opportunities and is richly rewarding in its satisfactions.
2. He should radiate confidence. It is his duty never to show a lack of confidence or be uncertain about the project and the success of its programmes. If he shows lack of confidence, it will be reflected in the lowering morale of the team of workers.
3. He along with other staff who have administrative responsibilities should have adequate knowledge of the technical facts and even some of the skills the Gram Sevaks are expected to have. However good the intention may be, no programme can go on to successful completion on good intentions alone without the technical knowledge of the various improvements to be made.
4. Absolute honesty to oneself and in one's dealing with others in the project, both with the staff and with the village people. Everyone respects an honest administrator. This also applies to intellectual honesty. If he does not know the answer to a problem, he should be honest in admitting that fact rather than give a wrong answer.
5. He should create an atmosphere of warm human relations. Some of the most successful projects appear at first glance to be the least organised. Few orders are given by the "higher ups". Workers do not have to wait around until the boss comes and gives the orders. Each knows his work and he should be able to go about his job within the broad policies laid down. Villagers should feel naturally attracted to come to the headquarters and to feel at home there.

In conclusion, we need to remember that the ultimate object of all development projects is not merely to develop material resources of this country but to develop the people so that they can take their rightful place as citizens of this great Republic.

COMPOST MANURE

Given the willing co-operation of the masses of India, this country cannot only drive out shortage of food, but can provide India with more than enough. This organic manure ever enriches, never impoverishes the soil. The daily waste, judiciously composted, returns to the soil in the form of golden manure causing a saving of millions of rupees and increasing manifold, the total yield of grains and pulses. In addition, the judicious use of waste keeps the surroundings clean. And cleanliness is not only next to godliness, it promotes health.—Gandhiji.

NCC's Social Service Work

THE NATIONAL Cadet Corps was formed in 1949 with the following objects :—

Firstly, to develop character, comradeship, the ideal of service and capacity for leadership in young men and women;

Secondly, to provide Service training to young men and women so as to stimulate interest in the defence of the country; and

Thirdly, to build up a reserve of potential officers to enable the Armed Forces to expand rapidly in a national emergency.

The emphasis during the first few years was, and to a large extent still is, on military training. It was, however, felt that in order to achieve its objects fully, particularly in the matter of developing character, comradeship, the ideal of service among the cadets, some sort of social service work was necessary. Such work would have a dual advantage. It would create among the youth the necessary qualities to enable them to be good citizens and also give them an opportunity to make their contribution to nation-building activities. As the best and largest organisation of the country's youth it was but appropriate for the National Cadet Corps to take a hand in such work. A programme of Social Service Camps was, therefore, arranged, without detriment to the normal training of the cadets, and work sites were selected mostly in Community Project areas so that, wherever possible, the cadets could work in co-operation with the local people and inspire them to greater effort in completing their allotted tasks.

The first camps were held in the summer of 1953 and from the very outset it was obvious that the new programme had caught the fancy of the cadets who took to the work with zest; neither sultry weather nor the arduous nature of the tasks did deter them from carrying out the work on schedule.

Social Service

Social service now forms an integral part of the training of all NCC units. During their Annual Camps the Senior and Junior Divisions of the NCC undertook social service work besides undergoing routine service training. Though it was the latter that received emphasis during these camps, the social service work done by the cadets was quite substantial and was greatly appreciated by those who benefited by it. This consisted of :

(a) construction of *kutcha* roads and village tracks;
(b) construction of small bridges, culverts etc;
(c) digging of canals for purposes of irrigation and for the disposal of rain and flood water;
(d) improvement of tanks and wells;
(e) construction of panchayat ghars and school buildings;
(f) adult education drives;
(g) medical relief in the villages.

In the 1953 camps 200 NCC officers and 7,180 cadets took part. They put in over 8 lakh man-hours of work. Computed in terms of the quantity of earth excavated, the work done by the NCC was about 32 lakh cubic feet. Similar camps were held in May and June this year also and 268 officers and 7,245 cadets took part in them. The cadets laid roads, dug tanks, built canals, desilted blocked-up irrigation drains, built cheap houses and tenements and conducted socio-economic surveys. Furthermore, they organised campaigns in the villages to promote literacy and public health. In every case the enthusiasm of the cadets evoked ready response from the local population and their co-operation contributed in a large measure to the success of the NCC's programme of social service.

3½ Mile Road in a Delhi Village

Near Delhi, 224 cadets and 6 officers of the 1st Delhi Battalion of the NCC completed three and a half miles of earthwork on a eight-mile long road, which will connect the villages of Barwala and Karala. The earthwork on the remaining four and a half miles will be completed by the villagers themselves while the State Government will have it metalled with funds provided in the Five Year Plan. It is estimated that the free labour contributed by the NCC will result in a saving of about Rs. 10,000 and this road when completed will provide the seven surrounding villages with access to the three main highways, namely, the G.T. Road, Rohtak Road and the Narela-Bawana Road, thus enabling the villager to market his produce more easily. The Barwala Camp began on May 10 and concluded on May 30, 1954.

Deepening of Nallah in Rajasthan

The 21-day summer social service camp of the Rajasthan National Cadet Corps was held

at Mohanpura, 17 miles from Jaipur in May 1954.

For this year the task undertaken was the deepening of a village *nallah* excavated 20 years ago. It had silted up owing to neglect, and every year, during the monsoon, water and sand from the *nallah* would overflow into the cultivable land in the nearby villages, which were thus threatened with erosion.

Emanating from the Bansiro hills the *nallah* runs for five miles and 1,400 acres are affected by it. While they were at camp the cadets deepened 3 miles of the *nallah*, involving about 4 lakh cft. of earth work, and the Government and villagers by voluntary labour hope to complete the rest.

Widening of Sirhind Canal

At Rupar, in the Punjab, over 400 cadets of the NCC Circle No. 3 helped to widen the Sirhind Canal leading from the Sutlej river; the scheme is part of the Bhakra-Nangal Project. This Canal, which was laid during Maharaja Ranjit Singh's time, will now carry almost twice the amount of water which it was originally designed to carry.

The right bank of the Canal had to be widened for over a mile along its length. The most strenuous part of the operation was to carry the excavated earth to an embankment 40 to 50 feet high. The students stood in a row from the base to the top of the embankment and baskets of earth were passed from hand to hand. It was estimated that about 2 lakh cft. of earth were thus cleared and on an average working day of five hours, each cadet cleared about 19 cft. of earth.

Motorable Road in Lansdowne

At the camp at Lansdowne, in Uttar Pradesh, the NCC cadets constructed a motorable road from Lansdowne to Ghumkhal linking the latter with the main road to Pauri. This road when completed will reduce the distance between Lansdowne and Pauri by over 26 miles and will effect a saving of Rs. 2-8-0 in the bus fare for every passenger and of eight annas per maund of freight.

Nine-Mile Road in Assam

At a 21-day Combined Social Service Camp, 304 cadets of the Junior and Senior Divisions of No. 9 NCC Circle completed a nine-mile long and 18-feet wide fair-weather road at Jorhatia in Assam. This road was completed within 21 days and has seven bridges and 37 culverts. At places, it is capable of carrying 5-ton trucks and will provide communication between the villages of Barpathar and Jamupuri on the Deiong River.

Relief Work in Rajamundry

In Rajahmundry, in Andhra, which suffered severely from the recent floods in the Godavari, the cadets undertook emergency relief, salvaged property from about a thousand collapsed houses, cleared drains, filled the water-logged areas with earth and constructed minor roads to restore essential traffic in the city.

In Ghataprabha Community Project

Between May 4 and June 2, twenty-two officers and 582 cadets, drawn from all National Cadet Corps units in Circle No. 1 devoted themselves to social service in the Ghataprabha Community Project area at Gokak Road about 40 miles north of Belgaum. They (1) built 22 two-roomed tenements for 44 Harijan families. (2) constructed a mile long road connecting Gokak Road Railway Station to a place near Nandgoan, (3) undertook literacy drive in the villages of Dupdhal and Konnur, (4) provided medical aid for the villagers and (5) carried out survey of the people's economic conditions in the villages surrounding the camp.

The work in these camps, at times, involved heavy arduous labour to which the cadets were unused. However, they invariably rose to the occasion and carried out their allotted task cheerfully and according to schedule.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

If rural reconstruction were not to include rural sanitation, our villages would remain the muck-heaps that they are today. Village sanitation is a vital part of village life and is as difficult as it is important. It needs a heroic effort to eradicate age-long insanitation. The village worker who is igonrant of the science of village sanitation, who is not a successful scavenger, cannot fit himself for village service.—Gandhiji.

* * *

The whole of this programme will, however, be a structure on sand if it is not built on the solid foundation of economic equality. Economic equality must never be supposed to mean possession of an equal amount of worldly goods by everyone. It does mean, however, that everyone will have a proper house to live in, sufficient and balanced food to eat, and sufficient Khadi with which to cover himself. It also means that the cruel inequality that obtains today will be removed by purely non-violent means.—Gandhiji.

Rural Women and Development Work



Krishnabai Nimbkar

WE HAVE NOW completed two years since the birth of Community Projects in India. While assessing the progress one is tempted to inquire how far its impact has been felt on the women in rural India.

Extension activities in the Project areas have hitherto been almost exclusively the man's affair—or at any rate, there was little in them that was designed to attract the imagination of the rural housewife. Rural women are, therefore, by and large, left untouched. While the man is being shown the path to better ways, and a new spirit of yearning towards better living is being stirred in him, the woman is almost left to remain the shy, retiring, resigned and unambitious being, that she has been for much too long now. Is it small wonder therefore that oftentimes, the men SEOs and the men VLWs have often found it difficult to make headway in implementing their programme? To obviate this difficulty, it is very essential that the rural woman becomes aware of the problems of the household and the family. To what end should man strive for prosperity and betterment, if he could not expect an impact of it on his own household? Can the incentives to his betterment be real or substantial, if the women in the house could neither understand nor stimulate them.

Thoughts such as these kept worrying me on my return after a study of the Home Extension work that was being done in Canada, the U.S.A., and Japan. Surely it was possible for us in India too to evolve and work out a composite approach to the problem of provoking and developing in rural women, a more progressive outlook; an outlook designed to enable them to become intelligent participants in all the nation-building adventures in which the rural men were beginning to show interest.

I would now place before the readers of *Kurukshetra* a few salient points on what I consider to be a total approach to the education and awakening of rural women, which could lead to their active association with nation-building activities.

India's rural women experienced a sporadic awakening almost a quarter of a century ago, when they participated in the Gandhian fourteen-point programme of constructive work, and to a limited extent, in certain phases of the political movement. Very little follow-up work on the vast population of women in our villages was undertaken on a national scale after that. Organisations like the All India Women's Conference and the National Women's Council served as mere policy-making bodies, whose limited record of active field-work as such never tended to cross the borders of large cities and towns.

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Attempts at reforms in women's education and the introduction of new lines of training for women in Home Sciences, was restricted to the introduction of academic courses in isolated schools and colleges. All this might have benefited a small minority, a few socialites and well-placed home makers, but it did not serve to carry the light of knowledge to the village housewife or help to solve her problems. Neither did it in any way help to throw out women workers and teachers trained in extension methods, who could go out and undertake to teach Home Improvement techniques to the village housewife. Other attempts again, like the halting and restricted expansion of social services, in the lines of health, education, maternity and child care, taken up under Government auspices, first under the British regime, and later our own, have tended to work along selected grooves without enveloping the whole rural society as such. The work of the Kasturba Trust and such like types of village reconstruction activity, focussing on the needs of village women from a subjective and ideological standpoint, came perhaps a little nearer to answer the village women's problems, without virtually effecting any changes of a lasting character. In retrospect, we now realise that all these attempts had their limitations and became arrested after a certain phase of existence. Whatever be the temporary gains, they lapsed because they lacked an integrated perspective and started at the wrong end.

It therefore seems to me, that we have to think and plan out everything *de novo,* and try to commence in a scientific way from the right end now, and on the following two basic assumptions.

1. Women in rural India no longer live in the grand isolation of the past, as they can no longer escape the inevitable impact of the rapid changes that are taking place in the country today.
2. The days of fine arguments over what type of social message we shall carry to them is long long past; for with the advent of freedom, rural women along with others, may be deemed to have rejected their inferior status, and accepted to live under all the implications of modern socio-economic patterns of changing society.

If the above diagnosis be correct, then, all constructive thinkers and leaders have to face posers like :

(i) How shall we mobilize and sustain rural women's participation in National Development Programmes?

(ii) How shall we mobilize new leadership and rejuvenate antiquated approaches, in order to galvanize rural women into active participants, and thereby help them through self-effort to raise their standards of thinking and living?

Towards these problems and posers I have tried to find an answer, which I feel lies in the development of a new programme, designed to bring about a total awakening of Indian women. There may be nothing original in the concept of it, but for any programme to gather momentum must possess certain dynamic characteristics, as will become adaptable to changing times and changing generations, and yet retain its wholesome undercurrent of philosophy. Such a programme should be based on Home Improvement Extension education directed towards :

(i) Generally bringing about an overall improvement in the standard of thinking, living, earning, spending and saving.

(ii) The improvement of family incomes by more effective application to the main occupation and by the studied adoption of subsidiary gainful occupations, like seasonal or non-seasonal cottage industries.

(iii) The elimination of drudgery in domestic work, by the adoption of labour saving methods, which if practised in rural homes, could create leisure for rural women, lighten their daily chores, and help to release their minds to turn to more creative activities.

To enable such a basic programme to be developed and extended and practised, it will require the creation of a large cadre of women educators. Whether they be Women Social Education Organizers, or Women Village Level Workers or simply "social workers" as we have known them in the past, it is incumbent that we impart to them through organized institutions, the necessary training for implementing such a programme of work. For it appears clear beyond doubt, that without a well trained cadre of women personnel, the participation of rural women in National Development cannot be achieved. I consider that the propelling factor in the dynamics of the Community Projects programme, is the rural woman. If the initial momentum to awaken her is not provided by

the creation of a proper programme and personnel, it will not only leave untapped vast potential resources, but also leave in doubt the goal of the present programme.

Any women's training programme, therefore, undertaking extension activity among rural families, should include the following cardinal features of Home Improvement techniques :

a. Home Improvement Education including Home Economics;
b. Health Education including child care, maternity, ante and post natal care, family planning, etc.;
c. Occupational Education including the stimulation of remunerative hobbies and utility craft;
d. education in auxuliary farm practises towards complementing improved farm methods introduced by the men village level workers. The farm woman through the efforts of the woman SEO could be induced to cultivate an intelligent interest in such efforts;
e. education in Home Extension techniques and demonstration methods;
f. education in the techniques of the stimulation of group activities amongst rural women, like the setting up of farm women's and home maker's clubs, nursery schools, creche, etc.;
g. education in imparting in-service training to village women voluntarily associating themselves with development programmes, so as to bring out potential leadership and to absorb them as extension workers themselves in their own home surroundings.

A special aspect of rural reconstruction work in which women could play effective part deserves special mention. Just as the National Small Savings Scheme can be worked up by rural organizers amongst rural women to stimulate the necessary capital for development, so also the organised participation of rural women in the development of rural industries, could be secured, so that it would greatly stimulate an over-all development of small scale industries and mitigate rural under employment. The implementation of a training schedule to fit women workers in Community Projects to undertake the above responsibilities would naturally involve a considerable amount of planning for training and orientation. No hasty or half-measures would suffice. The recent decision of the Central Government to launch on a special programme of training for the creation of a cadre of women Village Level Workers, therefore, is most welcome, and is not taken a day too early, for it fills a gap vital in the Programme of Community Projects.

The introduction of Home Improvement techniques in rural homes, however, is perhaps a comparatively new idea, requiring much pioneering work before certain standards are arriverd at. A mere academic or imitative basis to the syllabus of the proposed courses of training and orientation in Home Economics Extension should be guarded against, to avoid straying again into unrealistic fields. On no account should the SEO or the VLW, after undergoing training, find herself unable to get to grips with her job in the village setting. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, to build up a specially conceived Home Improvement Research cum Training Centre, which will conduct intensive experiments, integrate the experience of extension workers, provide the practising centres with programmes, and review its reception among the villagers. At the present juncture, Extension workers are making honest and earnest attempts to discover the felt and latent needs among rural folk, and are in a position to assess the problems which are existing or are likely to crop up in the coures of their work. They are able to vocalise these at many consultative conferences, arranged towards improving Extension methods. They are even able up to a point, to suggest solutions and build up practical programmes. But in all this the only missing link is the Home Improvement Research Centre, which will enable the translation of the field workers' experiences into tested and improved plans and programmes. Such a Centre once established, could function very effectively in providing the women SEO and the women VLW trainees with a correct background of the conditions which they will have to encounter in their future work, and furnish them with a perspective as to the manner in which the problems will have to be solved. The research Centre will thus have a crucial function in the introduction of Home Improving techniques. The evolution and development of such a centre, therefore, will need to be taken up simultaneously with the establishment and functioning of the proposed Home Economics Extension Training Centres for women VLWs.

It would appear that the programme is faced with some difficulties with regard to the recruitment of women personnel. It is

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Mr Evelyn Wood who has been living in this country for the last thirty years has a first hand knowledge of village conditions and is a serious student of extension work.

Can We Produce Trained Men on an Assembly Line?

Evelyn Wood

ASTRONOMICAL FIGURES have been tossed about to represent the number of Extension workers needed to man the complete service of village-development in India. Taking the more conservative calculations of the Community Projects Administration, the probable number is large enough. Including the present staff of the Community Projects and National Extension Blocks, it may therefore be estimated that, by 1961 there must be a total of 2,30,000 Extension workers of all grades, from the top administration to the gram sevaks. Every one of these requires training to do the work—not "orientation", as that word had been misapplied in some official publications !

It is tempting to suppose that one can produce trained men and women on an assembly-line, like motor-cars—sorry, automobiles—but is this, in fact possible? The best concepts of education which have prevailed in India, for some centuries, and which did not change radically during the British period, would answer this rhetorical question in the negative. Unless, therefore, a foreign concept of education, as a whole, is to replace the system in which people have grown up, it does not look as if training by methods of rapid indoctrination and fact-cramming will really work in India.

Yes, this is criticism, adverse criticism; but the critic fully realises that the new system of training which is attacked was improvised to meet an emergency. It must then be asked whether it is realistic or practical to treat the development of three hundred million peasants as an emergency for hurried action of this superficial kind. Most people in India would say that to improvise with the lives of rural people in this way is morally indefensible; but this critic would say that, short of adopting a policy of Statism, as in Central Asia, the present training system is wholly impracticable.

Extension is Education. This fact is the first lesson which the trainee for Extension work has to learn. So it is necessary to produce educators. Extension has to draw from education, for its materials, or at least their contents, besides relying on education to produce its personnel. If education is not the source from which Extension systems draw, then all that is being extended is a loose collection of preconceptions and not new, proved knowledge at all; and so we are back at Statism again. The facinating byway of thought may be left alone for the time being.

The Emergencies of Extension

Even though the condition of rural India has been treated as an emergency, it does not seem as if any shock-tactics have been used in actual Extension work. The first Report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation, a most perspicacious document, records rather a leisurely approach to village-needs, especially at the upper levels of the Extension service. It seems, therefore, as if the methods of assault by which Extension workers are said to be trained are out of phase with the actual fieldwork.

There is, of course, a very real emergency to be met in the development of Extension training; but it might be remembered that "more haste less speed" is a sound maxim, particularly for emergencies on the colossal scale which rural India presents. The lesson which has in fact emerged from the past two years of training is that one cannot do the job at one gulp. In service training has proved to be at least as important as original training.

The next question that emerges, though not so clearly, from the last two years, is concerned with the previous education of

personnel who are assigned to or recruited for Extension work. It is beginning to look as if the Training Centres for Extension workers are supposed to provide an excessive proportion of both general and specialized education in a number of subjects which have no direct connection with the techniques to be extended to village-folk. This overload naturally slows up the training process. But the fundamental problem does not lie in the Training Centres at all; it lies in the schools and colleges which turn out the men and women to be trained. It is absolutely necessary to get a grip on the educational system, as a whole and not only in Agricultural Colleges, if there is to be a steady supply of genuine Extension workers at the output end of the Training Centres. This statement applies equally whether the assembly-line method continues to be followed in the Training Centres, or whether some more traditional method of training replaces the cramshop.

The Universities and Extension

Sooner or later, it would seem that Universities in India have got to take a hand in Extension techniques. They have already been invited to contribute by undertaking research into various long-term problems. This invitation seems a little odd, in view of the fact that practical experience of working with village folk is almost entirely lacking in Indian Universities. There are exceptions, of course, in a very few affiliated, and rather independent Institutions which have been doing either village-surveys or working some limited kind of Extension services for many years. There is, of course, in most academic institutions in India a distressing tendency towards "pure research", which is perhaps endemic to the Indian University system. Probably this can be corrected in course of time. A first step to involving the Universities in Extension would not seem to this writer to be via research, at all. It would seem to lie in the establishment of small courses in practical, experimental Extension work, which could be arranged in collaboration with the Community Projects Administration and the State Development Commissioners. Another educational deficiency which has been revealed by two years of experience in trying to find and train Extension workers lies in the very sketchy facilities for teaching some of the subjects most necessary to rural development in India. This deficiency appears principally at collegiate level, no doubt because one looks first among the graduates, and then among the undergraduates for promising human material. But actually, the teaching in secondary schools is even more unrealistic.

Such subject-blanks in education and most probably also the preference for "pure research", at University level, may fairly be ascribed to the powerful British influence in the educational field. It will, clearly, take a long time before some of the undesirable effects of that foreign influence can be adjusted to national needs. Education, under British rule in India, never really moved far from "furnishing clerks and others, who will be useful in the Company's service". In British times, it was only the exceptional Indian, and nearly always the one who was able to get at least a spell of post-graduate work abroad, who was able to rise above the restrictions of the educational system in India. A side-effect of British rule on education was the revulsion which *all* the educated, even those who never got within sight of matriculation, acquired for manual work, and particularly farming. Education has consequently moved away from the whole field of village-interests; and yet, to produce Extension workers, it is essential to have trainees who are conversely, educated in the fields of village-interest. This is a really hard problem to solve: certainly Training Centres will provide no permanent solution.

There are some practical beginnings which could be made without a radical change in the educational pattern. Radical changes are, according to Madras experience, not so easy to get past the public; they must therefore be assumed to be impractical, at any rate at the speed of alteration which was attempted in Madras.

In the first place, it is essential to know what is the extent of the education available before Extension Training began. Some sort of All-India Clearing House is immediately needed to record, first at University level, and later at the level of the secondary schools, exactly what subjects a man or woman emerging from the educational system can be expected to have studied; what are the combinations of these subjects which are possible, and precisely what is the amount of knowledge which is open to the pupil or student within each course. It is both easier and more necessary to begin at the University end.

It should not take more than a year to discover, college by college, and affiliated institution by institution, exactly what is taught, and in what combinations. Throughout this enquiry, the following needs of Extension service may be borne in mind.

Statistics—Every person who is to work in Extension needs to have at least a nodding acquaintance with statistics. He or she must at least know what statisticians are talking about when they suggest sampling or other short-cuts to acquiring reasonably accurate information about *any* situation, even the always complex ones which involve human relationships.

It is possible that India has more statistician-computers than can be employed immediately. The object of this recommendation is not to make more statisticians; but to ensure that Extension workers at all levels appreciate the possibilities of statistical analysis, and of decisions, value judgments or plans for action based on them. A certain amount of teaching on the use of statistics, and the design of studies involving statistical analysis would not do many of the Indian computers any harm.

Anthropology and Sociology—The disciplines grouped under these terms have different content according to the usage of the country in which the university is located. It is not quite sufficient to have a faculty of Sociology, at any rate as the term is usually understood to exclude enquiry into varieties of culture-patterns. The professional worker who in English practice would be called a "sociologist", and by the Americans a "social anthropologist" is conspicuously absent from the Extension field of India. The needs of Extension for such professional guidance, based upon perhaps years of investigation, are very acute. Since anthropology in India has mostly been concerned with aboriginal tribesmen, we have very few anthropologists with experience appropriate to work in a broad Extension pattern. Sociology in India has been mainly, though not exclusively, concerned with social service, and its sphere of operations has been mostly in the cities, where the major social adjustments have had to be made during recent years. Sociologists have to earn a living; they could only get paid, hitherto, for work among labour elements in cities or industrial areas, such as coal-mines. There was no paid field in Village-India for the professional examiner and adjuster of social pattern.

We have nothing like enough anthropologists or sociologists in India, even on a numerical count, and ignoring the scantiness of their experience in rural India. We need more, very urgently. Yet the facilities which carry this science in the Universities are small, infrequent, and largely academic. Courses, or even fieldwork in foreign countries will not help to make enough suitable Indian Social-anthropologists, in any reasonable time. It is very necessary for at least some of the universities in India to build up less academic faculties and to encourage promising students to take the courses, with the object of going into Extension work as a life-time's career.

First and foremost, information is needed as to exactly what colleges and other institutions affiliated to the universities can now offer courses in these social sciences which are at all adaptable to Extension purposes. It must also be known how many students each college can accommodate in such courses; how many students of these subjects they now have in the undergraduate and post-graduate stage; and, finally, how many they could accommodate, with some expansion. It must also be known exactly what is the range of teaching and of independent study, both in the field and by more academic methods of work. Finally, it must be known exactly to what extent the study of Statistics and these two Social Sciences are combined in each of the colleges returning positive information.

Psychology—This is another science which is poorly represented in Indian Universities. For Extension purposes, it is absolutely essential to have Social psychologists or Group psychologists, two specializations which may not be represented by more than half a dozen graduates in India. The techniques of intelligence-testing and aptitude-testing are not of such importance to Extension; too much fundamental research has to be done on rural types before these measurements could have any practical application in village-development. A return of information covering the educational facilities in Psychology similar to that indicated for Anthropology and Sociology is needed from Indian Universities. It is also important to know, primarily, what facilities exist for the combined study of Psychology and Statistics; and, secondarily for Psychology combined with Social Anthropology.

Similar expansion of Psychology faculties into the field of practical, experimental work is needed; with corresponding encouragements to promising students to embark on this science as a career in Extension work.

The Humanities—It is rather important to note that the students who are most likely to become practical social scientists in the applied field of Extension are those who have had a solid grounding in the Humanities. Whether the humanities in question are

Philosophy, World History, or English; or whether they are Sanskrit, Indian History and the more national subjects which are replacing the British selection is not very material. Science graduates can of course become social scientists; but it will usually enforce on them a great deal of private reading in the Humanities, and this will entail a longer period of study. Arts gradutes should usually present a more prepared field for growing the new social sciences.

Conclusions

It will have been noticed that, in listing the subjects which should be built up within the Universities if Extension is to be served by them, there has been no mention of Economics. For that matter various divisions of the applied science of Engineering should also provide much grist to the Extension mill; Health and Agriculture are merely the more obvious sciences concerned. Economics is, however, by all definitions a social science; it can justly claim to deal with human relationships in a big way. The writer has certainly no intention of neglecting this important category of exact knowledge.

There are, however, plenty of Schools of Economics in the universities of India; they turn out large numbers of economists already; and, indeed, it is this writer's opinion that there is a strong over-emphasis on the economic aspect of Planning, which is particularly noticeable in official Extension Projects. The writer also has strong personal doubts about the validity for rural India of the orthodox economics which are taught in the universities. Seen against a background of some of the healthier village-systems, the economics at present in vogue appears to be capable of contributing little either to the understanding of the total situation of the village economy or of reshaping the village economy to fit the changing conditions in the outside world. It would appear, from this personal viewpoint, as if there should be far more controlled experimental work, carried out by the economists in the universities and allied institutions.

Another peculiar feature of economics teaching in India is the fact that many graduates in the subject seem to get away with practically no grasp of statistics whatever, at any rate, from the point of view of broad design. Economic surveys are carried out to formula; there seems to be very little thorough investigating done; and, if there is any experimental work done, the writer has been unable to discover it. It is of course, hard to see how, in the present changing patterns of India, it would ever be possible to do any sound economic exploration or experimentation unless the economist were to work in collaboration with a social-anthropologist.

In conclusion, therefore, the suggestion now made for developing the science of economics to serve Extension is not towards an expansion of the numbers of economists; but towards re-aligning their work, preferably in teams with professionals from the other social sciences.

RURAL WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT WORK (*Contd. from page* 41)

very necessary that the women personnel recruited are of the right type, with an interest and aptitude for the kind of work they will have to perform. It would hinder and not help, if the recruitment is done hastily and without regard for the quality of workers. The voluntary Social Service agencies in the country could greatly assists if their co-operation is sought while recruiting workers; for then, women workers with enthusiasm and inclination for rural work would be forthcoming. Besides this, proper inducements are essential for talent to offer itself. Equally important is the provision of proper, healthy, and attractive hostel facilities for women workers, and the promise of a future career with reasonable prospects and security. A fair assurance of all these conditions would go a long way in encouraging suitable women to offer their services.

Thus to sum up : an integrated approach; a composite and special programme designed to touch rural women whose problems are special and to whom only a specialised programme will have appeal; the establishment of a centralised experimental cum research cum practising cum demonstration centre for the orientation of women SEOs, VLWs and Home Economics Instructor Staff; the provision of a number of Home Economics Extension Training Centres for women VLWs in their home States; the adoption of studied and realistic recruiting methods for attracting suitable women workers in Community Projects; all these will surely help to step up the progressive entry of women into the arena of National Development activities, and bring a sense of awareness to women, specially in the rural areas, of the vast opportunities that lie ahead of them.

Here is an eye-witness account of how individual villages in the different parts of the country reacted to the impact of the community development programme. The results of this country-wide village-survey have stressed the importance of touching the life of the small cultivator, the agricultural labourer and the artisan in any integrated programme of community development.

Indian Villager's "First Reactions"

Sparks from an Evaluation Survey

What do the villagers in a community development or extension project village, where the programme has been in operation for a few months, know about the project? How frequent are their contacts with the project staff and especially the VLW? To what extent have they participated in project activities initiated in their village? Do they think the programme is on the whole beneficial to them and would help in development of their village? What are their most pressing problems and needs and how far do they think the programme is meeting them? What is their general attitude towards this new programme? These questions are answered in great detail in a recent publication of the Programme Evaluation Organization entitled "Community Project — First Reactions". The answers are based on a survey conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organization during a four month period (June-September 1953) in 16 villages scattered all over the country.

Interviewing was conducted by an Evaluation Officer himself in every case. The heads of all house-holds in the village were interviewed. This was done in order to study the differences in the knowledge of and attitudes towards the programme between the different economic and social groups within the village. The results of this survey show that perhaps the most important single factor which influences the villagers' knowledge and reactions towards the programme is the Village Level Worker. *For getting favourable response and co-operation towards the programme, the VLW's personality and methods of work count more than any other thing.* His training is important; but probably more important still is his capacity to understand the local situation and his willingness to adapt his methods and activities to the needs of the different groups in the village. The VLWs in these 16 villages varied greatly in age, training, background, frequency of visits to the village, the groups they worked with, their methods of approach and their capacity to get things done.

Even though care was taken to select only those villages where work had actually begun and also to avoid those which were outstanding specimens of project work, considerable variation was noticed in the intensity of work in the different villages —from the villages of Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Travancore-Cochin where very little work had been done to those of Orissa, Punjab, Saurashtra, Madhya Pradesh, etc., where a fairly diversified programme of work had been undertaken. In Saurashtra, the village turned out to be one in which much effort had been made.

The findings of these surveys refer to experience in 16 villages in as many States. As a rule, the choice tended to fall on more favourably situated and more assiduously approached units. And yet, after a period of over six months had elapsed since the initiation of the programme of development a fairly large percentage of cultivators, and a very much larger portion of non-cultivators were substantially unaware of the whole effort. Even those who evinced some knowledge of the programme had often hazy notions about its contents as well as about its basic principles.

Inquiries made at the time of the survey, as well as at later stages of our contacts with the villagers in question, revealed beyond any doubt that these shortcomings of the extent and intensity of initial contacts were not due to any avoidable lack of earnestness on the part of the development staff. *The limited measure of achievements was due, as the replies to the questionnaire abundantly reveal, to the essential slowness and gradualness of the process of educative extension.* To interest and to instruct groups of people who are chronically apathetic and suspicious is not an easy process. Even in the comparatively more promising villages that form the centres of the present inquiry the process of imparting and inducing enlightenment has been found to be slow. If it is remembered that a typical community project has over 300 villages, most of them less favourably situated than the selected villages, the need to temper expectations of achieving lasting results too rapidly would be clearly seen.

That with the best of intentions in the world, the development staff could really not establish a rapport with the small cultivators, the agricultural labourers, and the non-agricultural class of village artisans is now well known. *Few have, however, fully realized the essential contradiction in a 'community' effort that leaves these socially important sections of the village community out of immediate reckoning.* The traditional life of an Indian village was based on an appreciation of a community of wants matched by a community of effort. It should, therefore, not be difficult to rouse villagers to a living appreciation of community development provided an integrated community programme—in the economic, no less than in the health, educational or social spheres—is presented to them. Many of the answers indicating the villagers' expectations recorded in this report are extremely revealing on this point.

We give below extracts from Village Reports pertaining to different phases of project activity:

A Village in Bihar

Project work in this village has been fairly diversified, and such that almost all groups in the village would be touched by one programme or another. However, the intensity of the programme in different *tholas* has been uneven and as a result there are considerable differences in awareness of and interest in project activities in the different *tholas*. Things have been done in their village, but the sense of participation in the programme had not been there. One major reason for lack of interest in the programme, was that a large number of the people being non-agriculturists or agricultural labourers, with employment outside the village, had only a limited interest in the village and village affairs.

....Bombay

As long as the project offered to spray the cattle with gammexane powder free of charge the villagers made good use of the facility but when the stock of gammexane was exhausted and they were asked to purchase the powder from the market, their enthusiasm for its use waned. This shows that their appreciation of the value of this programme had not progressed to the level at which they would incur expenditure on it on their own.

The VLW in this case was a former agricultural demonstrator and his contacts with the villagers appear to have been mainly in connection with the agricultural programme like distribution of improved seed and fertilisers. It was observed that the VLW acted mostly as a routine departmental official concerning himself mainly with distribution of manures, and seed, or arranging *taccavi* loans, rather than as an extension agent and confined his interest to only a few cultivators, who could and did benefit from these facilities.

....Madhya Pradesh

The work made good progress. Due to the efforts of the VLW, many of the agriculturists sowed improved seed of cotton and used the insecticide agrosan. About 1,800 acres or nearly three-fourths of the cotton area of the village was under improved varieties of cotton. 300 lb. of gammexane were sold at subsidised rates to the cultivators. Initially the cultivators were reluctant to use it, but the programme became popular after the VLW demonstrated to them how an insect-infected plot of chillies which its owner was on the point of uprooting could be saved through the use of insecticides, finally to yield Rs. 2,000 to the owner.

In this story of all-round development, the VLW played an important part. The village being his headquarters, he stayed in the village and was known to most of the village families. He tried to understand the needs and problems of different groups in the village and to tackle them as best as he could. An instance of how he tried to help the labourers may be cited. While distributing seeds to the agriculturists on loans it was found that labourers were not normally entitled to get seeds etc., on *taccavi* loan as the question of solvency came in their way. The system of 'group security' was introduced and the labourers were included with some big cultivators to enable them to benefit from the scheme.

....Madras

The project programme did not reach agricultural labourers and non-agriculturists and they were completely ignorant about the project, its officials and their activities. The programme did not hold out any prospect of improvement in the lot of the cobbler families who wanted conditions to be created under which the cottage leather industry could flourish. Other felt needs of the villagers were (i setting up a co-operative credit society for providing finance and (ii) opening of a school in the village. Some people, however, opposed this on the ground that the school in the neighbouring village was quite sufficient.

....Punjab

The village school which was previously only up to the lower middle standard was raised to the middle standard by the project authorities. The project tried to open a recreation centre in the village for which the building was to be given by the village and the equipment to be provided by the project. But the centre could not be established because of the existence of two parties in the village neither of which was willing to offer a building which would also be used by the members of the other party.

....West Bengal

The village had no VLW during most of the period of the Survey. A VLW was posted towards the end. Till then, the Union Agricultural Assistant was attending to project activities in the village in addition to his other duties. His contacts were generally confined to the landowners and his activities also were generally for the benefit of this class. An irrigation tank was excavated but only a limited number of the landowners who could afford to make contributions and whose lands lay in close proximity to the tank benefited from it. A well was dug very close to the houses of the landowners but far removed from the places of other groups in the village. All this gave rise to a feeling in the village that project was catering only for sectional interests.

....Mysore

The VLW was not able to help the villagers in their immediate problems viz., housing and more wells for drinking water. It was not within his competence to do anything directly, as these are not included within the scope of work of the pilot extension project, but his efforts to get something done through the Government Department concerned also did not succeed. He got assurances from the Revenue authorities that if earth work was done by the villagers themselves on a voluntary basis, the Government would assist them in putting up a stone construction. This, however, did not appear to have appealed to the villagers although some villagers offered to take up earth work provided they got a definite assurance from the Deputy Commissioner regarding grants for stone construction. In any case, no progress was made. The VLW in this case, was a trained and experienced person. He visited the village frequently especially in the beginning and tried to take some interest in its activities. But he associated only with the richer and more influential cultivators and the younger persons and did not attempt to approach all classes of the people in the village. This coupled with his failure in the situations mentioned above and also the prevalence of strong factional rivalries seem to have been the main reasons for the slow progress of the project work in the village.

....PEPSU

The VLW in this village was an ex-military man and a seasoned farmer himself who understood the

problems of the villagers well and always tries to help them. He had talked to them personally about project programmes and asked them to participate in project activities. Cultivation of American cotton, sanitation and pavement of streets, digging of compost pits, use of improved seed and fertilisers were the main items propagated by him, and the villagers' response was quite good. If his contacts with non-agriculturists were relatively less, that was because the programme being mainly agricultural in scope, did not directly interest the non-agriculturists. The general opinion in the village was that the VLW's visits to the village were quite frequent which shows that most of the villagers were quite conscious of his presence in the village. Although the majority of the villagers thought that the VLW worked with all classes of people, quite a number, especially of the agricultural labourers and non-agriculturists, felt that he worked with the agriculturists, or with the better off or influential people in the village.

Saurashtra

The project authorities took up in the first instance certain activities, the beneficial results of which became readily conspicuous. For instance, they filled up a big insanitary pool which blocked the road to the railway station and to the fields. Besides, a road was constructed which linked the village with 12 other villages and the school building was renovated. These were all felt needs of the people and their fulfilment created a favourable impression. The village is a predominantly one-community village, fairly united and without serious faction trouble, and the initial response to the project activities was very good. The project wished to develop it as a 'Model' village. It was visited by a large number of distinguished visitors. The village people, however, had some other requirements like installation of a wind-mill for irrigation and construction of certain roads which the project could not immediately fulfil. The Harijans wanted a separate pulley on the common village well, which the other people would not allow till the problem of the wind-mill was solved. As a result there was a certain amount of grievance against the project which combined with the general conservatism of the people was responsible for a somewhat halting acceptance of the programme. A major reason for the slow progress of the work was insufficient and ineffective contact at the village worker level.

Vindhya Pradesh

A primary school was started in the village as early as July 1953. In fact the main activity of the project in this village was to mobilise resources for constructing a building for the school. The building has been completed except for the roof. The VLW was successful in inducing the leading people in the village to take the lead in the matter and under their influence all adult males in the village gave a few days of free labour for the construction of the school. This is the only striking work which the project has accomplished and many villagers associate the project with this job.

(These surveys refer to a period which is about a year old so far as the particular villages are concerned. In them, and possibly in the blocks and projects in which they are situated, things have progressed considerably beyond the somewhat preliminary stage indicated above. In at least a few of the projects, some effort at drawing local leadership into the inititaion of the programmes, and at making the programmes themselves much more comprehensive than what they were eariler, has been made. But the above findings are still relevant to a large number among existing projects and blocks, and even more so to the fast increasing number of new blocks which are involved in the scheme of extension that has been announced.—Ed. K.)



The Plan, Critic

Scorn not the Plan, critic,
As you know,
When Adam delved,
And Eve span,
There emerged the first Plan.
The Five Year Plan is cold,
You say,
And brings us no nearer
A new heaven and a new earth;
Nor cures all the ills
Which we are heir to.
If the Plan, critic,
Is not an inflated balloon
Of economic heroics,
Is it not an unvarnished tale
Of where we are,
And with what prospects surrounded?
If, in five years,
We can repair this sorry scheme of things,
Not entirely,
But even to secure a base to build on,
It would be good.
The better and the best
Will follow as its chain reaction.
It is no more
Than a plan for work
To a generation,
Like ours is,
To bororw the P.M.'s phrase,
'Condemned to hard labour.'
It is an attempt to grasp the nettle
And pave the way to where we should tend.

R.J.

"THIS PICTURE AND THAT"

A series of comparative studies are presented in these pages of conditions in villages before and after the inception of the programme. These pictures relate to conditions in the Punjab.

Right : A typical village scene

Below : A 'close-up' of a village home which has benefited from the cleaning drive launched by Project workers







Left : Village lane

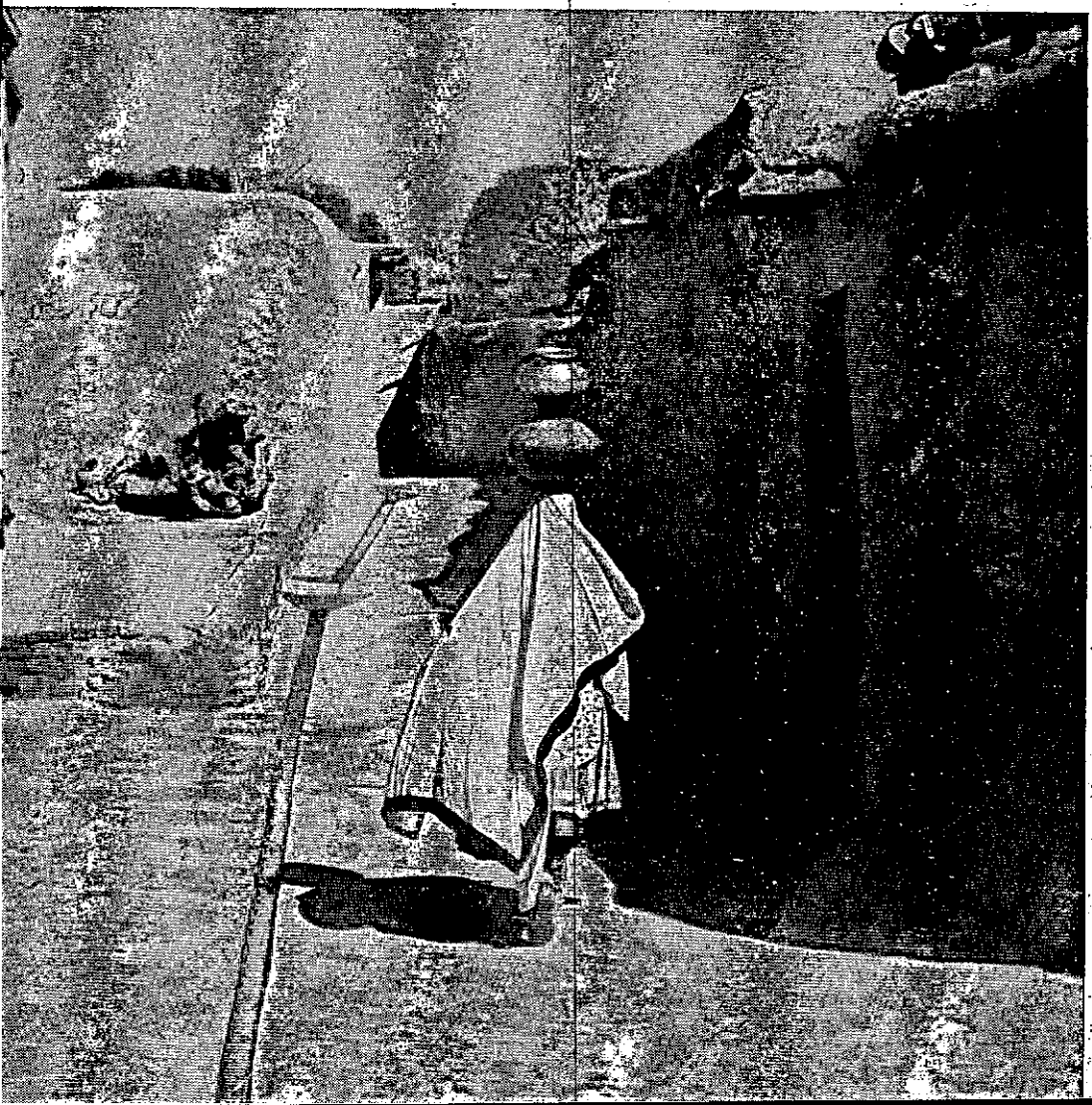
Bottom right : A new look and pleasant prospect

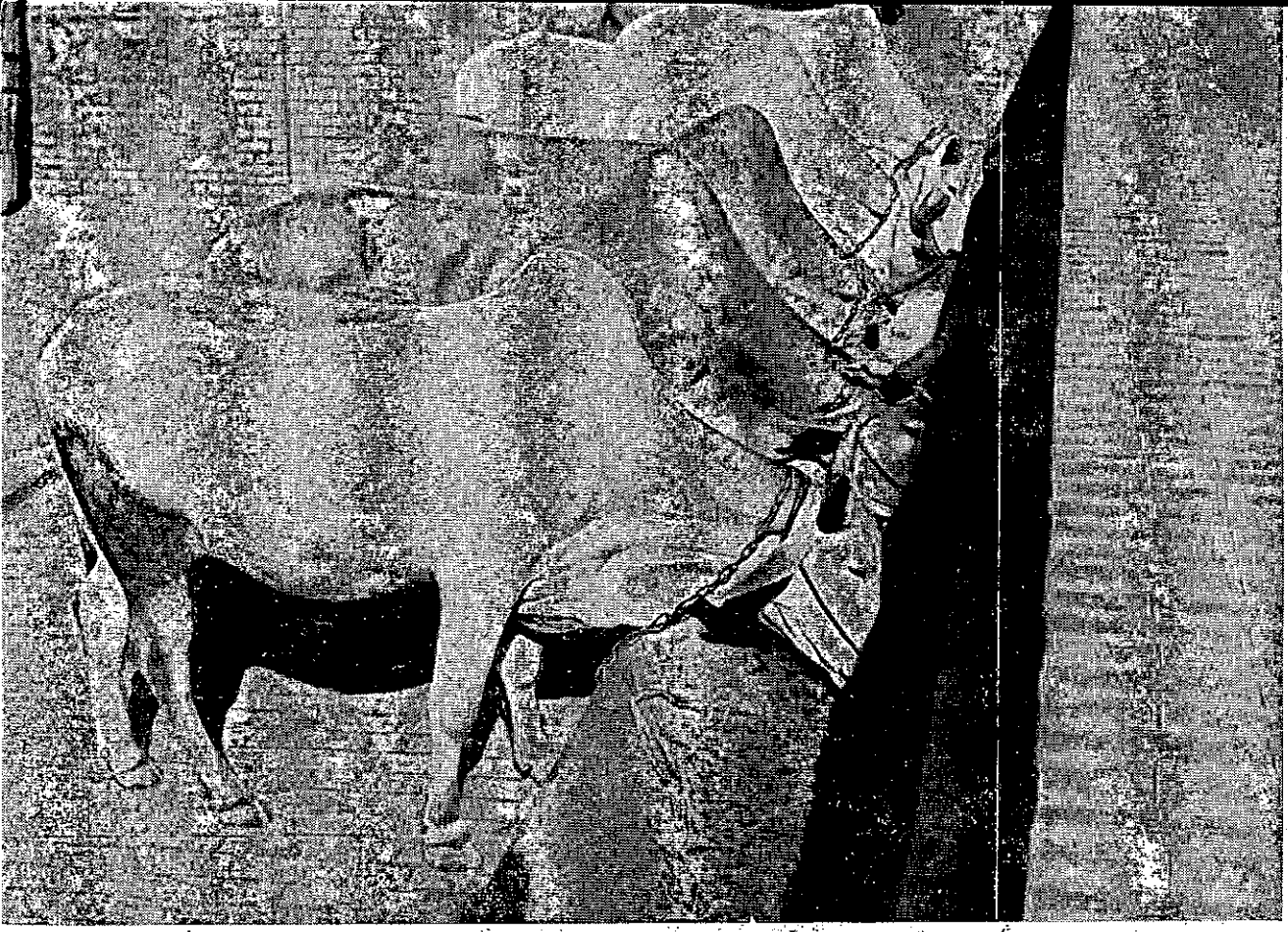
Right : Sanitary drinking water well constructed under the Community development programme

Below : A familiar scene which is getting less and less familiar as the programme gets into stride









Above : Housing for the cattle under the auspices of the community development programme

Below: "Who cares if we are ill-housed?"





PART "A" STATES

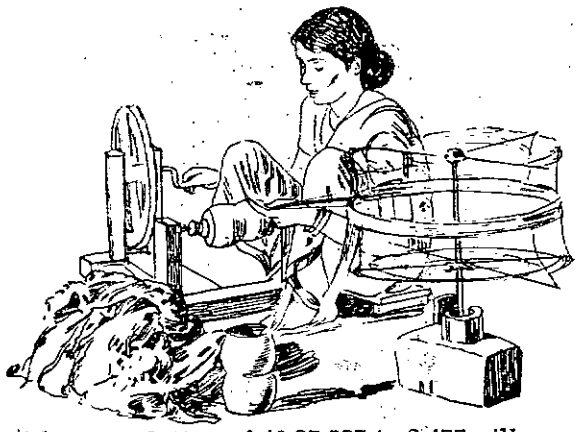
Statement showing the number of Community Development/NES Blocks allotted during 1952-53 to 1954-55

State	Blocks allotted in 1952-53 Community Development	Blocks allotted Community Development	in 1953-54 NES type	Blocks allotted in 1954-55 NES type	Total no. of Blocks
ANDHRA	9	2	22	5	38
ASSAM	12	3	12	5	32
BIHAR	19	2	14	20*	55
BOMBAY	19	6	28	22	75
MADHYA PRADESH	17	4	30	44*	95
MADRAS	17	4	28	20	69
ORISSA	13	3	2	12*	30
PUNJAB	22	4	7	8	41
UTTAR PRADESH	26	8	40	30	104
WEST BENGAL	8†	3†	6†	10	27

NOTE—Allotment of Projects/Blocks in 1952-53 calculated on the basis of the revised pattern of Rs. 45 lakh per project or Rs. 15 lakh per Development Block.

*Includes Pilot Development Blocks.

†Special type composite Blocks.



ANDHRA

ANDHRA HAS two Community Projects under the 1952-53 programme: one in the Kurnool-Cuddapah area and the other in the Kakinada-Peddapuram area. These two cover an area of 16,274 square miles and a population of 16.53 lakh. These projects were inaugurated on October 2, 1952, in the composite Madras State a year prior to partition. They became the State's concern on October 1, 1953, the day the Andhra State came into being.

Twenty-two National Extension Service Blocks and two Community Development Blocks were inaugurated on the Ugadi Day, the 4th of April 1954. These should have been started on October 2, 1953, but as the State came into being only on October 1, 1953, the inauguration of the blocks had to be put off to work out preliminary details.

The idea behind the National Extension Service is not totally new to this State. The people here have been generally familiar with similar schemes, at least since 1946 when the integrated village uplift scheme was taught by Gandhiji and initiated by our Chief Minister Shri T. Prakasam in the then Madras Province under the name of Firka Development. The natural corollary was that the Development firkas under the old Rural Welfare Scheme were taken up as blocks for development under the National Extension Service scheme and the Rural Welfare Scheme was absorbed in the National Extension Service to secure a unified command and direction of activities. The twenty-two National Extention Service Blocks were accordingly started in the old Rural Welfare Areas. Two Community Development Blocks were started, one in the Southern end of the State, in Vayalpad in Chittoor District and the other in the Northern end in Ichapuram in Srikakulam District. The 22 National Extension Service Blocks and the two Community Development Blocks cover an area of 8,753 square miles with a population of 40,27,557 in 2,477 villages and 477 hamlets.

Staff on the scale recommended by the Community Projects Administration have been sanctioned for each block and most of them are in position. Andhra has one Training Centre for giving training to village level workers at Samalkot. Arrangements are being made to convert this into a double shift one and also to convert the "Grama Sevak Vidyalam" at Gopannapalem, which used to train Grama Sevaks under the old Rural Welfare Scheme, into a regular Extension Training Centre for village level workers. Besides these, proposals are under way to open a basic agricultural wing in the Training Centre at Samalkot and to start two basic agricultural schools at Nandyal and Bapatla. The village level workers appointed under the National Extension Service Scheme and the Community Development programme are being given training at present in the existing centre at Samalkot. The Block Development officers and Social Education Organisers are undergoing training in the institutions run by the Community Projects Administration. The State will be in a position to give adequate training to the staff if the training institutions proposed begin to function.

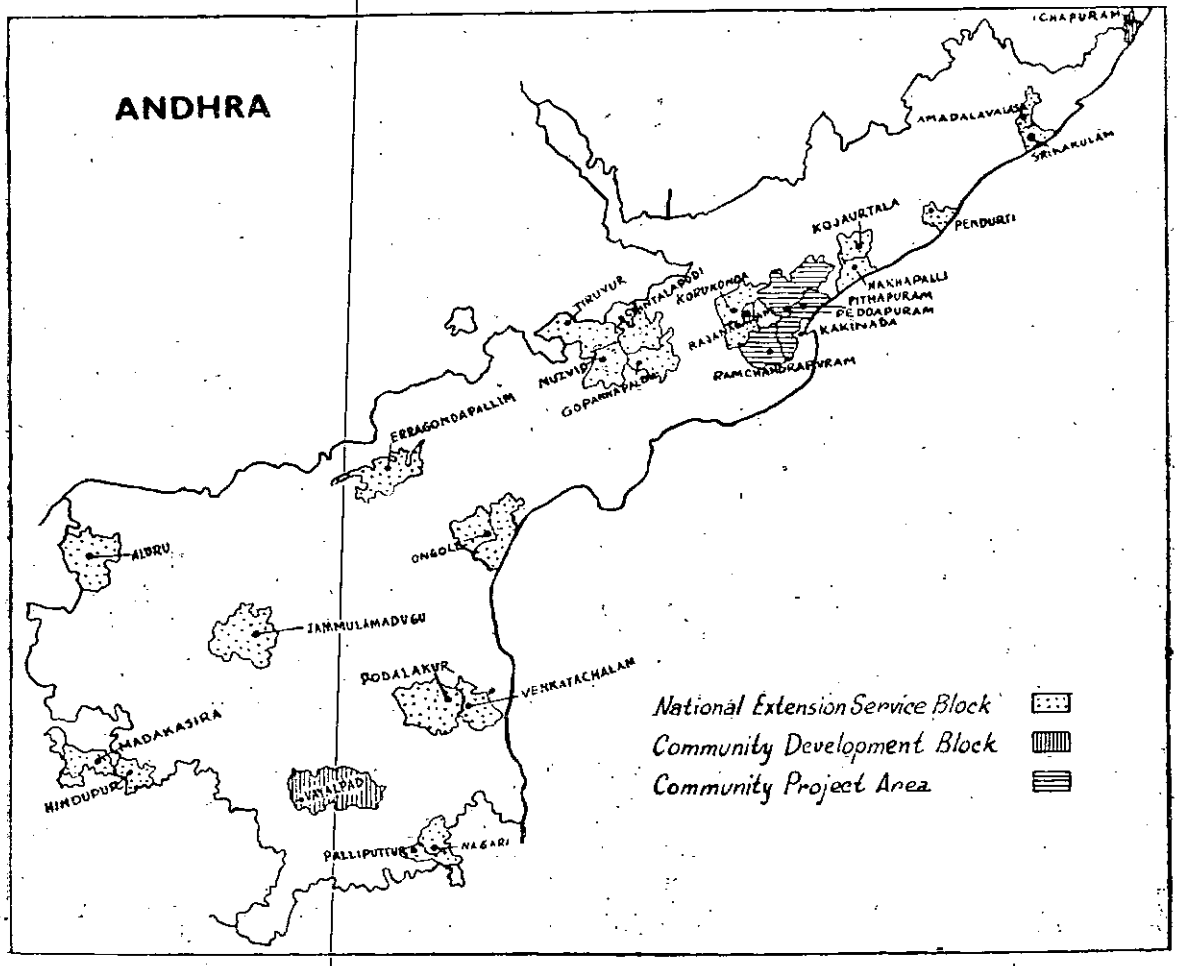
The past few months have been devoted to organisation, survey, planning and programming. Side by side with these, the Community Programme, as distinguished from the works programme, has been going on. Thus demonstration plots have been laid, manure pits have been dug. The Japanese method of cultivation has been introduced, health and sanitation work commenced, recreation centres opened, discussions with villagers have been regularly held, communal recreation activities arranged and improved seeds distributed. Non-official participation in the programme is being fully utilised, through non-official agencies like Bharat Sevak Samaj,

Red Cross, etc. The participation of the Panchayats wherever they exist and Grama Seva Sangams in other places is being ensured. Navjavan Youth Clubs are being organised. A full time organiser, who has undergone training under the International Youth Exchange Programme in America has been appointed for the purpose. Attention to Cottage Industries with particular reference to the development of Khadi in the Blocks is being paid. A Development Officer and a Khadi and Cottage Industries Organiser are attending to this programme.

Kakinada-Peddapuram Project—The Project area is located in a fairly developed district in Andhra and comprises 242 villages in the four taluks of Ramachandrapuram, Kakinada, Peddapuram and Pithapuram in East Godavari District covering an area of 592 square miles with a population of 6.52 lakh. Paddy is the main crop and 1,13,419 acres have been covered under improved strains. 1,086 tons of chemical fertilisers like Ammonium Phosphate, T. S. Phosphate, Urea and Nitro-Phosperate have been distributed. The irrigation programme of the area is to utilise the surplus waters of the Godavari canal and also to tap the subsoil waters by tube wells and artesian wells. Two lift irrigation schemes have been completed in the Biccavolulengala Tank scheme and the Thelyabhago lift irrigation schemes. 235 filter points wells have been sunk. The C.A.A. have sanctioned a loan of 6.7 lakh for this purpose.

One veterinary dispensary at Ragavaram and 3 veterinary first-aid centres are functioning. 6,000 cattle have so far been treated, 1,000 castrations and about 75,000 inoculations have been made by the staff. Three primary health centres and nine maternity centres are functioning in either gifted or rent-free buildings. Arrangements are under way to construct 6 bedded wards to the primary health centres and a 24-bed ward to the taluk hospital at Ramachandrapuram to conform to the pattern of the secondary health centre.

Under drinking water supply programme filter point tube well hand pumps have been installed in villages on 50 per cent contribu-



tions. Under sanitation programme improved types of latrines are being put up for demonstration and sold to the villagers at subsidised cost. Improvements to existing primary schools of local bodies are being carried out on contribution basis. Under social education, recreation centres, adult literacy centres have been opened. Several youth organisations have been formed.

Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Project:—The project runs through a long corridor covering 223 villages in two districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah with a population of 9,24,981 covering an area of 1,022 square miles. The soil is mostly black cotton and the people are backward with very low standard of living.

The main attempt has been to persuade ryots to take to intensive cultivation of land by introducing improved methods and practices, from the laying of compost pits to demonstration plots on the Japanese methods of cultivation; use of chemical fertilisers and spread of green manure have also been undertaken.

Three veterinary first aid centres have been opened with contributions for the purchase of equipment, furniture, etc., from the people. In these centres, 253 castrations and 11,752 inoculations have been done.

One primary health centre is functioning at Yallur. So far 53,826 patients have been treated and 237 operations have been done. Another centre at Kullar has also been opened recently. Construction of the buildings for the centre at Yallur is almost complete and arrangements are being made for the remaining two centres. Under drinking water supply programme, 61 wells have been sanctioned and under execution. Latrines are practically unknown in this area. An attempt is being made to introduce improved types of latrines. 26 latrines are under construction.

Improvement of schools of local bodies is being taken up on contribution basis. Under social education recreation centres and adult literacy centres have been opened. Roads in this area are still to progress. The peculiar black cotton soil conditions make road making difficult. 36 miles of roads are under construction.

Problems of health mainly centre round want of proper supply of drinking water and careful disposal of refuse. Conversion of step wells into draw wells and the construction of a few good latrines for each village will really confer a boom on the area. Housing is another important problem. Generally no house has room for adequate air and light and it has to accommodate men and cattle together. House building is still in a chaotic condition, good builders not being available. One common feature of people's participation is free labour to the extent of the use of their bulls and carts. No one is prepared to forego his wages.

There is a good touring habit amongst local people who are generally given to pilgrimages; this can be tapped to the advantage of the programme by emphasising the need for keeping common health precautions. As part of recreational activities, *bhajans* are very popular.

Regarding progress of work in the Project Area, the following figures may be of interest:

No. of compost pits dug	575	
No. of manure pits covered	3,777	
No. of sheds conserving cattle urine	109	
Town compost and green leaf applied as manure	52,380	maunds
Fertilizers distributed	22,331	maunds
Green manure crops sown	1,031	acres
Manure seeds distributed	223	maunds
Paddy seeds distributed	1,965	maunds
Millet seeds distributed	170	
Oil engines and pumpsets supplied	38	
No. of castrations done	939	
No. of inoculations done	13,211	
No. of sheep dewarmed	5,505	
No. of cattle treated	5,951	
Additional area brought under irrigation by Kanalapalli legoon schemes (completed)	100	acres
Additional area brought under irrigation by installation of 38 engines	404	acres
Increased production of paddy	2,700	tons
Area reclaimed for cultivation	675	acres
Short-term loan to the ryots	Rs. 1	lakh
Long-term loan to the ryots for land improvement and purchase of bulls	Rs. 1,82,800	
Primary health centres started	2	
Wells completed	17	
Adult education centres started	39	
Recreation centres started	31	
Adults under training	649	
Entertainments conducted	209	
Libraries opened	14	
Women centres opened	3	

Work in the twenty-two NES Blocks and the two Community Development Blocks has been progressing well. People's participation has been steady. It is expected that the entire budgeted amount would be spent before the programme period expires.



ASSAM

THE STATE of Assam (excluding the North East Frontier Agency) covers an area of 50,167 square miles and has a population of 89,78,824 living in 25,005 villages. A little over half this area is occupied by the five Hills Districts which together have a population of only 11.73 lakh or a little over one-eighth of the total population of the State.

In 1952-53, two Community Projects and two Community Development Blocks were allotted to the State. These were:

(1) Cachar Community Project—in the Cachar District with an area of 513 sq. miles and a population of 3,13,030 in 508 villages.

(2) Darrang Community Project—in the Darrang District with an area (as readjusted) of 781 sq. miles and a population of 2,27,753 in 716 villages.

(3) Garo Hills—Goalpara Development Block—in the Garo Hills District and partly in the Goalpara District with an area of 90 sq. miles and a population of 19,942 in 132 villages.

(4) Golaghat-Mikir Hills Development Block—party in the Sibsagar District and partly in the United Mikir-North Cachar Hills District with an area (as readjusted) of 383 sq. miles and a population of 84,349 in 335 villages.

These four Projects covered a total area of 1,767 sq. miles and a population of 6,45,054 in 1,691 villages. Thus, during the first year, seven per cent of the population of the State came under the Community Development programme.

Three new Community Development Blocks and twelve National Extension Service Blocks were taken up during 1953-54. These were:

Community Development Blocks

(1) Nowgong Development Block—Nowgong District with an area of 192 sq. miles and a population of 74,563 in 214 villages.

(2) North Lakhimpur Development Block—Lakhimpur District with an area of 563 sq. miles and a population of 1,28,055 in 429 villages.

(3) Lushai Hills Development Block—Lushai Hills District with an area of 600 sq. miles (approximately) and a population of 24,039 in 52 villages.

National Extension Service Blocks

(1) Bhoi NES Block—United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District with an area of 180 sq. miles and a population of 28,188 in 273 villages.

(2) Dimoria NES Block—Kamrup District with an area of 269 sq. miles and a population of 49,733 in 163 villages.

(3) Barpeta NES Block—Kamrup District with an area of 244 sq. miles and a population of 52,336 in 156 villages.

(4) Rangiya NES Block—Kamrup District with an area of 114 sq. miles and a population of 51,831 in 112 villages.

(5) Sidli-Chirang NES Block—Goalpara District with an area of 165 sq. miles and a population of 39,714 in 212 villages.

(6) Dalu NES Block—Garo Hills District with an area of 298 sq. miles and a population of 39,935 in 324 villages.

(7) Majuli NES Block—Sibsagar District with an area of 364 sq. miles and a population of 60,863 in 177 villages.

(8) Dimow NES Block—Sibsagar District with an area of 202 sq. miles and a population of 73,132 in 162 villages.

(9) Tengakhat N.E.S. Block—Lakhimpur District with an area of 302 sq. miles and a population of 61,177 in 218 villages.

(10) Kathiatoli NES Block—partly in the Nowgong District and partly in the United Mikir-North Cachar Hills District with an area of 96 sq. miles and a population of 45,141 in 193 villages.

(11) Karimganj NES Block—Cachar District with an area of 96 sq. miles and a population of 56,424 in 124 villages.

(12) Kohima NES Block—Naga Hills District with an area of 250 sq. miles and a population of 24,000 in 45 villages.

In addition to the above, one NES Block in the Chakhesang area of the Naga Hills District with an area of 364 sq. miles and a population of 26,599 in 52 villages was inaugurated in April 1954 as one of the Blocks of the 1954-55 series.

Every district in the State has been allotted at least one of these development Blocks or Projects. Four NES Blocks and one Community Development Block are located in Hills District; in addition, one NES and two Community Development Blocks lie partly in a Hills District.

The Projects taken up so far cover a total area of above 6,500 sq. miles with a population of approximately 15 lakh in about 4,600 villages. Thus, one-sixth of the population of the State has already been brought under the Community Development programme.

Community Projects/Blocks of the 1952-53 Series

Considerable progress has been achieved in many fields in these two full-fledged Projects and two Blocks of 1952-53.

Most of the areas under these four Projects used to grow only one crop—viz. "sali" paddy. Vigorous propaganda was carried on for double cropping by introducing "ahu" paddy and, where possible, "buro" paddy on these lands.

Over 3,100 mds. of improved paddy seeds have been distributed. Over 1,700 demonstrations were given in the use of fertilisers. About 15,400 compost pits were made by the villagers. Special efforts were made, and in some areas with spectacular success, in the introduction of vegetable cultivation.

In the field of health and rural sanitation, pedigree bulls and 48 pedigree birds have been introduced. Over 28,000 cattle have been treated in the four Veterinary Dispensaries set up in the Projects, over 60,000 animals inoculated and 1,800 scrub bulls castrated.

In the field of health and rural sanitation, 197 wells have been sunk and over 5,000 existing tanks or wells repaired or renovated; many of them have also been disinfected. About 20,000 persons have been treated in the dispensaries newly set up in the Project areas and over 19,000 persons inoculated or vaccinated. About 3,800 bore-hole or pit latrines have been constructed by villagers in areas where there were completely unknown.

The most outstanding achievement in the field of popular co-operation has been in the construction of village roads. 367 miles of new village roads have been constructed and 275 miles of existing village tracks extensively repaired and improved by the voluntary manual labour of the people. Over 270 small bridges and culverts have been built on these roads by the Project authorities.

Forty-seven co-operative Societies have been newly organised and a number of existing societies re-organised; these are credit societies, trading societies, industrial societies, and agricultural production societies, 64 Mahila Samitis or women's organisations have been formed mostly for training the members in improved methods of hand-loom weaving and sericulture. Improved looms and spinning implements have been introduced in the villages and a large number of demonstrations given.

Community Development Blocks of the 1953-54 Series

Five hundred and twenty-five maunds of improved seeds and 1,119 mds of manure and fertilisers have been distributed in those three Blocks up to the end of June, 1954. 217 demonstrations have been given in the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. The people have made 1,611 compost pits.

Twelve minor irrigation canals have been built and six more and three bunds are under construction. About 2,600 bighas of land have been reclaimed by manual labour of the people.

Sixty-four new wells have been constructed and 53 existing tanks and wells repaired or renovated, some of which were also disinfected. One Dispensary has been newly started and three existing dispensaries aided. 277 pit or bore-hole latrines have been made by the people.

Remarkable progress has been made in the field of road building. 129 miles of new village roads (including in the Lushai Hills Block some bridle paths as well as jeepable hill roads) have been made and 88 miles of existing village tracks repaired and improved. All this has been done by voluntary manual labour of the people. Ten small culverts have been built so far on these roads.

NES Development Blocks of the 1953-54 Series

Work in these 12 Blocks was formally inaugurated on October 2, 1953. The only exception was the Rangia NES Block which was originally inaugurated in April, 1952 as a Pilot Extension Project under the Ford Foundation Scheme. This pilot Project was converted into a National Extension Service Block on October 2, 1953.

Considerable progress has been achieved in many fields in these twelve Projects during

the first nine months of their working. A little over 2,000 mds. of improved paddy seeds have been distributed along with over 4,200 packets of vegetable seeds. The quantity of fertilisers and manures distributed comes to a little over 950 mds; an intensive campaign for popularising compost manure resulted in the construction of 4,337 compost pits by the people themselves. As many as 574 demonstrations have been given by the Project Staff in the use of fertilisers and other manure.

In the field of animal husbandry, one Veterinary Dispensary, and two poultry farms have been newly started. Over 4,200 cattle have been treated, about 13,700 animals inoculated and 931 scrub bulls castrated.

As many as 66 minor irrigation canals and four bunds have been constructed by the voluntary labour of the people. In the field of rural health, 146 new wells and tanks have been constructed and as many as 1,206 existing wells and tanks repaired or renovated by the people, many of which have also been disinfected. A little over 7,200 people have been given medical treatment and 59,700 people vaccinated or inoculated. 1,141 pit-latrines or bore-hole latrines have been constructed by the villagers in areas where these were completely unknown before.

In the field of education, nine new Basic schools have been started and 84 other schools either newly started or existing schools substantially improved. 204 night schools and 15 village libraries have been organised as a part of the adult literacy drive. In addition, 73 Youth Organisations have been organised and 35 rural Recreation Centres started.

The greatest amount of public co-operation has been forthcoming in the field of communications. As many as 525 miles of new village roads have been constructed and 88 miles of existing village tracks repaired and improved by the voluntary labour of the villagers. 96 culverts and temporary bridges have been built on these roads so far.

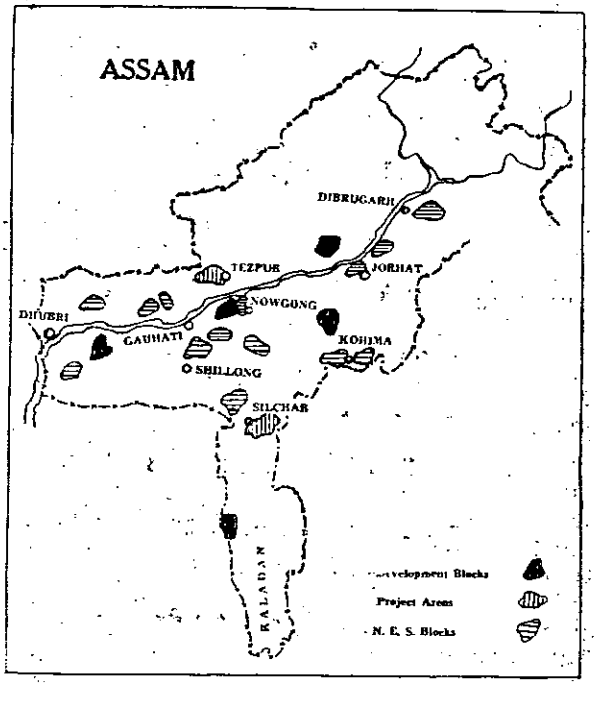
Special Characteristics and Problems

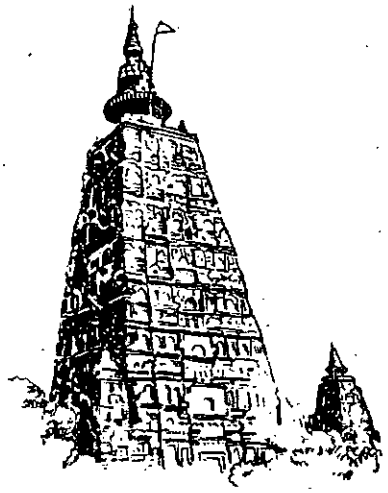
The most important problem confronting a large number of Community Development and National Extension Blocks in the State is the visitation of heavy floods which have become a distressing annual feature. Some villages are washed off, many remain submerged for days and all the good work done in the improvement of cultivation by the use of fertilisers and in the improvement of sanitation by making pit latrines, disinfecting of wells, etc., is completely destroyed.

Another problem which tells heavily upon the progress of work in the Blocks, both in the Hills areas and in many of the plains areas, is lack of communications. Even in the driest part of the year, the communication facilities available are of the meagrest description; during the rainy season these become non-existent. This means that the effective working season during which outdoor activities can be undertaken in the Blocks is reduced to about six months in the year, from October to March.

This perhaps explains the great interest shown by the people of the Project areas in constructing village roads on a vast scale. To mention one example prior to October 1952, the entire Darrang Project area consisting of three Blocks with an area of 425 sq. miles had only 91 miles of metal roads and 82 miles of village roads. Most of the villages were inaccessible; even between important trade centres one could not travel even by bicycle. During the cold weather of 1952-53, about 150 miles of village roads were constructed by the people in the first Block of this Project.

This problem of communications exists in an even more acute degree in the Blocks of the Hills Districts. There are areas here where people are not interested in extending cultivation because the transport cost, by human load, to the nearest bazar is sometimes three or four times the price of the produce itslf. A larg length of bridle path, village approach roads and jeepable hill roads have been built by the people in the blocks of the Hill areas.





BIHAR

THE COMMUNITY Development Programme was inaugurated on October 2, 1952, and work on four full-fledged projects and one Development Block was started on the same date. Two more Community Development Blocks were started on October 2, 1953. All these four projects and three Development Blocks taken together cover an area of about 1,700 square miles with a total population of about 12 lakhs living in about 2,000 villages approximately.

In pursuance of the scheme for the integration of the Community Development Programme and the National Extension Service, 14 NES Blocks have been started. In addition to these, the Bikram Pilot Project of the Ford Foundation was converted into NES Block since April 1, 1954. All these NES Blocks, taken together, cover an area of about 1,500 square miles with a total population of about 11 lakhs living in 1,900 villages approximately. Here are a few salient features of the Projects and Blocks:

Pusa - Samastipur - Shakra Project—Although falling in the two districts of Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur, the project area forms a contiguous and compact block, having the same kind of soil, population and general economic pattern. It forms an integral part of the old 'Mithila' and has a distinctive standard of culture of its own. Maize, paddy, wheat, sweet potato, chillies, barley, tobacco, sugar-cane and *Rahar* are the principal crops raised. The Central Sugar-Cane Research Station, the Co-operative Training Institute and the Bachhaur Cattle Breeding Farm are located at the Headquarters of the Project. A Co-operative College of the Government of India is also going to be located at Pusa shortly. An Agricultural Training School has recently been started and an Agricultural Extension Training School is functioning, close by, at Musheri.

Bihar-Ekangarsarai-Barbigha Project—This project area lies in the districts of Patna and Monghyr and is famous for being one of the largest seed potato producing areas in the country. The Project headquarters of Biharsharif is noted for its handloom industry.

Bhabua-Mohania-Sasaram Project—The area is, however, quite undeveloped from the point of view of agriculture, irrigation, education and communications, etc.

Ormanjhi-Ranchi-Mandar Project—This project area is predominantly inhabited by Oraons, and other scheduled tribes. The Adivasis inherit a very ancient culture which has withstood the ravages of time and even in this modern age of civilisation the tribals have a distinctive culture of their own. The Adivasis are hardworking labourers and there is an enormous demand of the labour of this area outside the State.

Ranishwar Development Block—This Development block area is hilly and forested. Agricultural methods and practices are most primitive. Unfortunately enough, the area falls within the zone of tropical diseases. A survey carried out by the project staff revealed that 45% of the people suffered from malaria and a little less than 10% from leprosy. No humanitarian work of any kind was ever done in this part by any group of social workers before the introduction of the project programme.

Shikarpur Development Block—The population in this block is predominantly Tharoo, a tribe having deep facial resemblance with the Mongols and hill-men. Houses are most-

ly thatched with little or no ventilation. About 70 to 80 per cent of the people remain bed-ridden with Malaria for about four months in the year.

Hura Development Block—In this block, again, the bulk of the population consists of aboriginals and members of backward communities. As they were exploited in the past by others, their first reaction to the Community Development Programme was unfavourable. Although there is plenty of land in the block, the people are generally lethargic, and therefore, suffer from poverty.

So far as the NES Blocks are concerned, as many as six of them have been located around important institutions, viz: (1) Phulwari-Shariff around the Patna Extension Training Centre; (2) Musheri around the Muzaffarpur Extension Training Centre; (3) Sabour around the Sabour Agriculture College; (4) Kuchaikote around the Sepaya Agricultural Farm; (5) Silao, for the Social Education Organisers' Training Centre proposed to be started at Nalanda, or Rajgirh, and (6) Barhi for the Block Development Officers' Training Centre, proposed to be started at the Tilaiya Dam. The rest of them were selected either for general backwardness, or because they were located around intensive cultivation blocks, and, therefore, hold promise of quick results in augmenting agricultural production.

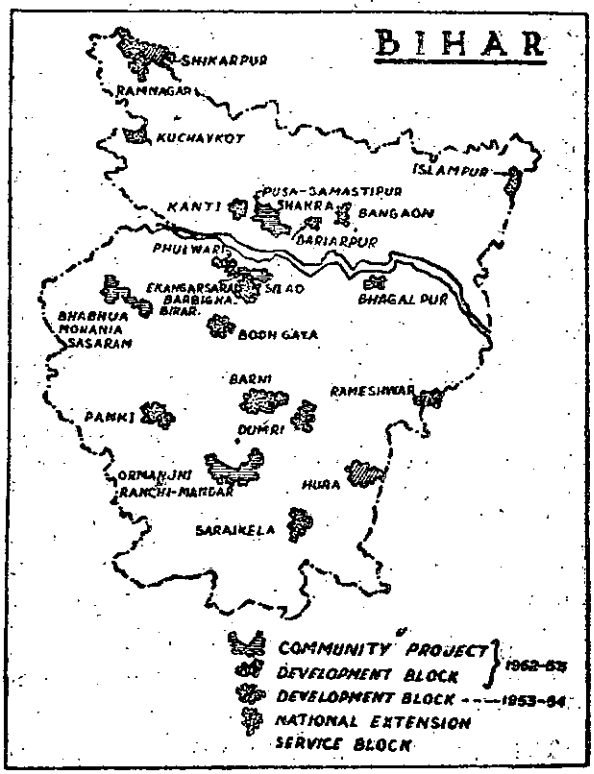
Outstanding characteristics and problems

The village community, as a whole, has generally responded to the programme enthusiastically. There has been a comparatively greater urge amongst the backward and the down-trodden people to uplift themselves and to share in the sun-shine of life as envisaged under the programme. Their economic conditions, however, do not permit them to render as much free and voluntary services to the programme as they would have liked to do. Village functionary leaders have been found to be more useful than the traditional village leaders, like petty zamindars, etc., in the implementation of the programme. In fact, in many places, the zamindars and the well-to-do generally feel that the programme coming in the wake of the zamindari abolition could reduce their status and traditional prestige in their villages. In certain cases, even when the majority in a village decided to undertake a programme, a couple of recalcitrant persons from amongst the moneyed classes could hold up the progress of work.

With the backward areas, the main difficulty in the execution of the programme within the scheduled time is the illiteracy and the poverty of the people. A special difficulty in securing the desired participation from the villagers in this area is the habit of 'drink' among the Adivasis. There is hardly a day when they do not drink, and once drunk, it is difficult to induce them to work for a serious programme. The people in this area remain idle for about six months in a year and have no subsidiary occupations either during the agricultural season or even thereafter.

Unfortunately, the traditional leaders of the Adivasis have not yet responded to the programme enthusiastically. Lack of education has been a fundamental handicap with them. Luckily, they are keen to educate their children. Because of this, the target for the establishment of schools in the tribal areas has recently been increased and every effort is being made to set up schools and provide teachers and equipment at an early date.

Insanitary conditions and lack of adequate drinking water-supply have been the most common problems of almost all the areas. Special efforts had, therefore, to be made to



meet the demands of drinking water wells and sanitation. By June last, 666 new drinking water wells were constructed and 1484 old wells were repaired and improved. For Harijans and members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a special rate of subsidy was given for providing drinking water wells. In some areas of the Bihar-Ekangarsarai-Barbigha Project Area, drainage presents a difficult problem and a whole-sale village *pucca* Drain Construction Programme had to be launched. A number of villages have thus been covered, and, 1,31,633 yards of drains have been constructed and repaired up to the end of June.

Since the schemes of public utility to be taken up under the programme are those for which there is a public demand, villagers' contribution and participation in their execution has been coming in an adequate measure. Every attempt is made to avoid spoon-feeding, for the main emphasis is on developing the local initiative and self-help among the people with a view to harnessing their energy. The Government funds are utilised only to supplement the local self-help, and thereby energise the people into action. of labour and, in addition, in the shape of Villagers' contribution is usually in the shape materials and sometimes cash also. A qualifying scale of voluntary contribution for the various works of public utility has been laid down. While it is expected that the people's contribution, in the shape of local efforts, should be forthcoming, in an adequate measure. before a scheme is taken up for execution, it is recognised that the standard of contribution cannot readily be applied in all cases. In some cases, owing to poverty the people have been found to be genuinely unequal to raising the prescribed standard of contribution, though they are willing to do their best. In some cases, all that the people are able to contribute is their voluntary labour, and it has been found that even when it is forthcoming in the fullest measure, the required standard of contribution may not be attained. In such cases, relaxation are made in the prescribed standard of contribution laid down, provided local efforts are forthcoming, proportionate to capacity, and are not insignificant, and may, in the circumstances of particular cases, be regarded as adequate. The fact that the villagers' contribution received to the end of June, 1954, is estimated at Rs 50 lakh against the Governmental expenditure of Rs 40 lakh will indicate how the people have taken to the programme.

The characteristic feature of the Community Projects and the NES Programme has been the intimate association of the non-official members with the Advisory Committee of that area. Co-operation, as was to be expected, was hesitant and halting in the beginning. The problems of the Project Areas, the budget, the targets for achievement were put to them squarely, their opinion taken on every aspect of the work. Except in a few cases, there has been full co-operation. Consultations were frank and free and *in some cases non-official members took almost complete charge of the projects in their areas.* This has been one of the most reassuring aspects of the work. On the whole, members of the local Legislature have been able to devote more time than the members of the Parliament.

In the execution of the various programmes the multipurpose co-operative societies have proved to be more useful than the Gram Panchayats. The latter have so far attached greater importance to the administration of criminal justice and have been more anxious for facilities that the project programme may give, than of the role that they have to play in the implementation of the programme. In all, 1,146 co-operative societies are at present functioning in the Community Project Areas. As against this, the number of Gram Panchayats formed is 281. In the Bihar-Ekanagarsarai-Barbigha Project a meeting of 109 representatives and Secretaries of the Multipurpose Co-operative Societies was held in Biharsharif with a view to indoctrinating them with the concept of the programme and its various aspects. A Village Leaders' Seminar was organised in the Ranishwar Development Block. A fair number of Santhal Village Leaders also attended the Seminar as representatives of the respective villages, took active part in the deliberations, led the prescribed camp life of three days along with others and participated in the common mess. The Seminar, which concluded according to the scheduled programme, went a long way to create a ferment in the minds of the village leaders that they can do a great deal themselves and to feel that they can better their lot themselves by becoming active participants, both in initiating and in executing the various developmental activities of the programme. Similarly, a Village Women's Seminar was held in the Ormanjhi-Ranchi-Mandar Project Area with a view to creating greater enthusiasm among the village women and securing better participation from them in the successful implementation of the programme. About 80 women delegates, in addition to about 200 village women, attended this Seminar. The

subjects discussed at the Seminar included organisation of health and rural sanitation, maternity and child welfare, social education and social service and family planning. It was considered that villagers' initiative in formulating plans and local efforts and resources in carrying them out should be stimulated to the maximum extent possible. Only this would enable the plan to be built around local needs and interests and also be more conducive to securing people's participation in the implementation of the plan. A comprehensive questionnaire, in half-margin sheets, was, therefore, drawn up, primarily to produce a mental fermentation of the villagers and simultaneously to obtain necessary information for formulating village plans. This was attempted in all the Community Projects and the Community Development Blocks with a view to preparing a plan for each village. The information obtained has been compiled and necessary adjustments in the targets laid down in the sanctioned scheme and the budget estimates are being made in consultation with the respective Project Advisory Committees. It is proposed to extend the operation of this system of village planning from below to the NES Blocks as well.

In the Ormanjhi-Ranchi-Mandar Project Area the Adimjati Seva Mandal and the missionaries have been engaged in similar work. The former has made a good beginning in the rural re-construction works and has been working in close co-operation with the project staff. The missionaries have been working in this area for over hundred years and have rendered remarkable services in the field of education and medical relief. In the Pusa-Samastipur-Shakra Project Area, associations, like the Kasturba Trust and the Bhoodan Samities are working in their own spheres to improve the life of the people. In some areas the branches of the Bharat Sevak Samaj have also started making their presence felt among the people.

Most of the project areas are situated around or close to historical sites of great cultural and inspirational values. Not far away from the Pusa-Samastipur-Shakra Project is one of the oldest democracies of India, namely, 'Vaishali' and also 'Janakpur', the land of the saintly King Janak of the Ramayan days. The whole area forms an integral part of the old Mithila and has a standard culture of its own. The people are very sensitive to fine arts. It has been seen that important and big development schemes can be executed more easily in the area through social education activities. Nalanda, the site of the International University of ancient India, Rajgirh with its hot springs and Jarasandh's Fort, Pawapuri with its gorgeous marble temple in the midst of a lotus lake where Lord Mahabir had his *Nirvan* and Patliputra (Patna), the famous capital of ancient Maurya Dynasty are very near to the Bihar-Ekangarsarai-Barbigha Project. Similarly, the Bodh Gaya NES Block is located around Bodh Gaya where Lord Buddha attained his supreme enlightenment. Sasaram, the Project Headquarters of the Bhabua-Mohania-Sasaram Project, is the birth place of Shershah, the Pathan Emperor, who made his mark as an administrator and builder by successfully executing his memorable "Five Year Plan," the unmistakable marks of which are still found in the shape of the Grand Trunk Road, tanks, wells, inns and monuments, etc., besides his own gigantic but simple Masoleum at Sasaram. These monuments have their own usefulness and inspirational values for the local population.

Training Programme

Four agricultural schools and two extension training centres exist for the training of Gram Sevaks. It is proposed to increase the number of training centres for turning out the required number of Gram Sevaks to cover the entire State with NES Blocks during the Second Five Year Plan. A Block Development Officers' Training Centre has recently been located at Ranchi on behalf of the Central Government where Block Development Officers required for NES Blocks are being trained, in batches. There are quite a good number of training institutions spread throughout the State for training of Basic school teachers, and there is no difficulty in obtaining the required number of trained teachers for the Basic institutions in Community Projects and NES Blocks. Social Education Organisers required for these projects and blocks are trained at the Central Government Training Centres. It is proposed to start one Social Education Organisers' Training Centre at Nalanda or Rajgir on behalf of the Central Government. Extension Officers (Agriculture) are trained at the Sabour Agriculture School and a short Course Training for Veterinay and Animal Husbandry has recently been organised. Extension Officers (Co-operative and Gram Panchayats) are trained at the Co-operative Institute, Pusa, as also in the Gram Panchayat Training Centre already started.

The Provincial Training Institute at Ranchi for training of Sub-Deputy and Deputy Collectors has been greatly strengthened recently with a full syllabus of development aspect.

An officer is in sole charge of that training. The likely demand of technical personnel in the next 7-10 years has been drawn, existing training facilities reviewed and new schools started both under the State Plan as well as the centrally assisted part of the Plan. One Engineering College and several Engineering Schools as well as short-term condensed courses for overseers, vets, etc., to meet immediate demands have been started. Nevertheless shortage of adequately trained personnel will continue to hamper further quick expansion of schemes in the next 2-3 years.

Physical Achievement

By all accounts, official and non-official, including the report of the Central Evaluation Organisation, the Community Project Programme started in October, 1952, has been making satisfactory headway. Even critical observers unconnected with the Project Areas have spoken highly of the good work done and the degree of response and co-operation received from the people. During the period ending June 30, 1954, about 958 miles of *katcha* roads were constructed (including those widened, dressed up and repaired) and 470 culverts laid; 111 new basic schools were started and 123 traditional schools converted into their Basic equivalent and about 715 acres of lands, were donated for the purpose; in the field of 'Socia Education' 2,050 social Education Centres, 505 recreation centres and 1,273 Gram Raksha Dals are at present running and 400 libraries ahve been started. In the field of 'Agriculture' about 28,136 demonstrations were undertaken and 13,521 maunds of quality seeds distributed, 71,027 compost pits made, 6,252 tons of chemical fertilisers sold and 1,108 improved implements distributed, 5,366 acres of lands brought under vegetable cultivation and 1,867 acres were brought under fruits (including old orchard improved), 682 acres of land reclaimed and 842 acres of crops were treated against pests and diseases. Over 70,000 of quick growing fuel trees were planted and 7,07,500 fish fries were distributed; the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry services treated, inoculated and vaccinated 3,21,504 heads of cattle, immunised 1,500 fowls, castrated 2,785 scrub bulls, got made 71 troughs for foot and mouth diseases and 24 silo pits, supplied 97 pedigree bulls and 1,323 pedigree birds, artificially inseminated 5,482 cows and undertook 450 fodder demonstrations; in the field of "Health and Rural Sanitation" 8,04,025 persons were treated and examined and 5,806 soakage pits, 499 sanitary latrines, and 666 new wells were constructed. 1,484 old wells were renovated besides disinfecting wells, tanks, village lanes and houses, etc. on a mass scale; 1,146 multipurpose co-operative societies and 281 Gram Panchayats have been formed which are proving very useful in undertaking various development works; in the field of "Irrigation", minor works benefiting a total area of 6,547 acres have been completed besides wells, *rahats*, open borings and other minor works executed under the Grow More Food Scheme and 88 tubewells drilled in the Pusa-Samastipur-Shakra Project area under the T.C.A. Programme. In the field of "Cottage Industries" 54 Training-cum-Production Centres are at present working, imparting training in different trades to local artisans and 900 persons have either been trained or are under training.

The projects and the blocks started since October, 1953, are still in the stage of initiation. Even so, a satisfactory beginning has been made on all fronts and it is hoped that the progress of work will be speeded up after the period of initiation is over.

A very much faster programme of extention of NES and Community Projects for the rest of the area of the State has been agreed to on an All-India level. This has created a great demand for technical personnel ahd Gram Sevaks and training schemes are being started as fast as possible. The revenue administration of the State was governed by the Zamindari system, there being no official of Government other than the Police below the Sub-Divisional Officer. Land reforms are being taken up on a very extensive scale and all cadres are being expanded greatly. With a population of 40 million in an area of 70,000 square miles it will be appreciated that the task of introducing land reforms as well as development of the communities taken together is very heavy indeed and administrative shortcomings, if any, it is hoped, will be compensated by widespread participation in the schemes by the people.

THE NEW "SIRCAR"

In Junagarh Project a villager wanted to have a well constructed entirely by the Sircar. The inspecting officer was explaining to him what the word 'Sircar' meant. He replied "Do I not know? The Sircar of the land was the Maharaja if Kalanandi. He was very kind but then Gandhiji came and drove away all the Rajas. He made the Project Executive officer the Sircar of the land. Does not the Project Executive Officer meet our needs?"



BOMBAY

In the Bombay State 19 Blocks were taken up for development under the Community Development Programme in two stages as mentioned below :

COMMUNITY PROJECTS STARTED ON OCTOBER 2, 1952

District	Project Area	No. of villages	Area in sq. miles	Population
Mehsana	Vijapur and Kaloi	169	565	3,03,285
Sabar-Kantha	Modasa	176	339.5	91,611
Thana-Kolaba	Karjat, Khalapur and Kalyan	526	650	2,19,000
Kolhapur	Karvir-Panhala	251	563.38	3,04,384
Belgaum	Hukeri-Gokak	195	769.39	2,96,969
	Total ..	1,317	2,887.27	12,15,249

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS STARTED ON OCTOBER 2, 1953

District	Block area	No. of villages	Area in sq. miles	Population
Panchmahals	Kalol taluka	70	148	81,786
Broach	Valia Mahal and Jhagadia taluka (in part)	127	251	67,268
Nasik	Baglan taluka (in part)	128	430	69,026
Ratnagiri	Mandangad taluka and Dapoli taluka (in part)	119	212	68,208
West Khandesh	Shahada taluka (in part)	72	172	69,506
Bijapur	Indi taluka (in part)	58	411	70,455
	Total ..	574	1,624	4,26,249

Thus, all the 19 Community Development Blocks in the Bombay State cover 1,891 villages, an area of 4,572 square miles and a population of 16,41,498.

In addition, National Extension Service Blocks were launched in the State in 18 talukas and 2 Mahals of its 14 Districts in two successive stages. These Blocks comprise 2,574 villages having a total population of 20,90,816. Details regarding the number of villages, areas and population included in these Blocks are as under:—

NES BLOCKS STARTED ON OCTOBER 2, 1953

District	Taluka/Mahal where NES Block is located	No. of villages	Area in sq. miles	Population
1. Kaira	Nadiad	100	241	4,31,681
	Mehmadabad	77	197	
	Kapadwanj	166	379.8	
2. North Satara	Satara	153	348.1	4,50,342
	Patan	203	513	
	Karad	124	389	
3. Kanara	Supa Mahal	140	730	1,05,000
	Karwar	61	284.2	
	Haliyal	134	315.2	
4. Dharwar	Dharwar	106	297	66,000

NES BLOCKS STARTED ON JANUARY 26, 1954

5. East Khandesh	Edlabad	78	249.5	45,766
6. Sholapur	Mohol	89	530.8	94,206
7. Ahmednagar	Nagar	101	580.5	1,00,758
8. South Satara	Khanapur	130	846.5	1,74,148
9. Poona	Haveli	124	514.9	1,80,653
10. Amreli	Kodinar-Okhamandal	108	250	68,725
11. Baroda	Jabugam	213	310.4	83,613
12. Surat	Songadh	197	298.7	59,047
13. Ahmedabad	Dehgam	123	234	1,30,928
14. Banas-Kantha	Deesa	147	(not available)	99,949
	Grand Total ..	2,574	7,509.6	20,90,816

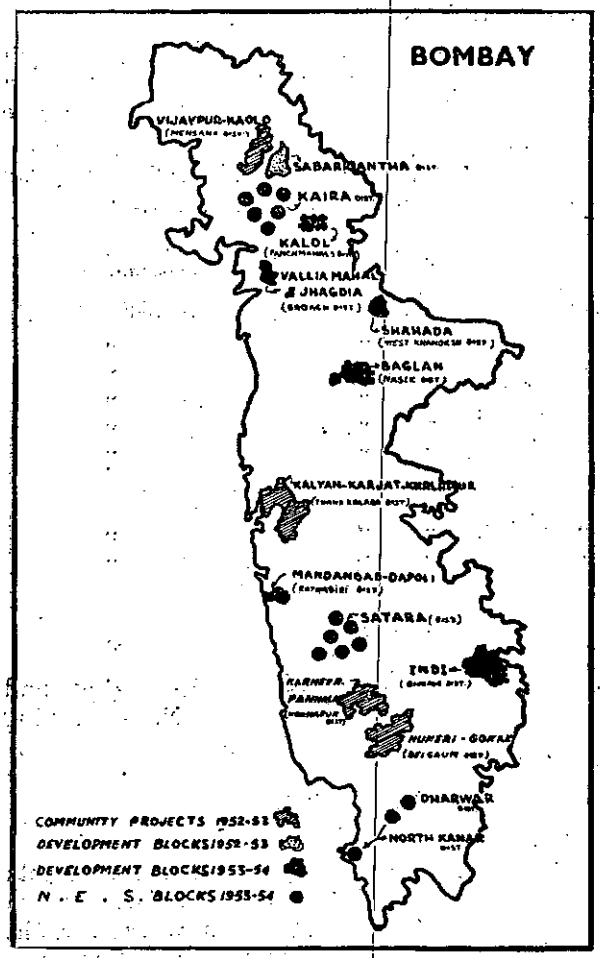
For implementing the programme of Community Development and National Extension Service a special organisation has been set up at the State Headquarters. The Chief Secretary to the Government has been appointed as Development Commissioner and made responsible for the control and supervi-responsible for the control and supervision of the programme. The development Commissioner is assisted by an Additional Development Commissioner, who is also a Joint Secretary to the Government.

A Committee, known as the State Development Committee, has also been set up. The chief function of this Committee is to lay down broad policies and provide general supervision in respect of the implementation of the Programme. The Chief Minister is the Chairman and Ministers in charge of Finance, Public Works, Agriculture and Forests, Co-operation and Local Self Government are the members. The Chief Secretary and Secretaries, Finance, Revenue, Agriculture and Forests, Local Self Government and Public Health, Education, and Public Works Departments are other members of the Committee.

At the project level, the entire execution of the programme has been entrusted to the Project Officer.

In the case of the Community Development Blocks started in October, 1953, the Project Officer is also the Prant Officer i.e. the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a few contiguous talukas (tehsils) including the taluka in which the Block area falls. This administrative arrangement has been designed for fulfilling two objectives, nameto, to secure (i) economy and (ii) rapid development.

In the case of administrative arrangements for the National Extension Service Blocks, the position is that Mamlatdars/Mahalkaries of the talukas/Mahals in which National Extension Service Blocks have been located have been appointed ex-officio Block Deve-



lopment Officers; and the Prant Officers concerned have been given overall charge of directing and supervising development activities included in the programmes of these talukas. The Collectors are, no doubt, expected to take personal interest in the implementation of the National Extension Service Scheme and be ultimately responsible for its success.

This type of 'integration' has been introduced in the Community Development/ National Extension Service Blocks at the village level also. A new cadre of Gram Sevaks (Village Level Workers) has been formed by pooling the staff of the Revenue, Agriculture and Co-operative Departments, and giving them training in Revenue matters, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Basic Education, Village Panchayats, etc. On appointment, these Gram Sevaks perform revenue as well as extension duties. They are Circle Inspectors, Agricultural Assistants and Co-operative Supervisors, all in one. The Talathis in charge of villages are designated as Assistant Gram Sevaks.

In the case of the Community Projects started in October, 1952, the administrative arrangements are different. Here the Revenue Officer is not an ex-officio Project Officer although he is drawn from the cadre of Deputy/Assistant Collectors of the Revenue Department. He is assisted by an Assistant Project Officer. The Gram Sevaks are also not of the 'integrated' type but independent functionaries drawn greatly from the ranks of social workers.

Administrative Co-ordination

Steps have been taken for securing proper administrative co-ordination by prescribing in clear, unequivocal terms that the Community Development and National Extension Service Programme is a programme of all the Welfare Departments of the State Government and not of any single Department. The administrative organisations set up at the State, district and project levels for the implementation of the programme are not intended to work as or develop into a separate Department. The Heads of Departments concerned with rural development are, therefore, as much concerned with the carrying out of their respective part of the Project/National Extension Service activities (in addition to their normal departmental work) in the areas of the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks as the Project Officers.

The Project Officer is the co-ordinating authority working directly under the supervision and guidance of the Collector, who is ultimately responsible for the successful implementation of development programmes in the area. The technical personnel employed on the project staff is under the administrative control of the Project Officer. Nevertheless, the Heads of Departments have a concurrent jurisdiction over such personnel in respect of their technical work.

Further, the Officers and technical experts under the Heads of Departments have been asked to keep in close and constant touch with the co-ordinating Officers (i.e. the Project Officers), study the programmes of work approved for the areas, examine the possibilities of further enlarging and intensifying the activities of their Departments and prepare concrete schemes in respect thereof in consultation with the Project Officers and the Project Advisory Committees. In the actual execution of these schemes also the responsibility of the District Officers is not

by any means reduced so far as their technical side is concerned. They have, therefore, to closely supervise and guide the execution of these schemes through the project staff and bring to the notice of the Collector any delay or difficulties in their execution and suggest to the Collector remedies to overcome them.

Works or Schemes	Financial limit up to which Collectors can sanction works or schemes	Nature of expenditure
(1) School Buildings	Rs. 25,000 (each case)	Non-recurring
(2) Roads	„ 25,000 „ „	„
(3) Drinking Water Wells	„ 10,000 „ „	„
(4) Community Recreation Centres	„ 10,000 „ „	„
(5) Library Buildings	„ 10,000 „ „	„
(6) Buildings for Hospitals; Maternity Homes, Dispensaries and Veterinary Dispensaries	„ 30,000 „ „	„
(7) Bandharas	„ 50,000 „ „	„
(8) Power to advance loans to Co-operative Societies for Lift Irrigation Schemes	„ 50,000 „ „	„
(9) Equipment for Community Recreation Centres	500 (per Centre)	„
(10) Expenditure on staff and other contingencies for schools	Actual requirements of recurring and non-recurring expenditure in each case	Recurring and Non-recurring

Powers of Project Officers

The Project Officers have been authorised:

1. to give administrative approval to constructional works costing up to Rs. 5,000|- and not involving recurring expenditure;
2. to grant loans for sinking of wells, lift irrigation and improvement of lands up to Rs. 5,000|- in each case;
3. to exercise the same powers as those of the Executive Engineer in respect of employment of work-charged establishment on the sanctioned scales;
4. to approve and sanction increase in revised estimate up to 5% in respect of all works costing up to Rs. 5,000|-; and
5. to make up to 4 payment of bills of contractors in a month in respect of works costing up to Rs. 20,000.

The Deputy Engineers of the Projects have been empowered:

1. To exercise all the powers they do in the public Works Department proper except those relating to drawing and disbursing of grants.
2. To accord technical sanction to individual and complete works up to Rs. 5,000|-.

Decentralisation of powers

In order to speed up the implementation of the programme and bring about a large measure of decentralisation of powers the Collectors of the Districts, the Project Officers and Deputy Engineers of the Projects have been given powers as follows:—

Work in C.D. Projects|Blocks

Agriculture: Nearly 27,000 compost pits were dug; 711 Demonstration farms were started; 3,234 and 336 acres were brought under vegetable and fruit cultivation, respectively. Over 1,70,000 trees were planted. Improved seeds, fertilisers and implements were also distributed on a very large and extensive scale.

Animal Husbandry: Over 4,500 bulls were castrated. Over 2¼ lakhs of cattle were inoculated and vaccinated and nearly 95,000 treated. For the purpose of propagating better breeds of cattle 61 pedigree bulls and 214 pedigree cows were supplied. For a similar purpose, nearly 500 pedigree birds were also supplied and nearly 700 dozens of quality eggs distributed. Five Breeding Centres were started.

Over 4,500 acres of land were reclaimed. As a result of the several minor irrigation works in the Projects/Blocks an additional area of nearly 25,000 acres was brought under irrigation.

Over 7,500 soak pits, nearly 12,000 yards of drains, 1,000 rural latrines, 80 urinals and 100 drinking water wells were constructed.

Vaccinations and revaccinations were also carried out on a very large scale.

114 school buildings were constructed and 81 such buildings repaired. 161 new schools were started and 29 existing schools converted into 'Basic type'. Over 800 Adult Education Centres were started. These Centres are at present imparting training to nearly 17,000 adults. Nearly 500 Community Recreation Centres have also been started. Over 1,000 Community entertainments were organised.

Communications: Over 11 miles of pacca and nearly 300 miles of kaccha roads were constructed. Besides, 14 miles of pacca and nearly 250 miles of kaccha roads were repaired.

Co-operation: The co-operatives have begun to play an increasingly important role in the Community Project/Block areas. The progress till June, 1954, is as under:

1. Multi-purpose Societies formed ..	176
2. Co-operative Societies converted into multipurpose societies	172
3. Lift Irrigation Societies formed ..	24
4. Other Societies formed	68
Total ..	440

People's Participation: People's co-operation in the Project work has been very encouraging. Practically in every Project Block area they came out in large numbers and gave unstinted support to the project activities n the form of cash, labour or materials. In the projects which were started in October, 1952, the total value of people's help till June, 1954 was of the order of Rs. 16,42,000 in labour and Rs. 22,96,000 in cash and materials.

Progress in NES Blocks

Agriculture: Over 7,000 compost pits were dug and 99 demonstration farms started. 1,462 acres and 90 acres of land were brought under vegetable and fruit cultivation, respectively. 4,000 trees were planted. Seeds and fertilisers were also distributed in large quantities.

Over 1,500 bulls were castrated. Nearly 8,000 cattle were inoculated and vaccinated and 38,000 treated. 31 pedigree bulls and 35 pedigree birds were supplied.

Nearly 500 acres of land were reclaimed. An additional area of 1,781 acres was brought under irrigation.

Nearly 1,500 soak pits, 2,620 yards of drains, 540 rural latrines and 80 drinking water wells were constructed. Vaccinations and re-vaccinations were also carried out on an extensive scale.

19 School Buildings were constructed. In all, 153 new schools were started.

233 Adult Education Centres were started. These centres are imparting training to over 5,000 adults. 32 Recreation Centres have also been started. 38 Community entertainments were organised.

Nearly 20 miles of pacca and 336 miles of kaccha roads were constructed. 3 miles of pacca and over 250 miles of kaccha roads were repaired.

Co-operation

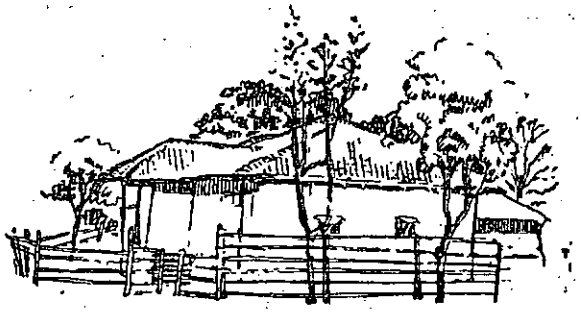
1. Multipurpose Societies formed ..	65
2. Co-operative Farming Societies formed	6
3. Other Societies formed	24
TOTAL ..	95

In the execution of the various schemes the villagers rendered material assistance. Their contributions amounted to nearly Rs. 53 lakh in labour and nearly Rs. 5 lakh in cash and materials.

INDEPENDENCE

Independence must begin at the bottom. Thus, every village will be a republic or Panchayat having full powers. It follows, therefore, that every village has to be self-sustained and capable of managing its affairs even to the extent of defending itself against the whole world. It will be trained and prepared to perish in the attempt to defend itself against any onslaught from without. Thus, ultimately, it is the individual who is the unit. This does not exclude dependence on and willing help from neighbours or from the world. It will be free and voluntary play of mutual forces. Such a society is necessarily highly cultured in which every man and woman knows what he or she wants and, what is more, knows that no one should want anything that others cannot have with equal labour.—Gandhiji.

MADHYA PRADESH



As we look back to the days when we launched the first community projects in this State, we are heartened at what we have been able to achieve and the ground we have covered. If these two years have convinced us of anything it is that the present administrative machinery, developed and strengthened with sympathy and care, can be converted into a powerful instrument for establishing the Welfare State.

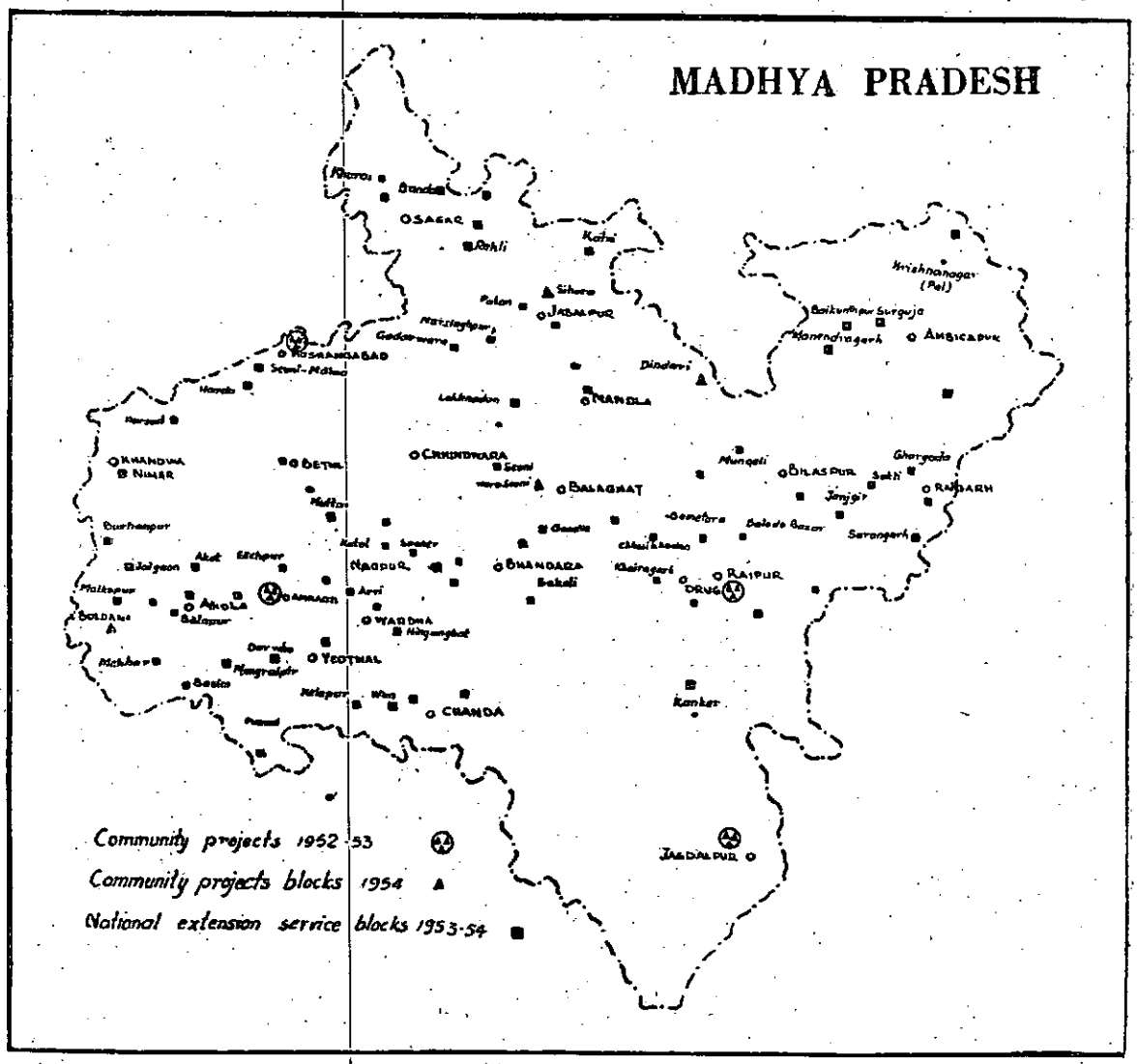
In Madhya Pradesh, with a total population of 2.12 crores and an area of 1,26,000 square miles, about 30% i.e., (about 38,000 square miles, 64 lakh of population in about 15,000 villages) is already covered under this programme. The State has now been divided into 329 NES blocks to be covered under the National Extension Service programme of work before the end of the next Five Year Plan.

Year	*No. of blocks*	*Approximate percentage of area and population covered*	*Remarks*
1952-53	12 (included in 4 community projects).	4%	Started on 2nd October 1952.
1953-54	12 community projects	26%	Started on 2nd October 1953.
1953-54	74 N E S Blocks, (One per tehsil)		
1954-55	Nil		(Total already started 90 blocks).
1955-56	30	8%	For future expansion one Tehsil is to be covered completely before another is taken up in the district.
1956-57	50	14%	
1957-58	53	16%	
1958-59	53	16%	
1959-60	53	16%	
1960-61	Nil		

While dividing the whole of Madhya Pradesh into 329 National Extension Service blocks it has been borne in mind that these 329 blocks would be the future autonomous administrative units of the "welfare" State. Already four Basic Agricultural Schools to turn out about 600 Gram Sevaks have been started. With a view to provide necessary trained personnel with experience, orientation and training, plans are being drawn for necessary recruitment and setting up of training institutions for other staff as well.

To begin with, work was started in four community projects in October 1952. These projects were allotted according to major crop zones of the State viz., cotton zone, Amravati community project, Rice zone, Raapur-Dhamtari project. and Wheat zone, Hoshangabad project. The fourth zone, Bastar Project was, however, mainly for the aboriginal area. The project selected in each crop zone was the best possible portion of that area. Amravati Project represented a good cotton tract and garden land with "advanced" and somewhat urbanized people. Hoshangabad project represented a good wheat tract with simple but robust cultivators, rich merchants and simple villagers, while Bastar represented the typical aboriginal land where people still were innocent of the 'corrupting' influence of civilization and were content with their simple agriculture, social customs, and folk dances.

The villager hated discussions in abstract terms. What he wanted was a talk or discussion on the basis of some concrete method about which he could question specifically and satisfy himself if there was any advantage in adopting the same. With this view, the working plans prepared for the blocks were converted into a form of questionnaire in local language giving one or two simple questions on each possible item of the programme. When these concrete items were discussed in discussion groups, people knew that the group was talking about "the drinking wells or the new irrigation wells or the school buildings" and the villager was



delighted to see that concrete useful things were being talked: he was therefore an anxious listener and always contributed his thoughts in such discussions.

During our efforts to use such discussion groups we discovered that it was a serious mistake to deal with problems of village development only with the village Panchayat (elected or nominated) which always had limited number of persons representing only some predominant groups, or factions in the village. For matters of common interest and benefit it was found that it was a mistake to neglect even the smallest person in discussion, regarding the utility of the programme, the manner of collection of resources, or execution.

It was evident that it was not enough to have merely a majority of villagers in favour of a particular programme, for the majority could not impose its decision on the minority. All work had to be done on the strength of the power of the natural leaders to persuade others to follow them and not on the basis of sanctions, or punishments provided under any statute. If some people disagreed with a programme proposed by others, an attempt had to be made to persuade them in whatsoever minority they may be rather than adopting an attitude that they being in a minority, need not be bothered about.

Normal village discussion group had a tendency to centre round the alleged failure of Government or Local Body or the Gram Panchayat to do certain things. The emphasis of discussion had therefore to be very tactfully brought to the problem as to what they (villagers) could or should do in spite of the alleged inactivity on the part of Government,

local bodies, etc. Discussion was found to be an essential as well as a powerful weapon for "development by participation and voluntary efforts." Thus, emerged the idea of the 'Vikas Mandal' and was adopted all over the State.

The Vikas Mandals provided an open forum for discussion to everybody who was interested in the development of the village. Everybody who thought that he could contribute his thoughts and efforts for such work was a member in his own right. There was no election to be held. The Vikas Mandals discussed the problems, their solutions with reference to their resources, advice tendered by the project staff and then fixed up their programme of work for any item, which they thought should be taken up in hand. The programme of work then was entrusted for execution to a specific committee of persons which undertook responsibility for collecting resources and executing the same. This naturally created an atmosphere in which only natural leaders could function. Unless you had the moral stature and capacity to persuade people to follow your advice, you could not take responsibility for such work. On this basis Vikas Mandals went about its work and people came forward to form subcommittees of the Vikas Mandals to fulfil the programme and look to its day to day working. Public opinion, therefore, was soon created that so far as development work was concerned there was no scope for party factions, and they had to work from a common platform for the common benefit.

The statutory bodies like Gram Panchayat and the co-operative societies also welcomed these Vikas Mandals. Their difficulty was that once they came into power on the basis of election there was always a group of the defeated persons who were there to work against them, and if they initiated any proposal, say, of imposing taxes or punishment for breach of normal rules of sanitation, the other party exploited the situation by saying that those in power on the basis of their majority were harassing the people.

Amravati Project: This Project covers a population of 2.1 lakhs and the main crops are cotton and juar. The organisation for pooling of cotton by all cultivators for selling collectively through the Agriculturists' Co-operative Association at block headquarters has been put up on a systematic footing. Composting has been popularised; more than 3,000 compost pits have been dug and in some villages composting on community basis i.e., where the whole village refuse is collected and composted and is then auctioned for the benefit of the community has also been organised. Use of chemical fertilizers (mostly Ammonium Sulphate) has been increased, the consumption in the last session being about 1,300 tons which is 10 times its consumption in the previous year. Various insecticide and fungicide have become extremely popular. Irrigation is being resorted to even for crops like cotton and juar which were hitherto never irrigated. Many wells including old and new (about 300) have been brought into use for irrigation on the basis of loans granted for construction of new wells or repairs of old ones. About 100 irrigation pumps run with diesel engine have been purchased by the people. With the expansion of electricity, it is expected that at least 400 new electric pumps would come into operation. A maternity and Child Welfare centre has been established at Morsi headquarters costing about Rs. 22,000 out of which 50% contribution was from the people. Two more rural dispensaries on the basis of people's contribution of Rs. 35,000 are being set up. About 50 Dais are being trained and maternity services through Health visitors and midwives are becoming popular. A large number of village roads have been cleaned, repaired with sand and murram and a large number of soakage pits constructed. An ambitious road programme has been taken up in hand and construction of 60 miles of first class metal road is in hand. People benefiting from these roads are contributing about 2 lakh of rupees in cash and are giving their land free. Sports clubs, Mahila Mandals, discussion groups and Kisan Mandals have been organised in a number of villages. As many as 35 "honesty stores" are functioning under Primary schools. For these "honesty stores" which are located in primary schools there is no "shop keeper" and the boys are expected to put the price of the articles in the boxes kept and take the things they require of their own accord.

Hoshangabad Project: This Community Project lies in a wheat producing tract of the State and efforts have therefore been concentrated on ensuring increased production of wheat. So far over 15,000 maunds of improved wheat-seed, 500 tons of ammonium sulphate and 300 tons of phosphonil plus farmyard manure and hundreds of cartloads of town compost have been distributed. Over 5,000 compost-pits have been dug for providing compost for the fields. As the cultivable area has been intensively tractor-ploughed a great demand exists for plough-bullocks for follow-up cultivation. To enable

the villagers to purchase bullocks about Rs. 2 lakh have been distributed as taccavi. For the improvement of cattle pedigreed Hariana bulls have been imported and scrub-bulls are being castracted. Fifty centres have been opened throughout the project area for distribution of free milk to children. Forty-seven schools are being managed by the Community Projects Administration of which 5 are Middle Schools. 38 Literacy Classes, 51 Communty Centres, 155 Ramayan Mandals, 90 Bhajan Mandals, 22 Mahila Mandals, 112 Youth Clubs, 8 Bal Mandirs, and 110 Ram Kothis have been established. People's participation so far is estimated at about Rs. 3 lakh.

Raipur Project: Being in the rice tract, attention is being paid towards the increased output of rice. The total procurement of improved paddy-seed is about 18,790 maunds out of which about, 16,000 maunds have been distributed. Tanks in about 30 villages were stocked with fish at a cost of Rs. 21,000. The net sale proceeds of the fish that has since been netted have completely recovered this outlay. To provide irrigation for the increasing area under paddy old tanks are being repaired and new ones are being constructed. People's participation is estimated to be about 4 lakhs.

Bastar Project: This Community Project has been located in the Bastar district, an aboriginal area. Unlike the other Community Projects the Blocks here are not continuous and each Block has two Mandi Centres. In a hilly tract like this, the mere fact of levelling and bunding paddy fields increased the yield by 10 per cent. One of the first measures therefore towards increasing the production has been the levelling and bunding of paddy fields. The distribution of improved paddy seed like the Burmah triple cross variety and manuare also features in the programme. About 1,400 compost-pits have been dug. The introduction of Basic Education is proceeding apace and the students are being taught levelling and bunding of fields and brickmaking. 56 schools have been established where basic crafts have been introduced. Out of a programme of 189 miles of Katcha road 148 miles have been completed and out of 50 miles of pucca road work, about 14 miles have been completed.

On October 2, 1953, we started work in four more community development blocks, one in each crop zone and the fourth one in the aboriginal area. Here also work has done on the same pattern. The progress achieved here is as follows.

Waraseoni Development Block: The main

HIGHLIGHTS

People's Contribution	**Rs. 22,00,000**
Area already covered	**30 %**
One Block in every Tehsil	
Number of Blocks already functioning	**90**
New Institution evolved	**Vikas Mandal**

crops of this project area are wheat and rice. With regard to wheat out of a target figure of 75,000 lb. of improved seed for the season 24,000 lb. have already been distributed. A sum of Rs. 2,200 has so far been deposited towards the purchase of 1,10,000 fisherlings. Seven tanks are being constructed for providing drinking water to cattle. Over 20,000 cattle have been inoculated against rinderpest. A sum of Rs. 2,605 has been collected towards the construction of the hospital at Raipaily. An Ayurvedic Dispensary building donated at Mendki has been constructed. Money is being collected by Vikas Mandals to provide street lanterns in about 15 villages. 44 Primary, 5 Secondary and 2 High Schools buildings have been either constructed, or are under construction. In the field of Social Education 6 Sports Clubs, 4 Ramyan Mandals, 50 Bhajan Mandals and 11 adult literacy classes have been established. People's participation is estimated at about Rs. 20,000.

Chikhli Development Block: The total distribution of taccavi loans for the removal of Khod Kundha and purchase of seeds and bullocks amounted to Rs. 1,18,000. 453 compost pits have been prepared. 65 Primary Schools, 16 Secondary and one High School buildings have been taken up for construction. Eight adult literacy classes, 15 Sports Clubs, 43 Bhajan Mandals, 4 Mahila Mandals, 15 reading rooms and 6 new boards are some of the activities organised by the Social Education section. Out of 31½ miles of pucca road programmed earth work on about 22 miles has been completed. There are in all four major roads under construction. People's participation is estimated at about Rs. 75,000.

Sihora Community Development Block: In this project area 862 maunds of wheat-seed and 978 maunds of improved paddy-seed have been distributed. About 300 acres have been brought under the Japanese Method of paddy cultivation in about 35 villages. Over 700 soak-pits have also been constructed. Construction of 30 primary, 10 Secondary and one high school building is in progress. Two

Middle schools have been converted into Basic Schools.

Bazag-Karanja Development Block: Improved paddy-seed and fertilizers are being distributed on taccavi. The construction of the Kikratalo tank for supply of drinking water is in progress. So also the construction of drinking water wells at Madhopur, Singarsatti, Bikrampur and at Bijhori is nearing completion. A new multi-purpose co-operative society under the name of "Gram Vikas Sahkari Sabha, Gorakhpur" has been formed for the whole block with headquarters at Gorakhpur. People generally ogers one fourth of their wages as Shramdan for community work.

NES Blocks

In 1953-54, work was started in 74 National Extension Service Blocks also, with one block in practically every tehsil in the State. These 74 blocks cover an area of 26,000 square miles and a population of about 48 lakhs. The Deputy Commissioner is kept in overall charge of the work in the blocks in his districts. Progress made in these blocks has also been quite encouraging.

Agriculture: In all the 74 blocks programme of work has been discussed with the various experts and organisations for procurement, storage and supply of improved seed, (cotton, paddy and wheat) and chemical fertilisers have been set up for the season 1954-55. In a number of areas the Japanese method of cultivation has been organised. So far more than 16,000 compost pits have been dug.

Animal Husbandry: More than 1,65,434 cattle have been innoculated against epidemic. More than 5,000 unsuitable cattle have been castrated. Artifical insemination work has been started in Kalmeshwar in Nagpur districts. Poultry units have been established in two blocks of Bastar and Balaghat districts.

Irrigation: Remodelling of tank is in progress at Patan block in Surguja district. In Chanda district in Tekadi and Marhegaon of Mul block, people have have started on working for repairs of tanks by voluntary labour and have one work costing more than Rs. 3,000. In Betul district a nalla was bunded in Prabhatpattam block for utilising the same for irrigation of wheat. In Khandwa district long channels have been constructed with village participation for irrigation. In Bastar district Rs. 10,300 has granted as loan to persons undertakng construction of small irrigation tanks and wells.

Reclamation: More than 15,000 acres of land has been tractor-ploughed in National Extension Service blocks with the help of the Departmental Tractor Organisation or private tractors on the basis of taccavi loan. In Bastar blocks more than 300 acres of land has been bunded.

Public Health: Two dispensary buildings have been completed in Sugar district. Construction of more than 8 hospital dispensary buildings and maternity homes is under way in other blocks, prominent among them being the Maternity Home and Dispensary at Chandur Bazaar block, and Tiwasa in Amravati District, Jawadi in Wardha district and Tumsar in Bhandara distrct.

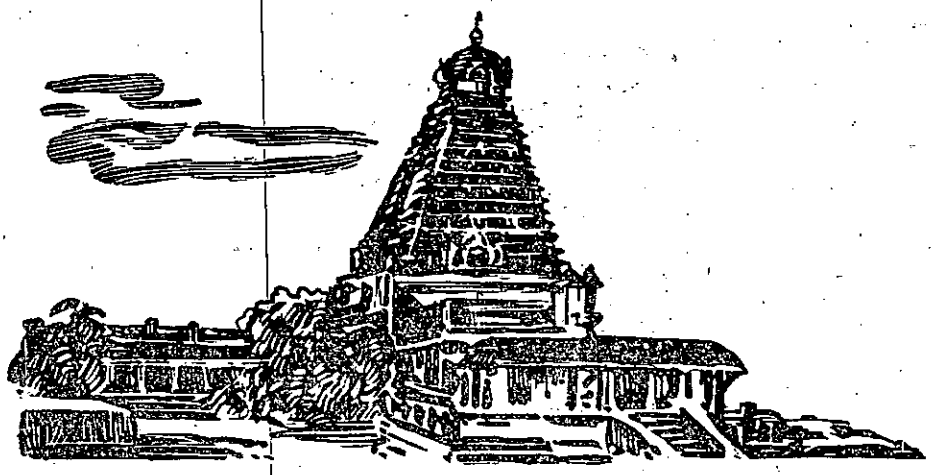
Education: More than 100 primary school buildings and four middle buildings are under construction on the basis of villagers' participation. In addition offers of more than 75 schools are under scrutiny at the block level.

Rural Crafts and Cottage Industries: In Darwha block in Yeotmal district, Co-operative Association of Shoe Makers and Oil Seed Crushers are being formed. Brick kilns have been started in two villages in Yoetmal district and in Prabhat Pattam block, classes in rope—making, weaving and tailoring have been started in Sagar District. 30 persons have been trained in fruit preservation in Narkhed block, where there is scope for these industries.

Village Participation: On the whole this is very encouraging and in the 74 blocks it is estimated at about Rs. 8 lakh, the bulk of the contributions coming from Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara and Wardha districts.

As the programme is directed by the people who are mostly agriculturists, care is taken to see that labour required for agriculture is not diverted to this work and is properly timed. Everybody concerned has come to realise that we cannot expect a landless labourer to give Shramdan for even a week in a month as he lives mostly from hand to mouth, and has to be provided employment on suitable wages.

On the whole people's response and co-operation is encouraging. In a number of places they are prepared to work for the common good, forgetting their local factions. Intelligent discussion about the plans and possible progress is evident everywhere. People's total conribution on community work in community projects and National Extension Service taken together is estimated at about Rs. 22 lakh.



MADRAS

THERE IS much public enthusiasm and clamour for the extension of the rural development schemes to additional areas. Everywhere there are new hopes and aspirations. Rural Madras is seeking to build up a new life for itself. What is the secret behind this resurgence? It is the result of seven years of hard work. The Rural Welfare Scheme of the Government of Madras, more familiarly known as the Firka Development Scheme which aimed at reviving and revitalising village life was launched as early as 1946 in 34 selected firkas in the State and was gradually extended to additional areas. In 1953, the Madras Government agreed to implement in the State the programme of National Extension Service which in content is only a synthesis of the ideas underlying the Rural Welfare Scheme. Accordingly, the areas in which the Rural Welfare Scheme was already in operation and a few additional areas were selected as Blocks for development under the National Extension Service Programme, and the scheme was launched in 28 blocks on the 2nd October 1953. Admittedly the work has succeeded in creating the beginning of sound village leadership, which is the very foundation for all rural development. Without this leadership, no co-operative activity is possible and this willing co-operation of the villagers has been mainly responsible for the response that has been undoubtedly in evidence in the implementation of these programmes and of which, in spite of adverse conditions, large contributions made by the villagers for such works of public utility as roads, school buildings, wells, etc., are a positive indication.

The Community Development Programmes are in operation in the Madras State in 28 National Extension Service Development and 4 Community Development Blocks launched in the year 1953-54 and in 4 Community Projects launched during 1952-53.

The project areas cover a population of about 60 lakhs as against a total rural population of 279 lakhs in the State. These areas consist of about 3000 villages as against a total of 19,491 villages in the State. As the selected areas are spread over all the districts in the State, the general economic pattern of these areas is representative of the State as a whole.

Surveys

In order to ensure that the plan for each area represents the will of the people, Village Committees were constituted in each village fully representative of all the communities in the Community Development Blocks. With the help of these Village Committees a detailed preliminary survey was conducted with a view to assessing the socio-economic needs of every village and the village survey reports were prepared and consolidatd. The data thus collected were utilised for drawing up a comprehensive programme of work for three years.

The villagers themselves have a share in framing the proposals for their own improvement. The staff connected with the scheme conducted an enquiry in the villages and surveyed their needs in consultation with the villagers. The schemes were then finalised and placed before the Block Advisory Committees in which all the District Officials of the Nation Building Departments are represented.

Training Programmes

With the launching of the Community Projects Scheme in this State, Extension Training Centres were set up adjacent to the two Community Projects at Gandhigram in Madurai District and at Parli in Malabar District. Each Centre has capacity to train about 50 candidates in each course extending over a period of six months. The Village Guides who undergo training in these Centres are paid a stipend of Rs.45/- per mensem. So far two courses of training have been conducted in these centres training 106 candidates in all. The third batch of 112 candidates is undergoing training now.

Six Basic Agricultural Training Schools have been started in the following six places. The schools are attached to the existing agricultural farms in these areas excepting at Kallupatti and Bhavanisagar where new agricultural farms are being brought into existence.

(1) Koilpatti, Tirunelveli District,
(2) Aduthurai. Tanjore District,
(3) Pattukottai, Tanjore District,
(4) Bhavanisagar. Coimbatore District,
(5) Kallupatti, Madurai District, and
(6) Taliparamba, Malabar District.

These schools are each capable of training 50 Village Level Workers per annum, so that they will turn out 300 village Level Workers every year. The training in these schools extends over a period of 12 months in agricultural and allied practices and principles and will be followed by a further training in extension methods for a period of six months.

The Government of India in the Ministry of Health have arranged to conduct an orientation course for the Health Personnel working in the Community Projects Areas at three centres, one of which is located at Poonamallee near Madras. The course of training is for 8 weeks. A team consisting of one Medical Officer, two Health Inspectors and two Maternity Assistants of this State has completed its training.

The Community Projects Administration have set up one of the Social Education Training Centres at Gandhigram in Madras State. The training is given for a period of five months in these centres. So far 44 Social Education Organisers of this State employed under the Community Projects Scheme have been trained. Seven Social Education Organisers employed under the National Extension Service are now undergoing training, three at Allahabad and four at Shantiniketan.

The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the training of teachers in adult literacy methods and other facets of rural development in each of the four Community Projects. One such training course has already been completed in the Periyar Project Area.

HIGHLIGHTS

People's contribution	..	**Rs. 20,22,825**
Allocation for rural Electrification	..	**Rs. 30 lakh**
No. of new Schools started in NES Blocks		**296**

The work done under the various heads in the Projects and Blocks has been substantial. A brief account of it is given below :

Agriculture

Malampuzha Project—Roughly 1,29,000 acres of land are under paddy cultivation in the Malampuzha Project Area. Water supply for the first crop is assured by the never failing South West Monsoon, but there is insufficiency of water for the second crop. With the completion of the major irrigation project of Malampuzha and minor schemes of Valayar, Mangalam, Cheramangalam and Vandithodu and extension of electricity, there is good scope for further development of agriculture in this area.

South Kanara Project—Progress in agriculture has been sought to be achieved by spreading improved seeds, increasing the extent manured with fertilisers and green manures and popularising cultivation under new methods like the Japanese method of cultivation, economic planting, etc.

Lower Bhavani Project—Steady progress has been recorded in this area under agricultural development. Over 4,345 compost pits have been laid and 6,518 tons of compost from last year's pits have already been used with satisfactory results. Besides this 2,025 manure pits have been rectified and 4,163 pits newly dug up 74,129 maunds of town compost were manufactured. A sum of Rs. 1,62,290 has been advanced to the ryots by way of short term loans for purchase of seeds and manure. 4,474 maunds of improved seeds and 3,69,621 maunds of fertilizers including town compost and green manure have been distributed. 620 acres of lands were brought under Japanese method of cultivation.

Periyar Project—An extent of 23.34 acres of lands was brought under the Japanese method of cultivation. 573.09 maunds of green manure seeds, 4,421 maunds of improved paddy seeds and millets, 79.16 maunds of other seeds and 68,375 maunds of fertilisers were distributed. About two million maunds of town compost were produced.

Similar work was done in the four Community Development Blocks. Specific Comtion may be made of the raising of a village fuel forest in the Cheranmahadevi Block. 2,382 compost pits were dug. About 500 tons of fertilisers and 5,080 pounds of seeds were distributed. Japanese method of cultivation was demonstrated in 18.15 acres in Chidambaram Block, in 2 acres in Attur Block; in 12 acres in Cheranmahadevi Block and in 5.7 acres in Tirukalikundram Block.

Under the National Extension Service a specific programme of agricultural development has been drawn up for each area. Its main aims are :

(1) to increase the productivity of land by such means as the supply of better seeds and manure, protection of crops against pests and disease, use of better implements and better livestock, and

(2) to utilise as much waste land as possible and to bring it under cultivation.

The work done up to the end June 1954 is as follows :

1.	Compost pit dug (Nos) ..	11,947
2.	Fertilisers distributed (mds) ..	30,095
3.	Seeds distributed (mds) ..	4,168
4.	Implements distributed (Nos) ..	983
5.	Demonstration farms started (Nos) ..	983
6.	Area brought under fruits (acres) ..	440
7.	Area brought under vegetables (acres) ..	1,270
8.	Area reclaimed (acres) ..	2,154

Irrigation

With the completion of the major irrigation project of Malampuzha and the minor schemes of Valayar, Mangalam, Aberamangalam and Vandithodu about 52,000 acres will be covered by irrigation projects in this area. 10 pumpsets were supplied.

Lower Bhavani Project—This area is to be benefited by the newly completed Lower Bhavani Project Scheme which is designed to irrigate 2,07,000 acres of lands. So far, supply of 25 oil engines and pumpsets has been ordered to needy ryots and a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 is earmarked for distribution of oil engines this year. A sum of Rs. 47,350 has been advanced for the reclamation of lands.

Periyar Project—A sum of Rs. 4,84,175 has been disbursed to the ryots as loans for deepening, improving and renovating existing irrigation wells and for sinking new ones. The villagers of Vandiyur desilted the supply channel to the Vandiyur tank. About 2,000 persons took part in this work.

Electricity

The electrification of the selected areas is another step forward in the comprehensive plan for the development of rural economy. High priority is being given for the execution of electrification schemes in the Community Development areas. In certain cases, the minimum loan required for making the electrification scheme remunerative is not obtainable and there is a consequent deficit in their revenues according to departmental standards. In such cases, the Government have undertaken to subsidise the deficit from their own funds. 14 electrification schemes costing over 31 lakhs of rupees have been completed in the National Extension Service Areas. Over 260 agricultural services were connected up in addition to a number of domestic and industrial connections. This will help agricultural operations and village industries enormously. The aim of the Government is that electricity should be supplied to all rural areas, wherever supply is possible. A sum of Rs. 30 lakh has been placed at the disposal of the Electricity Department for the extension of electricity to villages in the Communit Project areas.

Animal Husbandry

The livestock improvement has received special atttntion. The Government have sanctioned comprehensive programmes for opening breeding and poultry units, artificial insemination centres and centres for sheep and goat rearing in the various Community Development Projects and Blocks. The Village Livestock Improvement Scheme which is intended to grade up the breeding stock is in operation in five National Extension Service Development Blocks in this State. The State Government have also distributed 67 bulls to the Natoinal Extension Service and Community Project areas in addition to 174 pedigree bulls and buffaloes supplied from the Community Development Programme funds. 850 pedigree birds were also supplied. 51 Breeding and Aftificial Insemination Centres were started. There are

four first aid centres and three dispensaries in the Palghat Project, three Veterinary Dispensaries in the South Kanara Project One Veterinary Dispensary and six Veterinary First Aid Centres in the Lower Bhavani Project and six First Aid Centres and one Dispensary in the Periyar Project.

Thirty-two Co-operative Societies were started in the South Kanara Project after the launching of the Community Project Srheme in that area. 14 more sorieties have been organised. There are only 47 villages that are not covered by co-opeative societies in this Project. Ten Multipurpose Co-operative Societies have been organised and registered in the Palghat Project in addition to the seventy five already existing. Almost all the villages in the Lower Bhavani Project area and the Periyar Project area are covered by Co-operative Societies.

Rural Water Supply

Another subject of utmost importance is the drinking water supply. Adequate arrangements have been made for protected water supply. for villages in the selected areas. In the Malampuzha Project so far 103 well works at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,55,060 have been sanctioned. Work in respect of 48 wells has been completed and the remaining works are in progress. 62 new wells were sanctioned in the South Kanara Project of which 8 have been completed and 34 are in progress. 301 well works have been sanctioned in the Periyar Project of which 146 were completed by 30-6-1954. 56 well works, old and new have been completed and 92 works are in progress in the Lower Bhavani Project. 203 wells were sunk and 131 wells were renovated in the National Extension Service Blocks.

An attempt has been made to construct roads in the villages which will connect the villages with the main roads and the markets.

In the Lower Bhavani Project area 41 miles and 2½ furlongs if *kutcha* roads were laid by the villagers themselves and two bridges were completed. 17 miles and 2 furlongs of roads are under execution departmentally. 8 road works and 153 culverts were completed by the end of June 1954. In the National Extension Service Blocks 295 miles of roads were formed and roads to a length of about 40 miles were repaired.

Health

4,724 soakage pits were constructed and 1910 rural latrines were introduced. Voluntary efforts were arranged to be made for converting the refuse and night soil into useful manure. A healthier and fuller life was attempted to be ensured by the provision of village drainage. Drains to a length of over 31,000 yards were constructed.

The Government have also usefully stepped in on the curative side. A systematic effort has been made to provide medical aid to the villagers. Primary Health Centres have been opened under the Community Projects Scheme in Vadipatti in the Periyar Project, in Kasipalayam and Kolanalli in the Lower Bhavani Project area, in Coyalmannam in the Malampuzha Project area, in Hebri and Bajpe in the South Kanara Project area. It has been proposed to open 5 more centres in Melur in the Periyar Project, Muthur in the Lower Bhavani Project, in Alathur and Palghat in the Malampuzha Project and in Sethiathope in the Chidambaram Block. 11 Maternity and Child Welfare centres have been opened in the Periyar Project, 12 in the Lower Bhavani Project, 8 in the Malampuzha Project and 12 in the South Kanara Project area.

Education

Rural education has received the greatest impetus in the Community Development areas. Considerable attention has been devoted to the provision of educational facilities. In the Maiampuzha Project area 60 adult education centres have been opened. 8 women's clubs and 7 recreation centres have been started. The organisation of 30 Youth Clubs, 12 Young Farmer's Clubs and 12 Hindi Classes at a total expenditure of Rs. 18,996 has been sanctioned.

Ten new schools have been started in the South Kanara Project. 23 school buildings were constructed. It has been proposed to sanction Rs. 15,000 for a High School Building at Hejmady, which the public are putting up at a cost of Rs. 60,000. It has also been proposed to supply furniture and craft equipment to 100 schools. 35 Adult Schools were started and 24 Recreation Centres were opened. Two Community Halls were constructed and 16 were in progress. Socail Education Centres for ladies were opened in two centres. Bhajans and Kalakshepams were conducted on a large scale.

In the Lower Bhavani Project area 9 primary schools were started. 60 Adult Night Schools were organised. Recreation Centres with a park and a radio attached to each were opened in 7 places. 7 Libraries were also opened.

In the Periyar Project 31 existing Elementary Schools were converted into Basic Schools. Three new school buildings were

completed. The construction of 38 school buildings was in progress of which 7 have since been completed. One Community Recreation Centre was also opened.

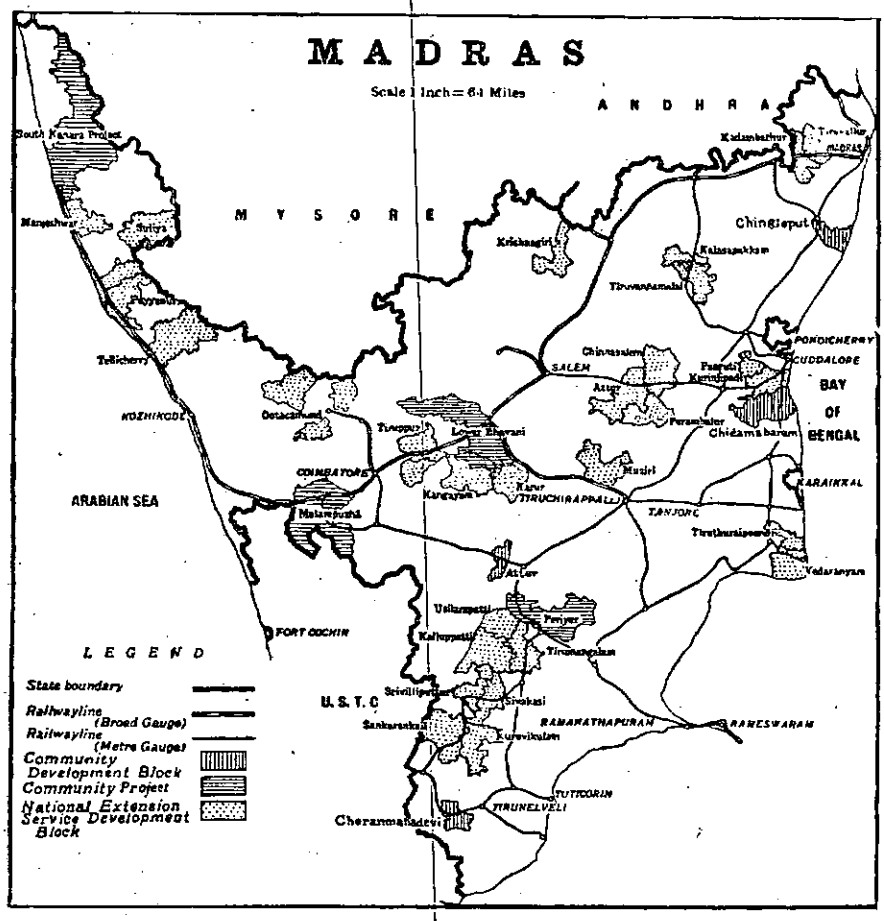
296 new schools were started in the National Extension Service Blocks, whilst 57 schools were converted into basic schools. Adequate attention was also paid to the removal of illiteracy among the masses in the National Extension Service Blocks. 284 Adult literacy centres and 206 recreation centres were started.

Students' Participation

Students have been evincing a lot of interest in the Community Development Programmes. There are a dozen leagues in the South Kanara Project area which have undertaken systematic village uplift activities. In the Lower Bhavani Project area Students' camps were run for a continuous period of two weeks each in three villages. Seven Students' Camps and one Girl Students' Camp were also conducted in the Periyar Project.

1,000 officers and men of the National Cadet Corps camped at Pennalurpet (Tiruvallur National Extension Service Block, Chingleput District) and attended to the renovation of the Bangaru Naidukandigai tank and supply channel at Alagiripet. The camp lasted for 21 days and the villagers also joined hands with the students in the work. About 300 scouts from Bharat Scouts and Guides, Madras, camped at Senji (Kadambathur National Extension Service Block, Chingleput District) and carried out repairs to the earthen bund of an irrigation tank.

The above account of the work done under the several heads would show that the scheme has yielded good results. Enthusiasm has been created and the villagers have responded with contributions in kind and in cash in a generous measure for the construction of wells, roads and buildings for schools, libraries, community halls, reading rooms, dispensaries, child and maternity welfare centres. Many of the lands required for the formation of roads and construction of wells were got free of cost, while in most cases the villagers have contributed in the shape of labour and materials. In order to foster the spirit of self-help, works are generally carried out only where the villagers come forward with their contribution. The value of work done is in many cases several times the expenditure incurred on Government account. In respect of the works executed under these schemes, it is observed that out of a total estimated cost of Rs. 45,73,735 the people's cntribution in cash, kind or in terms of labour amounted to Rs. 20,22,825. Thus the response from the people to the principle of self-help which is one of the basic principles of the Community Development Programme has been very encouraging.





ORISSA

THREE Community Projects, each consisting of three blocks, were started on October 2, 1952, at Russelkunda, Junagarh and Bhadrak. Work was first taken up only in one of the blocks of each project. The second and third blocks were started in April and October 1953 respectively. Each of these projects has a population coverage of roughly 2.90 lakh people and has a budget of Rs. 65 lakh for a period of 3 years. On October 2, 1953, three more additional Community Development Blocks, each covering a population of about 66,000 people and with a budget of Rs. 15 lakh for a three-year period, were started at Nayagarh, Sundargarh and Bargarh. Simultaneously work was also taken up in two NES Blocks at Chhatrapur and Angul each with a population of 66,000 and having a budget of Rs. 7½ lakh for a three-year period. In April 1954, 13 more NES Blocks were started in different districts in the State. About 1/9th of the total area of the State has thus already been taken under the Extension programme.

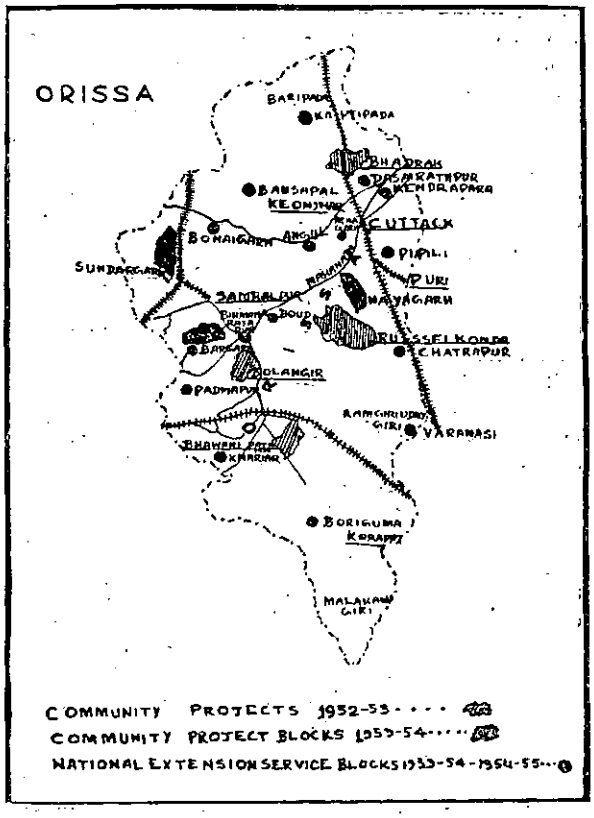
The villagers in Orissa mainly depend on agriculture. Paddy is the main crop, grown only once a year. A considerable number of people are landless labourers. Before extension work was taken up, the Gauntias in Junagarh Project area, who virtually own most of the cultivated lands, were averse to experiment with better methods of cultivation which require more careful attention. The money-lenders and the liquor shop vendors exploited the ignorance of vast majority of the landless people. In Russelkunda, primitive cropping habits and the antiquated land system were impediments to better agricultural production. In these and in other areas, which came within the purview of the Extension Programme, the Project workers had to fight against great odds. In the initial period, emphasis had naturally to be on the infusion of ideas which would generate the effort. Catering to the felt needs of the people in each area brought people nearer the project workers. It gave the people and also the project staff faith in the Extension Programme. Success was not hard to grasp once faith was created. In Sundargarh area which suffered acutely from lack of drinking water facilities, faith grew as people saw scores of *pucca* wells and drinking water tanks being prepared all over the area with the help of the Extension staff. In Bhadrak where schools were needed, 70 new schools were started and 65 converted into Basic type. In Russelkunda where thousands of cattle died every year of rinder pest, a mass campaign was undertaken to inoculate 40,000 heads of cattle. In Junagarh which had very poor communications, work was started on obout 100 miles of pucca and katcha roads. In these and in other blocks, the Gram Sevak provided the cultivators, at their very doors, improved seeds and manures and fertilisers. Where malaria was rampant, paludrine societies were started; in the very interior areas which had never seen a doctor or a mid-wife, the project medical officer attended to the sick at all hour of day and night.

Agriculture being the main occupation of the people has been given topmost priority in the Extension Programme. Provision of better irrigational facilities and of agricultural credit, natural adjuncts of any agricultural development programme, have also been given due attention. In all Community Project and NES Blocks people have been persuaded to grow paddy by Japanese method of cultivation by organising demonstrations in centrally situated villages. Targets have been fixed to prepare at least two compost pits for each family. The Gram Sevaks' quarers have served as centres for supply of improved implements, improved seeds, manures and chemical fertilisers to

the cultivators. By organising crop competitions and giving useful prizes, the cultivators have been encouraged to try better techniques of cultivation. Manufacture of bonemeal has been taken up with bone digesters in most of the project blocks. Backward and out of the way areas like Junagarh, which had never used fertilisers like ammonium sulphate and superphosphate have utilised large quantities of these fertilisers. In Bhadrak, one cultivator, by adopting the Japanese method of cultivation, produced 134 maunds of paddy per acre of land which had earlier yielded only 15 to 20 maunds. In this area, 5,546 new compost pits have been prepared since extension work was taken up. In Susselkunda, a sum of Rs. 5,33,805 has been distributed through Agricultural Credit Societies for improvement of cultivation. In all Community Project and NES Blocks, the construciton of Grain Gola buildings, one for each Gram Panchayat area consisting of about 20 to 25 villages, has been taken up. Most of the Grain Golas, which have been completed, have become lively centres of agricultural co-operatives and developmental activities in the villages. In Bhadrak, 1122.7 acres of land have been reclaimed and 795 maunds of improved seeds distributed. In Bargarh Community Development block, which is to be irrigated by the Hirakud canal system, an Agricultural Research Station has been started to find out what crops can be best grown in the lands to be irrigated and how the irrigation can be best used. In Russelkunda, where paddy crop was threatened by bugs over a stretch of 4,000 acres of land immediately after Extension Programme in the area was initiated plant protection measures were taken up on a mass scale. In Junagarh, in an area were paddy crop was totally washed away, people were induced to grow wheat, and necessary facilities were given. As a result, in one compact block of 550 acres, wheat was grown for the first time yielding a profit of Rs. 1.5 lakh to the cultivators concerned. In this area, 500 acres of land have already been brought under forest and 200 maunds of Babal seeds have been distributed by Gram Sevaks for growing more fuel trees. In all Community Project and NES blocks demonstration plots were started in the fields of the cultivators to show them results of improved type of sugarcane, cotton, paddy and other seeds used in the area. In Sundargarh block alone, 3,000 maunds of improved type of sugarcane seeds were distributed and the local variety of seeds was thus practically eliminated.

The irrigation programme has elicited much enthusiastic response in Community Project blocks. The investigation of about half a dozen big irrigation projects has been completed in the Junagarh and Russelkunda project areas where there is keen demand for irrigational facilities. In other areas several minor irrigation projects have been complete. 1,285 additional acreage of land in Bhadrak, 1,905 acres in Junagarh and 623 in Russelkunda have been brought under irrigation. The terrain of the Bhadrak area being flat, the construction of a number of diversion weirs has been started to harness rainfall in the catchment areas. Further, tube-well irrigation is being tried. In Sundargarh, the villagers have set an inspiring example of co-operative work by completing an irrigation project commanding an ayacut of 200 acres within about two months.

In the field of animal husbandry, the programme has been very popular. Artificial Insemination has been introduced in Russelkunda, Bhadrak, Nayagarh, Bargarh and Sundargarh areas. Gram Sevaks who have been given training in artificial insemination work have been properly equipped. 29 studbulls have been supplied in Community Project blocks and natural service centres have been organised. As a result of the successful



drive to protect cattle against rinder pest in which about 40,000 cattle were vaccinated in a village to village drive in Russelkunda area, the Veterinary Staff have become very popular. By now, about 3 lakhs of cattle have been inocculated in the community project areas and additional development blocks and about 1.50 lakh cattle treated. About 4,000 pedigree birds have been supplied and 1.5 lakh fingerlings distributed for community tanks.

One Primary Health Centre with a six bedded hospital has been started in each of the three projects at Bhadrak, Junagarh and Russelkunda, and another is being organised in the second block of each of the three projects. Construction of soakage pits, rural latrines, and drains has also been taken up in most of the villages. A large number of maternity centres have been organised and the Health visitors and women social education organisers are busy giving lessons in child care.

The Literacy drive has been a special achievement. 194 Adult Literacy Centres have been started in Russelkunda, 150 in Bhadrak, 92 in Junagarh, 44 in Bolangir, 38 in Nayagarh and 44 in Sundargarh. In these literacy centres, more than 15,000 adults are being made literate. Another notable work is the setting up of Youth Organisations in a large number of villages and unifying their activities. More than 350 Recreation Centres have been started in Community Project and Additional Community Development Blocks. Several Basic 'A' and 'B' type schools have been organised and Primary Schools converted into Basic type.

Provision of proper communication facilities and linking villages with the main roads by construction of earthen or moorum roads and culverts has been an important part of the Extension Programme. About 300 miles of *katcha* roads have been laid out and about 115 miles of *pucca* roads constructed. In order to train up village committees in the execution of road construction and other works, the State Government have decided that the Public Works Department should get all their works executed through village committees, and contractors should be employed only for such works as cannot be done by the village committees. This innovation has given a great impetus to the village committees and to the co-operative effort among the villagers.

The industrial programme has received solid response. In every project a production-cum-training centre has been set up where a number of trainees in different types of work are given training. Training includes weaving, spinning, brick and tile making, bone-crushing and such other trades as are popular in the areas concerned. Trainees are selected from among professional classes, so that they can be absorbed in the locality after the training. In addition, peripetetic parties have been organised to impart training in central villages. Since family and not the individual is the unit of village society, care has been taken to make the women folk also interested in the Extension Programme. For this purpose, some lady workers for teaching spinning, sewing, embroidery, etc., have been engaged. The Lady Social Organisers and Health Visitors have organised women literacy classes and women clubs wherever possible.

Each Community Project and NES Block has been divided into Gram Panchayats. Each Gram Panchayat is being provided with a Panchayat ghar and a Grain Gola of its own. In the Bolangir block, 5 acres of Nayabadi land have been set apart in every village where improved seeds are to be multiplied for supply to the Phanchayat Ghar. The Panchayat Ghar will be in charge of the distribution of improved seeds in shape of loans carrying moderate rates of interest. Further, many multi-purpose societies, agricultural co-operative societies and industrial societies have been organised, and attempt is being made to bring all villagers into the Co-operative Movement.

In order to ensure people's participation in the programme, the villagers' participation has been institutionalised at the village level. The people have been drawn into the process of consultation at the village, Gram Panchayat, block and project level. Village Welfare Committees have been organised in each village or group of small villages and these have been linked to the Panchayats which roughly tally with the Gram Sevak Circle in the area. A three-year programme of work has been prepared in each project/block on the following lines. The Gram Sevak consults each village committee before drawing up a consolidated plan for his Circle. This plan has the concurrence of the local Panchayats and after approval by them, the Gram Sevak sends it to the Block headquarters. At this level all the plans of Gram Sevaks are synthesised and scrutinised by the block Extension Officers concerned. The entire plan is then discussed at worker's meeting attended by Gram Sevaks, Block Development Officers and

other Project staff. The block Extension Officers, whenever necessary consult their respective departmental district heads before giving their approval. After the plan is thus thrashed out, a consolidated plan is drafted for presentation to the Block or Project Advisory Committee. The plan is put into operation only after Block or Project Advisory Committee have given their approval. Only such schemes are included in the plan as cater for the felt needs of the people and for which the people are willing to work on a contributory basis. Against the Government expenditure of Rs. 35.36 lakh in the three project and three additional Development Block Areas till the end of June, 1954, the people have contributed to the extent of Rs. 15.68 lakh in the implementation of the development schemes, in the form of labour, gift of lands and in cash. Unfortunately philanthropic and voluntary Social Service Organisations like the Kasthurba Trust and the Ramakrishna Mission which have done useful work in other parts of the State, have not yet been able to extend their activities in the areas so far covered by the Extension Programme. These associations, however, are being contacted. Students' camps and N.C.C. camps have meanwhile been organised in the project areas and have done useful development work. On the occasion of Prime Minister's Birth Day on November 14, 1952, the people made 21 'gifts' of new schools to the Prime Minister. On November 14, 1953, 36 new schools were offered to be constructed by the villagers. On Oriya New Year Day on April 13, 1954, 12 National Extension Service Blocks were started. Three Community Projects, three additional Development Blocks, and five community project and National Extension Service blocks were started on Gandhi Jayanti on October 2, 1952 and 1953.

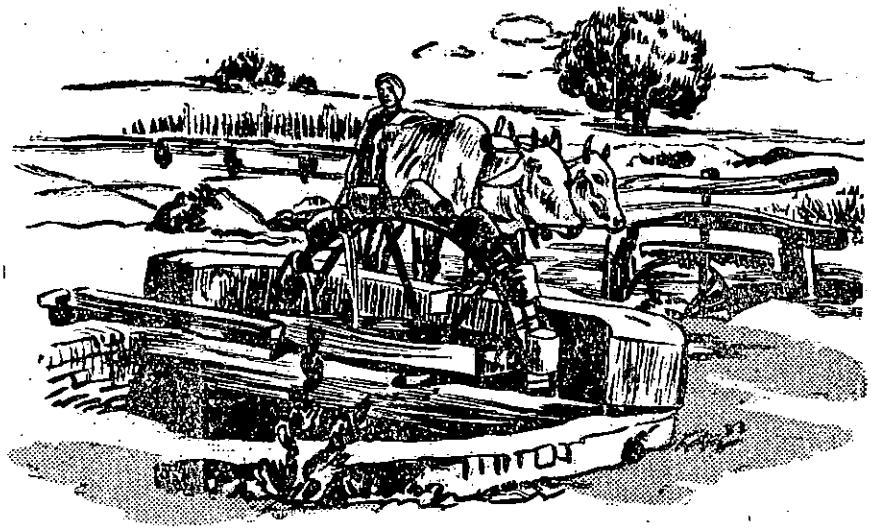
Two Basic Agricultural Schools, one Extension Training Centre with an attached Basic Agricultural Wng have been organised. So far training has been imparted in these institutions to 285 Gram Sevaks. The Gram Sevak is given one year's training in the Basic Agricultural School followed by six month's training in the Extension Centre. The *dais* have been given re-orientation training before being sent to the extension blocks. Such training has also been arranged under the auspices of the Government of India for mid-wives, lady health visitors, health inspectors, medical officers, social education organisers, Block Development Officers and Project Executive Officers. Training camps are being organised for village school teachers and village leaders. Youth clubs and children's committees have been organised to inculcate the spirit of service among the younger generation.

A general atmosphere conducive to Extension work has been created by a series of meetings between Community Project staff at State Headquarters and the Secretaries and Heads of Departments concerned. Further, in each department one officer was earmarked for liaison with the Community Project staff. For speedy execution of Extension Programme, a special financial procedure was also devised. For this purpose adequate delegation of powers has been obtained from the Finance Department for the officers working the programme. A Centre Store has been set up in each project out of State Revenue and a consolidated sanction order has been issued for each item of work on a three-years basis. Detailed instructions have been issued by the State Government regarding the administrative set-up for the Programme to enable the different developement departments and the District Magistrates to effectively play their respective roles, under the guidance of the Development Commissioner, in the planning and execution of the Programme and to ensure its expeditious and effective implementation.

Less than two years' experience is too short to supply an adequate basis for judgment on the permanance of results achieved by the Extension Programme. However, if progressive outlook among the villagers consists of generating among them the hope of progress through co-operative effort and in acceptance of scientific techniques of cultivation, animal husbandry, hygiene, in short, of better living, there is no doubt that a progressive outlook is being created among the people who have felt the impact of the programme. The demand to extend the programme to areas so far uncovered is every day on the increase. Already, the problem is not how to secure full response to the programme but how to find proper resources of organisation to meet the needs of expansion of the programme.

PANCHAYAT RAJ

In the true democracy of India, the unit was the village. Even if one village wanted Panchayat Raj, which was called republic in English, no one could stop it. True democracy could not be worked by twenty men sitting at the centre. It had to be worked from below by the people of every village.—*Gandhiji.*



PUNJAB

The Community Development Programme covers both the Community Projects/Blocks and the National Extension Blocks. The areas in which the Programme is in operation, and the dates of inauguration of work in these, are given below :

Name of District	Projects/Blocks (Oct., 1952)	Blocks (Oct., 1953)	October, 1953	July, 1954
Jullundur ..	Nawanshahr			
Hoshiarpur ..			Una	Garhshankar
Amritsar ..		Tarn Taran		
Ferozepore ..			Moga	
Ludhiana ..			Samrala	Ludhiana
Kangra ..		Kulu	Nurpur	1. Palampur 2. Hamirpur 3. Outer Seraj
Ambala ..	Jagadhri	Naraingarh		Kharar
Karnal ..	Nilokheri (Block)	Thanesar	Guhla	Panipat
Gurgaon ..	Faridabad (Dec. 1952) (Only two Blocks)		Gurgaon	
Hissar ..			Hansi	
Rohtak ..	Sonepat			Rohtak

In addition to the above, three more NES Blocks, namely, Loharu, Gohana, and Rewari, have also been sanctioned. Work in these has, however, not started yet.

The Community Projects/Blocks allotted during 1952 came into being as a result of the Indo-U.S. Operational Agreement No. 8. The Community Blocks sanctioned in 1953 were allotted under the Supplement to the Operational Agreement. The NES Blocks are covered by the National Extension Programme.

The Community Development Programme in the Punjab covers about 4,300 villages with a population of 27 lakh. It thus affects more than 22 per cent of the population. The coverage would increase progressively as more blocks of villages are included in the Programme year after year.

The entire land area of the Punjab is 23.23 million acres, out of which 769,000 acres are under forests, 6.17 million acres are not available for cultivation, and .45 million acres are classed as cultivable waste other than current fallows. The State is broadly divided into three natural divisions: the Himalayan, the Sub-Himalayan, and the Indo-Gangetic Plain. The Himalayan Division comprises the country lying on the sides of the outer ranges of the Himalayas. The Sub-Himalayan Division covers the narrow strip of country adjoining the Himalayan into which run some of the spurs of the great mountain, like the Siwaliks and the high hills of Kasauli and Dalhousie.

About 60 per cent of the total area is already under the plough, and some lands yield two crops annually. Four-fifths of the sown area is devoted to cereals and pulses; another 14 per cent is under fodder crops; and 8 per cent of it is grown with commercial crops like sugar-cane, oilseeds, cotton and tobacco. In the mountain districts of Simla and Kangra, cereals and pulses occupy as much as 95 per cent of the total sown area. and Gurgaon, these cover between 80 to 90 In the southern districts of Hissar, Rohtak, per cent of the cultivated land. In the central districts of Ludhiana, Jullundur, and Amritsar, where the soil is more fertile and people more enterprising, commercial crops are grown more extensively, food-grains occupying only about 60 per cent of the sown area.

Of the total population of the State, about 65 per cent belong to agricultural classes, 62 per cent living in villages and 3 per cent in towns. The purely rentier class constitutes only 3 per cent of the total agricultural population, and the agricultural labourers and their dependants account for a percentage of not more than 11.6. The rest are cultivators of land—either owners or tenants.

An outstanding feature of agriculture in the State is its unprofitableness. The net income from a 10 acre holding works out to a negative figure under the assumption that land is rented, capital is borrowed, and work is done by hired labour. Since, however, the factors of production are generally owned by the farmer, the unprofitable nature of agriculture remains hidden. He just manages to live on. From the studies published by the Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab, about the family budgets of farmers, it is found that bare necessaries of life alone account for about 82 per cent of the total expenditure, while only 18 per cent of the money is available for conventional necessities, comforts, and the simple luxuries of rural life. Almost 80 per cent of the landowners live on a subsistence level, while 18 per cent have some surplus for the comforts of life; only 2 per cent know affluence.

The low standards of living is reflected conspicuously in the village dwellings. The houses are mostly katcha crowded together as closely as possible, with narrow lanes and passages running through the habitation. The unpaved lanes are almost always filthy, as there are no drains, no refuse bins, and no sweeping and cleaning. Between the actual buildings and the cultivated fields is an open space running right round the village. It is here that village carts stand, and cane-crushers are installed. Somewhere under the *Pipal* tree idle men would be seen squatting on ground or reclining on Charpois and spinning yarns, while village urchins loaf about nearby. Here and there would be seen dirty ponds from which earth has been taken for buildings the houses. These ponds with stagnating water, half submerged buffaloes and disused well and cart wheels, and bordering dung hills are the commonest spectacle.

The front door of a house generally leads straight into an open courtyard with troughs along one or more of its sides at which cattle munch fodder lazily and swarms of flies buzz about. The floor is littered with fodder—sheaves and dung. Crossing over to the living rooms, which are generally opposite the doorway, one comes abruptly against the kitchen throwing up dense smoke. The rooms are long and narrow, generally without windows and ventilators. The walls are bare except for a few very old calendars and one or two regged pictures of mythological figures or saints. Furnishings are the simplest and crudest, sometimes only a few bedsteads ad zinc boxes constitute the entire furniture. The roof is used for storing heaps of grain and also for drying chillies and maize cobs.

The daily life of a villager is one of monotony. He spends his life between a hard routine of work during the day and cheerless relaxation at night There are no amusements, as understood by a townsman. Only occasional religious festivals, Melas, and ceremonial gatherings bring a cheering breeze in the closed and heavy village atmosphere. The life of women is duller still. There is nothing outside the round of household work and occasional breaks necessitated by condolence visits or participation in marriages, etc. to brighten their existence.

Targets and Achievements

Targets have been fixed in respect of all the Community Projelts, Community Blocks, and NES Blocks in which work started during 1952 and 1953. The following table gives the total targets apropos the progress made up to July, 1954 :

Scheme	Targets	Achievements (up to July 1954)
1. Fertilizers (Mds)	3,49,00	1,27,785
2. Implements	76,500	14,666
3. Compost pits	2,92,500	57,799

Scheme	Targets	Achievements (up to July 1954)
4. Model farms	807	732
5. Fruit trees	21,600	22,677
6. Timber trees	4,21,000	2,58,151
7. Reclamotion of land (acres)	1,09,060	51,765
8. Percolation wells	3,140	938
9. Pumping sets	2,588	338
10. Tube wells	636	166
11. Veterinary first aid centres and dispensaries	348	64
12. Artificial insemination centres	7	1
13. Pedigree bulls	457	214
14. Improved poultry birds	23,410	4,357
15. Eggs for hatching (Dozs)	2,300	443
16. Culverts	2,029	298
17. Kutcha roads (miles)	3,467	1,204
18. Pacca roads	230	21
19. Construction of drains (ft)	1,217,000	5,79,086
20. Pavement of streets paved (sq. ft)	6,923,800	3,390,564
21. Remodelling of wells	3,577	735
22. Model public latrines	418	69
23. Model cattle sheds	401	203
24. School for children	469	333
25. Adult literacy centres	832	594
26. Reading rooms	418	225
27. Young farmers' clubs	418	435
28. Womens' clubs	407	169

Community Melas

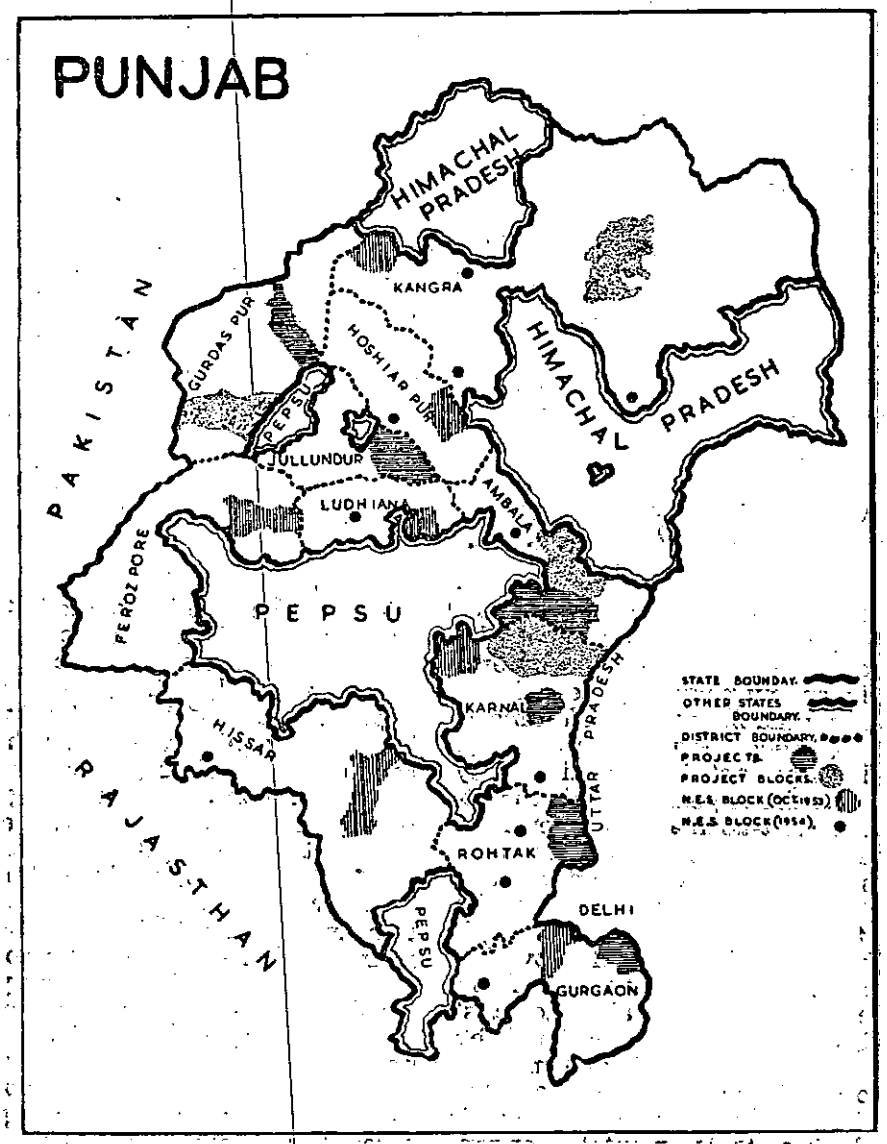
Now when it is being recognized that the correct approach to rural reconstruction lies through reorganization of community living, the role of planned Melas acquires particular importance. The Punjab has had its first round of Kisan Melas—conceived in the true secular spirit of Community development, and grafted on the tradition-bound life of the countryside. These were organized in the month of November, the time when the cultivators are relaxing after the Rabi sowings, and when their hearts are full of new hopes.

The Melas were held from the 30th October to the 1st November at Sonepat, from the 6th to the 9th November at Nawanshahr, on the 14th and the 15th November at Faridabad, from the 17th to 20th November at Jagadhri, on the 21st and the 22nd November at Nilokheri, and from the 28th to the 30th November at Batala. The Development Commissioner and Ministers visited the melas, performing the inauguration in most cases; and this contributed in no small measure to the popularity which they gained. The Nowanshahr Project had no less a distinguished visitor at its Mela than the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru himself. The festival at Batala was visited by delegates from different States participating in the Regional Seminar of Project Officers. Apart from differences of detail and some characteristic features of each Mela, a broad similarity was in evidence everywhere. These were mass gatherings of Kisans, who are the same throughout the Punjab—sturdy carefree children of the soil, knitted into a strong brotherhood through common experiences. Everywhere there was the same spontaneity and freedom in their merriment, the same pride in native culture, the same curiosity about new ideas, the same openness of mind and child like eagerness to understand and to be instructed. Above all, there was a common upsurge of optimism and confidence in the future, which are characteristically Punjabi traits.

Seminar on Social Education

A seminar on Social Education was held at Nilokheri in the last week of February. It was the first of its kind in India. All issues of practical nature which the Social Education Organizers have to face were discussed at length. The items for discussion were grouped under the folowing main heads:

1. Concept of Social Education,
2. Evaluation of the Work of Social Education Organizers,
3. Organization,
4. Technical Requirements of Social Education Organizers,
5. Adult Literacy,
6. Cultural Work of Social Education Organizers,



7. Socio-economic Surveys,
8. Technique of Village Work for Social Education Organisers,
9. Social Education Organizers and Rural Information Surveys, and
10. Co-ordinating agency.

In addition to the above items symposia of folk songs, rural dramas, and publicity were also organised. The seminar was attended by all the Social Education Organizers in the State, all the Project Executive Officers, Assistant Project Officers, and Block Development Officers, besides invitees from Community Projects Administration and Ministry of Education, Government of India. A number of important decisions were taken, which have gone a long way towards giving new impetus to social welfare work in the State.

Peoples' Participation

The Community development work has been hailed with great enthusiasm. In the Community Projects and Community Blocks alone people's contribution in the form of donations of land and buildings and voluntary labour amounts to a crore of rupees. The value of land donated for roads is about Rs. 50 lakh, of earth-work done Rs. 10 lakh, of land and buildings given for schools Rs. 20 lakh, and of donations for hospitals and other community works Rs. 7 lakh. The cash donations amount to nearly one million rupees.



UTTAR PRADESH

To JUDGE the progress of the development programme in an area of a State merely by the amount of expenditure on the programme as a whole, or any particular item thereof, will be an unreliable guide. Nothing is easier than to spend Government money. What is really important, is how this money is spent and how far it goes towards the attainment of the short-term and long-term objectives of the programme. In other words, the real tests would be; to what extent have we been able to help the people to make people help themselves by creating the spirit of self-help among them and providing necessary resources, facilities and services? To what extent have we been able "to assist the people through improving the land" by bringing the fruits of research and modern technology to the door of the people and "to improve the land by improving the people" through widening their mental horizon, technical skills and attitudes towards life, as well as through energizing community life and the village organizations? In what manner, and to what extent, has our programme initiated a self-sustaining, self-radiating and self-perpetuating process, which will lead to a cumulative technological improvement on the physical plane and social, moral and intellectual improvement on the human plane? How far, and in what manner, these results become a permanent part of the people's mental, spiritual and technical equipment and are reproduceable in other areas within the means and resources of our people? How far have we discovered new methods and techniques for the maximum development and optimum utilization of our human and material resources in the most effective and efficient way?

There is yet another angle to this question. The progress of an area should be judged in the context of conditions, past and present, prevailing in the State. What may be a highly desirable objective for one State, may be an accomplished fact for the other and, consequently, while one State may spend, quite legitimately, a very large amount of funds, on a particular item, the other State need not spend anything. Each State has to solve its specific problems in the light of special conditions and the degree of progress already made by it. Thus, for instance, while in most other States of our country, opening of seed-stores for the supply of pedigree seeds, manures and implements is a very laudable object on which large amounts can be, and should be spent from the Community Projects and NES budget, this will be necessary to a very much smaller degree in UP on account of the net-work of over 1,000 co-operative or basic seed stores with an investment of Rs. 7 crore already established. The same will be true of schools and other educational institutions.

The short-term objectives in the community development programme may be classified under the following categories:

(i) Additional production, income and employment through improved agriculture.
(ii) More irrigation facilities.
(iii) Better Animal Husbandry.
(iv) New rural industries.
(v) The improvement of health, sanitation and housing, and provision of health services.

(vi) The provision of more and better educational facilities, including social education and women's welfare.

(vii) The organization and revitalization of of community life through co-operatives and panchayats.

(viii) More and better community works, including communications.

The long-term objectives may be described as the fullest development of all our resources, human as well as material, and their optimum utilization through a planned and co-ordinated approach and full employment for all. Our achievement in the field of short-term objectives has been highly encouraging, as will be evident from a bird's eye-view of some aspects of the programme.

Irrigation

The total area brought under irrigation since the beginning of the project period is 1,18,993 acres, which is equivalent to the construction of 238 tubewells. Calculating on an average of Rs. 40,000 per tube-well, the total value of the work will, thus, be Rs. 95,20,000, which is almost four times the target. No doubt, the total expenditure under this head from the Community Projects budget is only a small fraction of this sum because the State tube-wells are financed from another source under a separate scheme of 2,000 tube-wells and the saving under this head in the first six Projects is being diverted to other areas not covered by this scheme of tube-wells, the fact remains that the progress in the field of irrigation is spectacular.

Agriculture

(a) *Seed Saturation*—The well-known seed saturation scheme of U.P. is expected to increase the yield by about 25 per cent through the replacement of *desi* seeds by pedigree stock within a period of three years in all the Community Projects and NES areas. This programme has caught the imagination of people so well that in the nine old blocks started in 1952 extension of improved type of wheat has been achieved up to 75 per cent, Gram 50 per cent and Barley 50 per cent. In nine of the blocks, which were started in April-May, 1953, extension in improved type of wheat has been achieved up to 35 per cent, Gram 30 per cent and Barley 25 per cent. The achievement in the new blocks, which were started only about 10 months ago, has, none the less, been quite significant.

(b) *Demonstration*—Thanks to the half-field demonstrations, the most effective means of agricultural extension, Pea T. 163 has proved incomparably superior to the local varieties and the additional yield has ranged between 30 per cent to 50 per cent. Wheat Pb. 591, Kanpur 13, Pusa 52 have yielded 15 per cent to 25 per cent extra in the western, central and eastern areas. Barley Kanpur 251, Gram T. 87, Maize T. 41 and various varieties of paddy and other staple crops have also become very popular. Potato Patna Phulwa, Darjeeling Red and Military Special are also an unqualified success, with an additional yield ranging between 50 per cent to 100 per cent. Improved varieties of sugarcane are replacing out-of-date varieties.

(c) *Green Manuring*—Another important plank of the agricultural development programme is green-manuring with Sanai, Moong No. 1 and Dhaincha, which increases the yield by 40 per cent to 50 per cent. In the current year, 25 per cent of the monsoon fallow in the Community Projects and NES areas is being covered with green-manures. Thanks to the discovery of this Moong variety, which matures in 60 days, it is possible to build up the soil and to get a 'catch-crop' in the bargain. Even the standing crop of sugar-cane is green manured with Moong No. 1 in Deoria and some other areas.

(d) *Fertilizers*—Another significant development in this field is the use of chemical fertilizers through green manures, which has yielded excellent results. Fertilizers like ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and ammonium phosphate, have become very popular with the cultivators. 55,030 maunds and 7,343 maunds of chemical fertilizers was distributed in the Community Projects and NES areas respectively.

(e) *Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation*—One reason for the increased use of fertilizers is the greater popularity of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, which has more than doubled the yield.

(f) *Cultural practices*—Other improved cultural practices, such as, reduced seed rate, line-sowing with seed-drill or dibbler, multiple cropping, such as, Arhar-groundnut-sugarcane, Moong 1 with Arhar, potato with wheat, sugarcane with pea, gram or onion; use of trace elements, cultivation of berseem as a part of regular crop-rotation, have impressed the cultivators. The most spectacular results have been achieved through the use of dibbler, whereby the seed rate of wheat has been reduced from 60 seers per acre with a higher yield in the bargain, and mixed sowing of wheat with potato proceded

by green-manuring in district Ghazipur, which increases the yield by 50 per cent without any extra cost and without damage to the quality of the soil and has enabled the cultivators to raise 3 crops.

(g) *Usar reclamation*—Usar land has been successfully reclaimed in Ballia and other districts through the application of gypsum, ridge-cropping and flushing and leaching. This has impressed the cultivators very much and they are likely to apply the methods on a large scale.

(h) *Introduction of new implements*—Introduction of new implements, such as seed-drill, thesher, cultivator, ploughs, chaff-cutters, etc. has been quite popular. The system of service and supply has been introduced. The seed-stores have been divided into three categories, 'A', 'B' and 'C' according to as the turnover is more than Rs. lakh, Rs. 50,000 and less than Rs. 50,000 respectively. Arrangement has been made for the bulk-purchase of these implements at 30 to 40 per cent cheaper than the market rate. A seed-drill has been devised, which will mechanically perform the work of the dibbler. A cheap model of the seed-drill costing Rs. 140 has been introduced to do the same job as the Mc-cormic seed-drill costing Rs. 650.

Horticulture

Horticultural development in all the areas in general and the hill areas in particular is making steady progress and 199 and 8 new nurseries have been established in the Community Projects and NES areas respectively in furtherance of the programme of local self-sufficiency in seeds, seedlings and plants. The area brought under orchards is 660 and 910 acres in the Community Projects and NES areas respectively. 1,62,699 and 9,246 fruit trees and 1,43,176 and 1,834 fuel trees have been planted in the Community Projects and NES areas respectively. The total quantity of vegetable and potato seeds distributed in the Community Projects is 1,590 lbs. and 4,414 mds. respectively.

Plant protection work has been undertaken on a self-paying and self-help basis with the co-operation of the local population. Substantial success has been achieved in the control of Gundhi-bug, mango hopper, termite and fieldrats. The villagers are trained and supplied the equipment which they use.

Animal Husbandry

In the field of Animal Husbandry, the eradication of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and rinder pest through mass immunization of cattle (the total number of inoculations performed by the V.L.W.'s in Community Projects and NES areas being 6,49,704 and 1,49,032 respectively) establishment of eight Artificial Insemination Centres and seven new Veterinery dispensaries, upgrading of cattle through import of pedigree bulls, cows and buffaloes, the introduction of fodder crops, such as, berseem, napier, and para grass, etc. call for no further elaboration.

Shramdan

Impressive as it is, the record of achievement in the form of construction and repair of 1,189 and 1,884 miles of *kutcha* roads and 47 and 4 miles of *pucca* road respectively, public utility buildings and other community works, what is more important is the discovery of the solution of our formidable communications problem in the shape of *Shramdan* or public contribution. It is not possible for any Government to find enough money to construct thousands of miles of *pucca* and *kutcha* roads that we need. In fact, the Government may not even be able to repair and maintain these roads, if it is to depend on its own funds alone. That is why the insistence on the contribution by the people in cash, kind or labour, at least 1/3rd of the total cost of *pucca* roads and 2/3rds of the total cost of *kutcha* roads, viz. Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per mile for *pucca* and *kutcha* road respectively. The method of *Shramdan* devised in this State is not confined to human labour. Even bullocks and carts are being used for the carting of materials free of cost. If the people play an important role and undergo the necessary sacrifice for the construction of these roads, they will not only be willing and able to maintain these roads, but will also undertake a large number of other similar projects, as has already been demonstrated. It is the work on the human plane that is much more important than the work on the physical plane.

In the sphere of *kutcha* roads, *Shramdan* will complete the job completely with only a token contribution by the State and it is a matter of only a few years before every village will be connected with its neighbouring villages and the nearest arterial road. In the matter of *pucca* roads, our progress may seem to be slow—partly because it takes at least two rainy seasons to complete a *pucca* road and partly because of our insistence on this heavy amount of contribution. One thing is, however, certain. The *Shramdan* by the people not only for earth work, but also for the transport and consoli-

dation of road material, will enable us not only to make up for the initial slow start, but to embark upon a real large-scale programme.

Social Education

The programme of Social Education is both an end as well as a means. The building up of local leadership through better-informed, more skilled, organized and interested people is an end in itself. It is also a means to the furtherance of our programme by enlisting people's collaboration and enabling them to shoulder more and more responsibility with ever-increasing initiative. Literacy, though essential, is just a part of this programme, which consists of short-term training camps, Kisan *Melas,* film exhibition, community centres and circulating libraries, *Bhajan Mandalies,* dramas, sight-seeing, route marches, competitions and work with the schools, etc. 976 Adult Literacy Centres have already made 13,206 persons literate. 386 Community Centres have been organized in the Community Project areas alone. The Social Education Teacher does not impart literacy alone, but also the technical skills like the Village Level Workers in selected fields of our programme. It is not an idle dream to hope that some day the Social Education Teacher may relieve the Village Level Worker of the major portion of his present-day programme to enable him to concentrate on new programmes.

Another significant development is the effort to develop the school into a Community Extension Centre. Apart from the scheme of reorientation of Junior High Schools, a new experiment is being tried in district Azamgarh to determine, after adequate training, provision of equipment and other facilities, how far the teacher can work as a Village Level Worker in one village or Gaon Sabha. If the experiment succeeds, the vast number of Primary School Teachers will add to our force of Village Level Workers.

Yet, another outstanding achievement is the moulding of bricks and supply of all un-skilled labour by the students to build their schools. Three Higher Secondary Schools operated brick-kilns and earned a profit of about Rs. 10,000 each. Both these measures will go a long way to make the schools self-supporting, besides giving a practical bias to the schools. The most outstanding development is the introduction of youth work and production of necessary literature for this purpose on systematic lines in two Projects under the expert guidance by Planning Research and Action Institute. The experiment has met with very encouraging response. The principle of local contribution and self-help has been constantly kept in view in all the areas. Deoria project is running 46 classes with honorary adult teachers. Etawah has started an experiment in charging fees from the adults in night schools, besides enlisting honorary teachers. There is no doubt that the programme will become largely self-supporting in course of time.

Public Health

As a result of the extension of public health facilities, the incidence of cholera, small-pox and malaria has gone down appreciably. The Village Level Workers are providing a network of Vaccinators and Public Heath workers. They have vaccinated 3,79,467 people and treated 1,71,518 persons for minor ailments, besides conducting anti-malarial operations in 654 villages and improving the environmental sanitation and water-supply in a large number of villages.

The most outstanding success in the matter of promoting rural industries has been the establishment of 119 Co-operative Brickkilns in the Community Project and NES areas providing employment to 9,750 persons directly and 22,000 persons indirectly with an out-turn of 2,380 lakh of bricks valued at Rs. 60 lakhs. This programme has spread throughout the State with 520 brick-kilns employing 42,000 persons directly and over a lakh indirectly with an investment of Rs. 1 crore. In the future of this industry lies the solution of our housing, communications and other constructional programme, and it is bound to grow into a major rural industry for several decades to come.

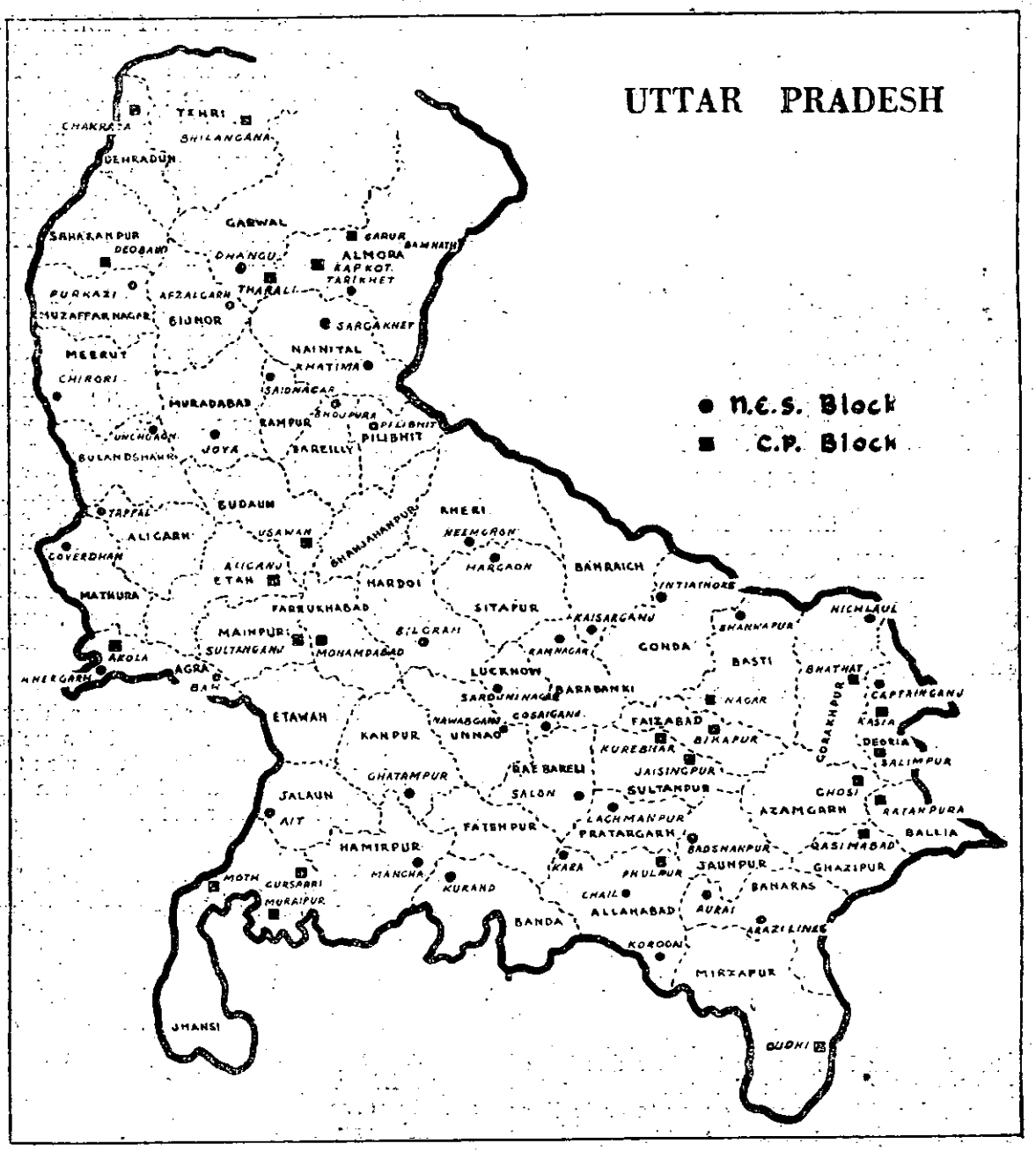
Substantial success has also been achieved, though on a small-scale, in the introduction of ericulture in district Deoria, sericulture in district Dehra Dun, khadi in eastern U.P. and tutional classes in rural crafts.

The Big Question

Substantial as our progress has been in the achievement of our short-term objectives, including rural industry, we are yet far from our ultimate goal of full employment for all and full utilization of all our resources. The extent of unemployment, under-employment and disguised employment is so great that we have not yet been able to touch more than a fringe of the problem. Unless we are able to solve this big question through the evolutionary and democratic approach of

extension programme, our long-term objective will remain a distant goal. It is to meet this challenge that the U.P. Government have recently established a Planning Research & Action Institute to discover new self-paying rural industries like our Brick-kiln industry, strengthen the weak links in our programme through Pilot experimentation, trying the untried things and adapting and applying the new ideas discovered in other States and countries. The Institute is manned by specialists of various branches to act as the 'brains-trust' for the achievement of our long-term objective.

We hope that, through the united efforts of the people and the Government, we will be able to achieve our long-term objective with the same speed as the short-term ones.

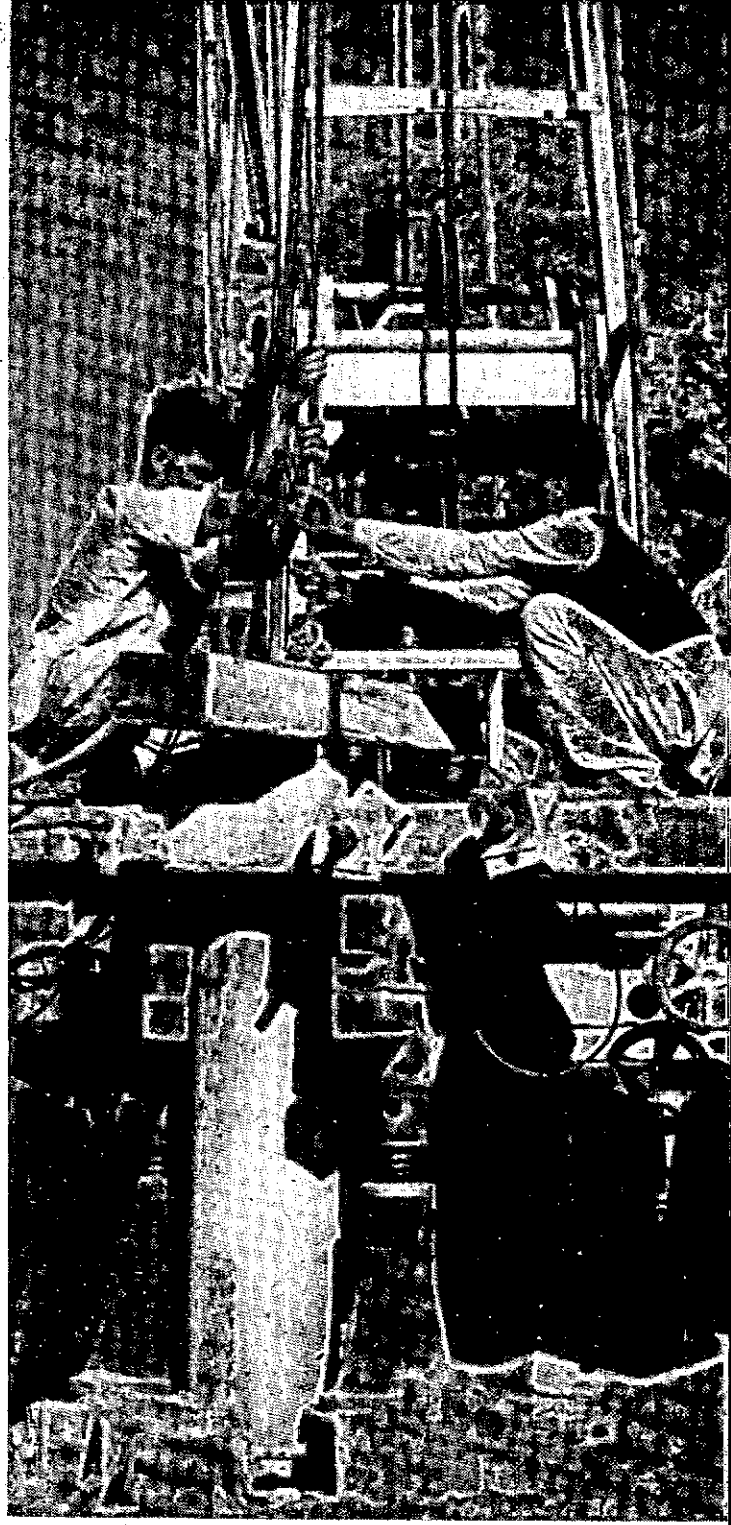




Rural Hospital at Panoor in Tellicherry Block (Madras). Building was constructed entirely from villagers' contribution



Among Abor girls, spinning has now become quite popular, thanks to the efforts of the Project workers



Boring tube-well with power rig in Bikapur Community Project Area, Faizabad. Tube-wells to irrigate 1,19,000 acres at a cost of Rs. 1 crore have been sunk in the Project areas in Uttar Pradesh

The villagers of Burari (Delhi) built this school through voluntary efforts



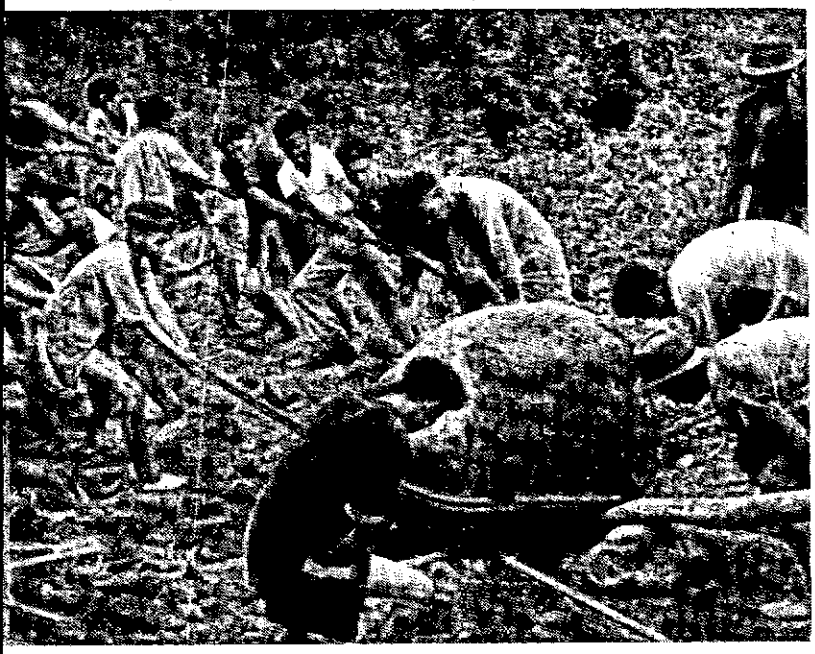


Villagers learn while they work. Here they are seen discussing letters of the alphabet displayed by co-workers



In Rajasamand Area, workers of a tannery are taught improved methods





Above : Young villagers in a Project Area in Travancore-Cochin meet to discuss their role in development work

Left : Road work in progress in the Community Development Block, Pasighat (NEFA)

Below : A vaccination centre at work in a Project Area in Bihar





Nalka, one of the most literacy-minded villages in the Baran Community Project, Rajasthan, builds its own School. The Project Administration will provide the teachers and the equipment free of cost



Right: An Artificial Insemination Centre in a Project Area



Left: An open air Primary School in Barnipur Block, West Bengal



WEST BENGAL

WEST BENGAL has today 11 Community Development Blocks and six National Extension Service Blocks. Unlike many other States, the Community Development Blocks here are of the composite type which envisages the setting up of an urban unit in each of the Blocks. The idea with which the composite type of Community Blocks were conceived is set out in the following words of our Chief Minister :—

"We have to develop, in the first instance, our villages along with the development of new townships in such a manner that what the town-dwellers produce, the villagers are prepared and able to pay for and consume. New towns have to be developed, each to be linked up with a group of villages, so that the production and distribution of materials in the towns and villages are mutually adjusted. Incidentally, such co-ordinated and balanced development of a semiurban township and some villages around it will prevent the present tendency of villagers migrating to the cities in search of employment and better amenities of life. This scheme will, as a matter of course, satisfy the natural craving of the abler men in the villages to reside in an urban area with modern conveniences."

Eight of the Community Development Blocks viz. Nalhati, Mahammad Bazar and Ahmadpur in the district of Birbhum, Guskara and Saktigar in the district of Burdwan, Jhargram in the district of Midnapore, Baruipur in the district of 24-Parganas and Fulia in the district of Nadia were inaugurated on October 2, 1952, three other Community Development Blocks, viz. Habra in the district of 24-Parganas, Sonamukhi in the district of Bankura and Dinhata in the district of Cooch-Behar on October 2, 1953 and the six National Extension Service Blocks Kandi, Burwan and Bharatpur in the district of Murshidabad and Rangli-Ranglior, Darjeeling-Pulbazar and Jore-Bunglow-Sukiapukri in the district of Darjeeling have been taken up only in July, 1954.

The table below will indicate the area, number of villages and population in respect of each of the different blocks:-

A. *Community Development blocks inaugurated on October 2, 1953 :*

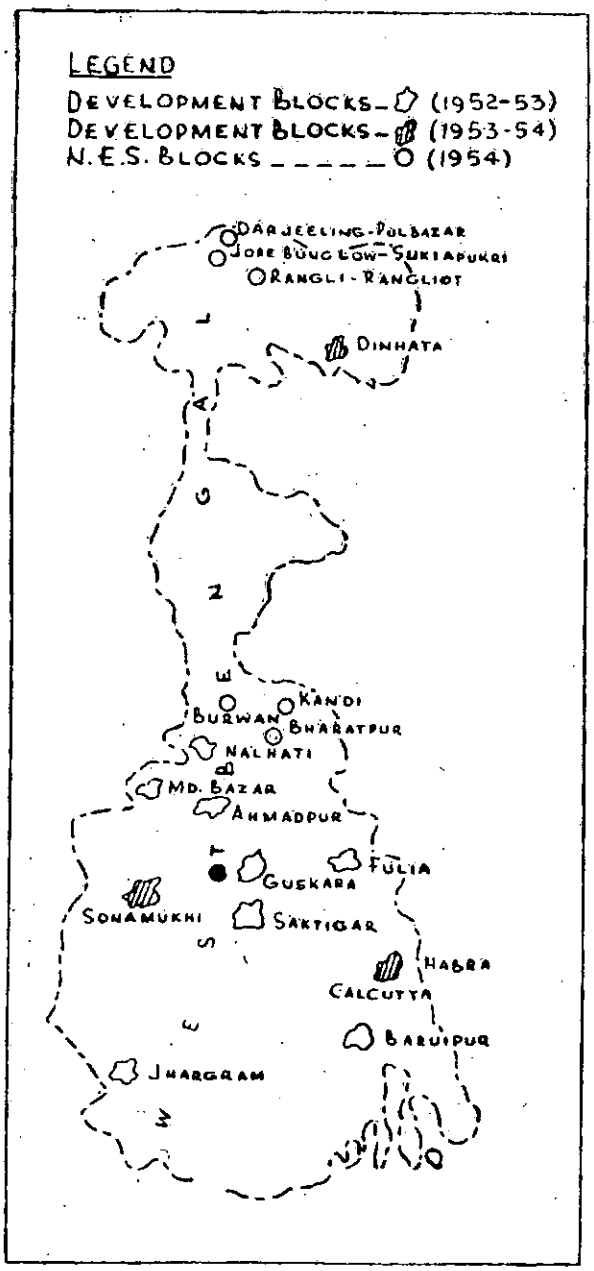
Block	Area in sq. miles	Number of villages	Population
1. Nalhati	93.4	99	70,784
2. Mahammad Bazar	130.5	185	56,075
3. Ahmadpur	97.3	187	54,284
4. Guskara	164.0	122	76,989
5. Saktigar	148.7	179	85,928
6. Jhargram	161.6	500	67,095
7. Baruipur	56.7	109	82,375
8. Fulia	105.8	113	79,222
	956.9	1,494	5,72,752

B. *Community Development blocks inaugurated on October 2, 1953*

1. Habra	105.0	165	1,05,321
2. Sonamukhi	146.7	188	61,307
3. Dinhata	207.8	254	1,28,105
	459.5	607	2,94,733

C. *National Extension Service blocks taken up in July, 1954 :*

1. Kandi	92.1	85	71,436
2. Burwan	107.0	154	81,917
3. Bharatpur	132.1	128	1,10,426
4. Rangli-Ranglior	118.8	25	31,329
5. Darjeeling-Pulbazar	93.3	28	56,495
6. Jore-Bunglow-Sukiapukri	149.0	46	48,202
	693.0	466	3,99,805
Grand total	2,109.4	2,567	12,67,290



The Rural West Bengal or the State excluding its urban areas covers an area of 30,328 square miles approximately with 35,063 villages and a population of 18,657,045.

While the eight Community Development blocks inaugurated in October, 1952 between them cover 956.9 sq. miles or 3.2 per cent area, 1494 or 4.3 per cent villages and 5,72,752 or 3.1 per cent population of the State excluding its urban areas, the three Community Development blocks inaugurated in October 1953 cover 459.5 sq. miles or 1.5 per cent, 607 or 1.7 per cent villages and 2,94,733 or 1.6 per cent population. Again the six National Extension Service blocks cover 693.0 sq. miles or 2.3 per cent area, 466 or 1.3 per cent villages and 3,99,805 or 2.1 per cent population. Thus, all the different types of existing blocks taken together cover 2109.4 sq. miles or 7.0 per cent area, 2567 or 7.3 per cent villages and 12,67,290 or 6.8 per cent population.

General Economic Pattern

It is necessary at the outset to appreciate the tightening grip that certain economic circumstances have on the countryside of West Bengal. Such an appreciation will help to understand the special problems confronting development work in the State and how they stand in the way of workers straining themselves to their utmost to make their mark.

While it is hardly possible to go in for a detailed discussion on the subject the table below showing the distribution in terms of percentage of the total number of families of all families in eight blocks by occupations will give the reader a general indication of the economic pattern of these areas. For the purpose of a broad classification, the different occupations have been grouped into ten categories and the term "family occupation" means the occupation from which any family derives the whole or a large portion of its income.

Distribution of families by family occupation

	Occupation	*Percentages*
1.	Agricultural Labour	19.12
2.	Bhagchasi (Sharecropping)	13.18
*3.	Cultivation and Farming	32.53
	Total agricultural	64.83
4.	Industry	5.39
5.	Trade	8.44
6.	Learned profession	2.09
7.	Other profession	2.69
8.	Non-agricultural labour	7.70
9.	Services	7.03
10.	Others	1.83
	Total non-agricultural	35.17
		100.00

*Cultivation and farming means carrying on agriculture in lands mainly owned with and/or without hired labour.

The table, based on a complete survey of eight blocks, shows (i) that about 2/3rds of all familes depend mainly on agriculture for their livelihood; (ii) approximately half the number of families depending on agriculture are either share-croppers or agricultural labourers, (iii) non-agricultural labour and

agriculture are the main occupation for about 72 per cent of all families, (iv) industry as main occupation is followed by only 5.39 per cent of families, while trade feeds 8.44 per cent and the rest of the occupations except the group 'others', which includes persons living on rent, pension, charity etc. and activities not covered by the first nine items, provide between them occupation to about 12 per cent of all families.

53.68 per cent of all families do not possess any cultivated land. Obviously this 53.68 per cent represents most of the families with main occupation as agricultural labour, sharecropping, non-agricultural labour and families not following any agricultural occupation as their principal or subsidiary occupation.

It will be interesting to underline several striking features:

(i) 17.62 per cent of all families hold only 9. 62% of the total land in plots ranging between 1 acre and under 3 acres.

(ii) 0.5 per cent of all families hold as much as 10.60 per cent of the total land.

(iii) 2.62 per cent of all families hold 13.75% of all land in holdings ranging from 10 to 15 acres.

(iv) 14.63 per cent of all families hold 25.83 per cent of all land in holdings ranging from 2.5 to 5 acres.

The conclusion that clearly emerges is that the land is most irrationally distributed amongst the agricultural population.

The above provides a very brief background to the problems of the agricultural sector. Now coming to industry, it has been seen that only 5.39 per cent of all families in the block areas are engaged in some sort of cottage industry as their main occupation. The agro-economic survey shows that another 1.78 per cent of all families follow industry as a subsidiary occupation. Thus a total of only 7.17 per cent of all families are at present engaged in industries. As for the types of industries, excepting a few big rice and oil mills, there is practically no medium or large scale industry in the block areas. Handloom weaving, blacksmithy, goldsmithy, carpentry, rural pottery, biri making, paddy husking, bamboo and cane goods making, manufacture of gur, manufacture of paper containers and shell leafwrapper etc. are the main cottage industries. Most of these occupations are precarious.

A plan has been prepared in respect of each block, for giving financial, technical and other aid to the existing industries for their rehabilitation or expansion and also to start new industries, particularly in the urban units of the blocks, after a close study of the consumption indices of the various kinds of consumer goods in and around the blocks, the sources from where these goods were obtained and if they could be produced locally with the help of local resources of men and materials. In preparing the plan care has also been taken to estimate the employment potentialities.

A number of families engaged in industry have already received necessary financial, technical and other assistance. From the experience gathered in course of the study of economics of the rural industries it is considered essential that the actual artisans, particularly their sons, should be given an opportunity to learn the theory and practice of manufacture in their respective crafts so that they may be able to increase the efficiency and enlarge the scope of production. For this, steps have already been taken to start a training-cum-production centre immediately in each of the blocks.

Special Problems

This State has the highest proportion of landless agricultural labourers of all Part A States in India, the highest proportion of agricultural sharecroppers who do not enjoy any tenancy security at all but are moved from one land to another from year to year, the lowest proportion of occupancy tenants, and the highest concentration among all States in India of proprietary rights in land in the fewest possible hands. In the sector of village industries, existing industries have either decayed or are on the way to decay. The chief factor responsible for this situation has been the inordinate growth of the Calcutta Industrial Region which soaks like a sponge upon the State.

The problem of agricultural extension work in West Bengal is therefore far more difficult than in other States, because there are so few who can take advantage of the benefits that the Plan has to offer. The problem of extension of cultivation and double or triple cropping is intimately bound up with incentive and credit in the shape of tenancy rights which bear such a low proportion in West Bengal. In industries the foremost problem is to stem the tide of decay before undertaking new ventures.

Some Landmarks

There are several important landmarks in our programme which may be said to have steered its destiny. The first was a conference in September 1953 when the problem of ensuring people's participation was reviewed and it was accepted as a principle

to transfer more and more civil works from contractors to village committees or to project officers themselves to be executed by them departmentally with the help of villagers. At this conference also was paved the way for real coordination of the various government departments, hitherto working severally each its own way.

The second most important landmark was another conference of project officers, extension officers, chief social education organisers and various departments of Government in January 1954. This was a most decisive occasion when almost all the resolutions were taken that have since given the CDP programme its vital push.

The first of these decisions was to discard the five-acre demonstration farms as an ineffective means of agricultural extension. These 5-acre farms were necessarily run by rich farmers, heavily subsidised by government, were too complicated and expensive with regard to (i) cropping, (ii) rotational, (iii) manuring and (iv) farm implements demonstration programme which took them beyond the ordinary cultivator. There were too few of them, and still fewer people to visit them.

Instead of discarding them altogether it was decided to convert them primarily into seed multiplication centres. The work of agricultural extension was entrusted solely to small 1/6 acre to 1/3 acre, unipurpose, half-plot demonstrations of four specific categories, i.e. green manuring, improved seeds, chemical manures and fertilizers or farm manure and organic compost, and the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. The target was fixed at an average of one of each in each village. The result has been a much more thickly and widespread demonstration of improved practices in the fields of a much larger number of cultivators, and of particularly those cultivators who need badly to improve their cultivation. It has given training in agricultural extension to our own workers and taught them a multiplicity of subjects. The target achieved for the early kharif or *aus* season was over 1,500 demonstrations and for the current season over 5,436 half-plots.

The second important decision was to so orientate the CDP programme as to benefit the small man in the village, the man who had no security to offer. As it stood originally the programme brought grist to the mill of the man who had already something to show; the benefit that the Community Development Programme held out for the sharecropper or labourer was more hypothetical than real. Consequently, the programme did not attract the bulk of the population to start with. It was now decided to offer loans up to a sum of Rs. 500|- on personal security alone, a well balanced small kitchen garden to every poor household, hatching eggs, poultry and other small means of augmenting one's livelihood. These had an immediate attraction for the near destitute and met with phenomenal success in such poor and tribal areas as Jhargram, Muhammadbazar, Habra, Ahmadpur and Dinhata. It is gratifying to record that several thousand kitchen gardens have been laid out and planted and many thousands of hatching eggs and several hundred poultry have been distributed. The target adopted was to introduce one kitchen garden and one poultry run in the homestead of every landless agriculturist before the project period is over.

The third important decision was to entrust more and more work to be carried out departmentally by project staff so that the benefits of CDP expenditure would be ploughed in to the maximum degree among the local people who would work for them. Contract to outsiders was to be cut down to a minimum and no contract which could be executed by local villagers was to be given. When the departmental estimate for a masonry well had been pegged at Rs. 2,500, actual execution cost only about Rs. 800 or 900|- Where the sinking of tubewells had been quoted at -|14|- or Re. 1|- per running foot, departmental sinking never went beyond -|5|3 per foot. Similar sensational reductions were achieved in road building and rural housing. What was more important was that small village contracts brought returns several times over in voluntary execution of other village works for which no bills were made out and which yet would have cost hundreds and thousands. There has been a much more important change. People have worked over-time, have provided their own carts for haulage, cut their own margin of profits, and taken their rightful place in the programme through *ad hoc* village committees. Thus where six months ago an inspecting officer would find new villagers to talk to during his round, now scores of people collect at a moment's notice, all clamouring to show what each has done as his or her bit.

Rings have been cast by the local people for their own wells, tubes sunk, houses built, roads constructed, earthwork contributed, tanks excavated, schools beautified, local education centres set up, irrigation and drainage bunds thrown up, bridges and culverts constructed by people who were diffident about everything not so long ago.

The fourth important decision was to pro-

ceed with the formation of *ad hoc* village committees for the co-ordination and implementation of the programme. It was felt that following the model of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh *ad hoc* village committees should be formed which will be non-statutory and flexible and consist of men not only interested in the programme but willing to execute it themselves by contributing their own labour.

The fifth important decision was the recognition of the principle that the surest way of teaching a thing to the common man was by doing and practising it oneself. It was accepted as a firm axiom that nothing could be taught to the villager which could not be executed or practised by the Gram Sevak himself. This principle of "teaching by doing", of "demonstrating at one's own cost and not at the villager's cost" has rendered the programme ever so much more realistic and popular than before.

The sixth decision was to transform the nature of social education centres from mere adult literacy and recreation centres to centres of all activity and demonstration of the CDP programme. This was an important change which had the effect of transforming the social education altogether and giving them a very new and comprehensive content.

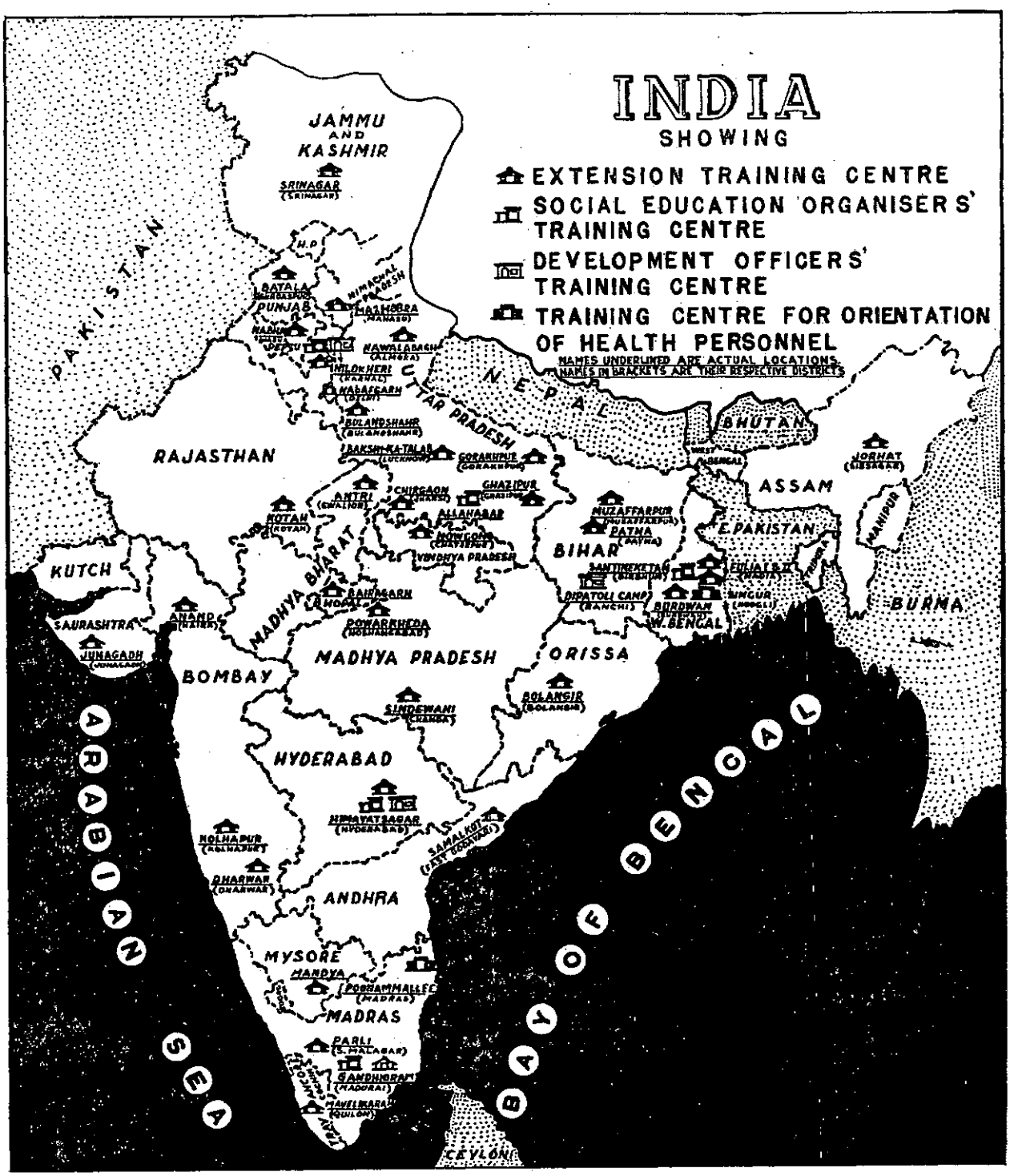
Thus the two conferences of September 1953 and January 1954 had the effect of (a) giving practical shape to the principles of extension method; (b) imparting real significance to the phrase, "people's participation"; (c) bringing the programme nearer to the hearts of the near-destitute and roping them in; (d) ploughing in more of CDP money into local economies; (e) co-ordinating the work of various departments through the principle of teaching by doing.

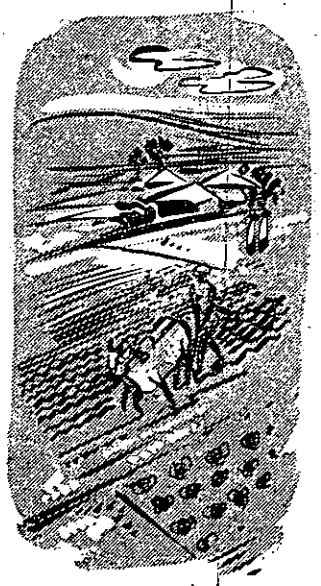
The third great landmark was the Rajgir Regional Conference in February 1954 which showed West Bengal where she stood among other States. It was at this conference too that the role of women workers was reviewed and the decision reached to provide every training centre with three lady instructors for the teaching of handicraft, cooking, maternity, child welfare and first aid, home-nursing, food preservation, making of garments for the family, nutrition, home economics, and domestic hygiene. This was followed up in our State by a two-week refresher course of all categories of women workers in June-July and the setting of concrete targets before them.

People's Participation

The most outstanding event in this regard has been the formation of *ad hoc* village committees which are flexible, non-statutory bodies of all members of a village with pre-eminent emphasis on the inclusion of all ablebodied persons who would be prepared to work themselves. This has released an immense storehouse of pent up energies and reinstated the common villager in his own self-esteem. The contribution of the people, valued in terms of money, has been reckoned to be about a quarter of the total expenditure. By far the largest sum is given in the form of labour, next in materials (mostly land) and lastly in cash. An analysis of the purposes for which such contributions are made reveals that the largest amount is given for education, and secondly for rural water supply, with health, roads, and such other heads coming next in the list. Land is freely given for schools, hospitals and dispensaries and huts for social education centres are constructed by the people themselves. There is no way out except that of constantly striving to involve all sections and all denominations of villagers in the creative endeavour of developmental activity. To this end, new and various ways of associating them more directly in the planning and execution of the programme are being devised.

Every block has still its tradition of popular recreation, jatra, kathakata, verse duels, special festivals, and remnants, both vigorous and decaying of various forms of group and community activity. Thus in many places there are festivals connected with first cultivation and harvesting, care of the cattle, care of the forest, care of children, care of the pastures. Our Social Education Organisers are making a careful study of these festivals and exhibitions attending them and are trying to make the utmost to vivify them and make them effective in the life of the community. These have been specially studied by our project staff and already collections of folk lore, proverbs, and accounts of local festivals have been published in the form of booklets and more are under preparation. These have been very conducive to restoration of self-respect and paved the way to the smooth dovetailing of CDP activities in the local traditions and of recreational and educational activity. Every local cultural form is zealously nourished and encouraged and our social education organisers have displayed particular brilliance and imagination in this sphere.


INDIA
SHOWING
EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRE
SOCIAL EDUCATION ORGANISERS' TRAINING CENTRE
DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS' TRAINING CENTRE
TRAINING CENTRE FOR ORIENTATION OF HEALTH PERSONNEL
NAMES UNDERLINED ARE ACTUAL LOCATIONS
NAMES IN BRACKETS ARE THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
SRINAGAR (SRINAGAR)
H.P.
PUNJAB
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
E. PAKISTAN
BIHAR
ORISSA
MADHYA PRADESH
BOMBAY
HYDERABAD
ANDHRA
MYSORE
MADRAS
KUTCH
SAURASHTRA
MADHYA BHARAT
VINDHYA PRADESH
MANIPUR
BURMA
CEYLON
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
PAKISTAN
JUNAGADH (JUNAGADH)
ANAND (KAIRA)
KOTAH (KOTAH)
AMRI (GWALIOR)
CHIRGAON (JHANSI)
GHAZIPUR (GHAZIPUR)
ALLAHABAD
GORAKHPUR (GORAKHPUR)
BOLANDSHAHR (BULANDSHAHR)
LAKSHMI-KA-TILAB (LUCKNOW)
NAWALGARH (JHUNJHUNU)
NARNAUL (MAHENDRAGARH)
HAZHOBRA (MAHASU)
GATALA (GURDASPUR)
NIMACHAL PRADESH
SRINAGAR (SRINAGAR)
JORHAT (SIBSAGAR)
WEST BENGAL
MUZAFFARPUR (MUZAFFARPUR)
PATNA (PATNA)
SANTINIKETAN (BIRBHUM)
DIPATOLI CAMP (RANCHI)
SINGUR (HOOGHLY)
BARDWAN (BURDWAN)
W. BENGAL
BAIRAGARH (BHOPAL)
POWARKHEDA (HOSHANGABAD)
SINDEWANI (CHHINDWARA)
BOLANGIR (BOLANGIR)
HIMAYATSAGAR (HYDERABAD)
SAMALKOT (EAST GODAVARI)
KOLHAPUR (KOLHAPUR)
DHARWAR (DHARWAR)
MANDYA
POORAMMALLEC (MADRAS)
PARLI (S. MALABAR)
GANDHIGRAM (MADURAI)
MAVELIKARA (QUILON)



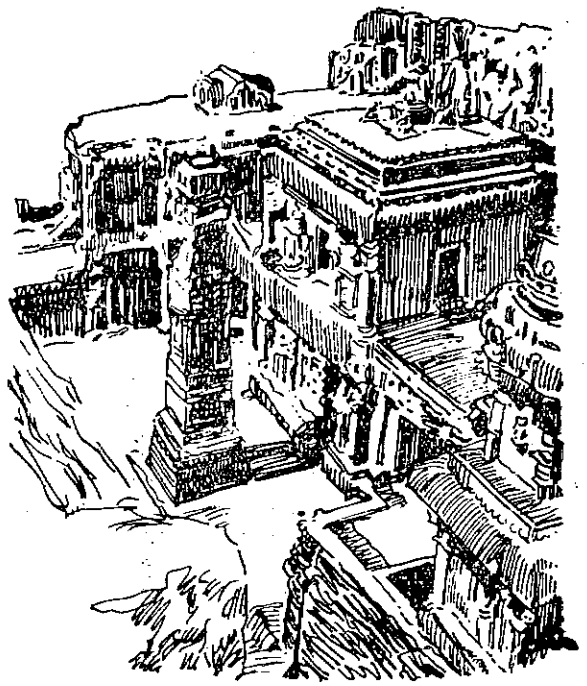
PART "B" STATES

Statement showing allotment of Community Development & NES Blocks from 1952-53 to 1954-55 (both years inclusive)

State	No. of Community Development Blocks allotted in 1952-53	No. of Blocks allotted in 1953-54		No. of NES Blocks allotted in 1954-55	Total
		CDP	NES		
HYDERABAD	10	2	11	10*	33
MADHYA BHARAT	9	2	3	7*	21
MYSORE	4	..	7	7*	18
PEPSU	4	1	4	6*	15
RAJASTHAN	10	2	12	15	39
SAURASHTRA	4	1	4	3	12
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN	9	1	3	5*	18
TOTAL	50	9	44	53	156

NOTE—Blocks have been calculated on the revised basis of Rs. 45 lakh per project.

* Includes Pilot Development Blocks.



HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD STATE, as it stands at present, consists of three main regions—Marathwada, Karnatak and Telangana. Wheat, Jowar and Cotton are grown mostly in Marathwada and Karnatak regions and rice, sugarcane and oilseeds in Telangana regions. 60 per cent of oil seeds produced in India come from Hyderabad State. There are hundreds of oil mills, rice mills, ginning factories, seven textile mills, two sugar mills, one paper mill, one rayon factory besides hundreds of other medium sized and small factories all over the State.

The system of land tenure in Hyderabad is what is known as the Ryotwari System. A committee was formed four years ago to suggest measures for minimizing the evils of tenancy and absentee landlordism. As a result of its recommendation, a new Act has been placed on the Statute Book which incorporates all the recommendations of the National Planning Commission on the subject of land reforms. A ceiling has been fixed for maximum land holdings with the result that nearly 10 lakh acres of land have now become available for distribution among the landless. The new enactment has rationalised the relations between the landlord and the tenant and has made absentee landlordism almost impossible.

To increase agricultural production, nearly 8 big irrigation projects are now under completion, besides thousands of irrigation tanks, wells and natural lakes. During the last six years, agricultural production has gone up from 16 lakh tons to 28 lakh tons.

NES BLOCKS

Name of the Block	Population
Kannad, Aurangabad Distt.	64,235
Vaijapur „ „	85,242
Bidar, Bidar District	71,980
Zahirabad „ „	1,10,526
Vicarabad, Medak Distt.	78,298
Sadasivpet „ „	90,459
Patancheru „ „	91,343
Miryalguda, Nalgonda Dist.	85,357
Deverkonda „ „	95,873
Peddavoora „ „	1,06,598
Omerga, Osmanabad Distt.	1,24,307
Wyra, Khammam Distt.	1,23,276
Hyderabad West, Hyderabad Distt.	66,119
TOTAL:	11,93,613
Extent of coverage by NES Blocks	6.5%

COMMUNITY PROJECT BLOCKS

Name of the Block	Population
Nizamsagar ..	.. 3,82,614
Tungabhadra ..	.. 95,698
Mulug ..	.. 42,377
Bhir ..	.. 94,944
Nanded ..	.. 72,164
Gulbarga ..	.. 1,09,257
TOTAL ..	.. 7,09,054
Extent of coverage by Community Project Blocks	4.25%

Two Community Development Projects and one Block were commenced in Hyderabad State in the year 1952-53. These were the Nizamsagar area, the Tungabhadra area and the Mulug area of Warangal District. In 1953 two more Blocks were commenced in Bhir and Nanded Districts. By these two Projects and three Blocks 898 villages were covered with a total area of 19,76,587 acres and a total population of 7,97,054. This represented a coverage of the State of 4 per cent of the villages, 4 per cent of the area and 4.25 per cent of the population. Eleven National Extension Service Blocks were inaugurated in the State in October 1953 covering a total of 1,511 villages with an area of 34,73,159 acres and a population of 11,93,613. This represents a coverage of total State of 7 per cent of the number of villages, 7 per cent of the area and 6.5 per cent of the population.

Local Works

The Projects were generally inaugurated (in October) at a time when no immediate agricultural work could be undertaken. Naturally, therefore, in almost all cases the first attention was focused on local works. Even besides the seasonal factor, the very nature of this work was such that it immediately caught the imagination of the people and everywhere people by themselves began undertaking constructional activities under the programme. It was the people's effort and contribution that came first and the governmental aid had to step in later to complete the work that had been commenced. Thus local works spread among the villages in most projects almost like a chain-reaction. The most common forms of local works that were undertaken were the construction of school bulidings, cmmunity halls and approach roads. Construction of 79 school buildings is in progress in Community Project areas and 82 school buildings in NES areas. 25 Community Halls have been constructed and 189 miles of approach roads have been laid out.

Irrigation

The Irrigation programme varies according to the different parts of the State in which Projects are located. For Projects located in the eastern half of the State, generally known as Telengana, tanks and *anicuts* are the most common forms of irrigation source. Programme in this area, therefore, usually consists of the restoration of breached tanks and the construction of *anicuts* over 'Nalas'. For the Projects situated in the commanded area of large irrigation Projects the first priority is naturally given to the construction of held channels under the Irrigation Project. In the western half of the State lift irrigation is of considerable importance and schemes have been drawn up in these projects for lift irrigation and wherever possible it is proposed also to install generating sets and supply power for electrical pumps. 23 field channels have been repaired, 4 tanks have been restored and 52 tanks are under restoration. Additional area brought under irrigation so far is 17,917 acres.

Agricultural Programme

Details of the achievements are as follows:—

1. Compost pits dug.	37,397
2. Fertilisers distributed (Mds.)	2,24,055
3. Seeds distributed (Mds.)	46,461
4. Implements distributed.	13
5. Demonstrations held.	429
6. Area brought under fruit cultivation (acres)	4,870
Fruit plants distributed.	9,333
7. Area brought under vegetable (acres)	310
Vegetable seeds distributed.	61,250 plus seeds worth Rs. 1,243/-
Vegetable seedlings distributed.	13,183

The veterinary aid provided under the Projects consisted mostly of peripatetic aid, the emphasis being more on the preventive side than on the curative side. 59 veterinary medicine boxes containing such medicines as could be dispensed on the spot by the Village Level Workers were distributed. The number of animals treated is 54,794, the

number of animals inoculated and vaccinated is 50,120 and the number of animals castrated is 5,446.

Public Health and Rural Sanitation

The emphasis in public health is more on environmental hygiene and preventive medicine than merely on curative medicine. In the Community Projects, the existing dispensaries serve as Primary Health Centres while the project staff provides mobile medical aid using the hospital facilities of the Primary Health Centres wherever such facilities exist. On the side of maternity welfare, trained *dayas* and mid-wives have been posted in each Project and they serve the needs of the villagers within a radius of five miles of their headquarters.

People are advised and taught simple, individual and corporate methods of preventing infectious and contagious diseases and also the importance of environmental sanitation. The importance and usefulness of soakage and manure pits and the methods of constructing them properly have been shown and explained to villagers everwhere. Sites outside the villages are selected for the purpose. Lectures and informal talks about general hygiene, cleanliness of houses, and streets of villages, about proper ventilation and about sanitation, prevention of water collection, keeping the drains clean and similar subjects have made the villager health and hygiene-conscious. As a result of this drive, 20,376 soakage pits have been constructed and 37,397 compost pits have been dug in all the Project areas. In many villages Panchayats have started constructing masonry drains for their villages. 3,076 yards of drains have been constructed. Drinking water supply is also attended to and in many cases the villagers have themselves constructed their own wells, the only aid given to them being the supply of necessary materials and skilled labour. So far 200 wells have been constructed and 167 wells have been renovated. Chlorination of wells is a part of the regular duty of the Health Staff. 9,104 wells have been chlorinated.

Village medicine boxes containing medicines common for all the diseases of the villagers which can be readily attended to by the Village Level Worker are supplied to the Village Level Workers. The total number of patients treated so far is 2,19,145 and the number of persons inoculated and vaccinated is 86,336. 104 rural latrines have been constructed.

Education and Social Education

The aim of the education programme in the Projects is to provide an elementary school in every village with a population of more than 250 and as far as possible to convert ordinary primary schools into basic schools. So far 353 new schools have been started and 82 schools converted into basic type. On the Social Education side the activities consist chiefly of conducting adult literacy schools and of organising various village social and cultural activities. As a result of this, there are today 281 Adult Education Centres functioning in the Project areas and 1,899 adults are receiving instruction at these Centres. 60 Libraries have been started and 285 recreation centres have been inauguarted. These Centres take the form either of Farmers' Clubs, Childrens' Clubs, Youth Leagues or Dramatic Societies. 137 Community Radios have been installed.

Village Development Council

When the colossal task of implementing the National Extension Service and Community Development Programmes was taken up, the first experience of most workers in the field was that the existing patterns of people's organisations were neither sufficient nor suitable for purposes of canalising into concrete and constructive channels the tremendous enthusiasm of the people for these programmes. No doubt there were in a number of villages Panchayats established under statutory provisions, but not only was the number of such Panchayats insufficient but the ability of these organisations to cope up with the problems of constructive activities was not commensurate with the scale of activities that was visualised under these programmes. Further, although the Panchayats are in most cases elected bodies, they were not able to organise activities of all the sections in the village. The answer to this problem was the Village Development Councils which while not setting themselves against the Panchayats would still endeavour to be more broad-based and include not only the elements that are represented in the Panchayats, but such other elements who might not have found a place in the Panchayat, and who might still be extremely useful to the agents and village leaders for constructive activities. The Vikas Mandal, and in some cases the village unit of Bharat Sevak Samaj, is the general pattern of

village organisation which is coming to stay. In fact, these have become so widespread and their co-operation with the programme has been so active that even official rules and regulations had to be amended to take them into account. It is thus possibe today under our rules to make advances to Village Development Councils or Bharat Sevak Samaj organisations for purposes of enabling them to take up village works. In most cases the works programmes under National Extension Service and Community Projects are taken up through these agencies and full use is made of the new rules which permit the utilisation of these organisations with a minimum of red-tape. One difficulty, of course, has been that these organisations are not found ready-made or already existing in every area. In fact, it is only when the impetus of the development programme is given to a particular area that in most cases these organisations arise as an answer to our challenge to the native resources of the people. And round the nucleus of these works programme and various activities of the National Extension Service newer and more democratic institutions of the village thrive and grow giving rise to a new democratic life and a new pattern of village leadership. The Vikas Mandals are not strictly regulated by any statutory rules. It is only generally understood that the Village Development Councils or Vikas Mandals would consist of all such elements in the village who are interested and are prepared to participate in the constructive and developmental activities in that village. Although this may in the initial stages result in an unwieldy Development Council, still in practice it is found that after a short period when the real activities commence the disinterested elements get weeded out and the Village Development Council finally shapes itself into the really democratic and effective organ of village constructive activity.

Training Programmes

There are two types of training programme under the Community Development Project; one is the training programme for training Village Level Workers and the other training programme is in rural arts and crafts for the village artisans. Training to the Village Level Workers is given at the Extension Training Centre at Himayatsagar near Hyderabad. The training programme in rural arts and crafts forms part of the project programmes themselves and is being implemented under each of the Community Projects.

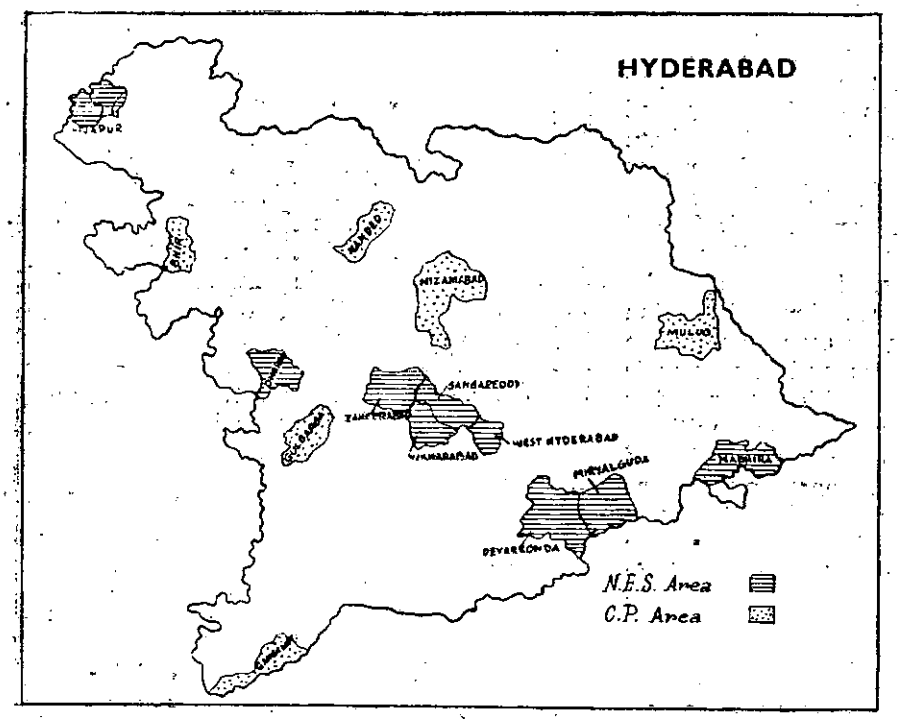
The Training Centre for Village Level Workers in Hyderabad State is located at Himayatsagar, 15 miles south-west of Hyderabad City. The Centre is located on a 250-acre farm, adjacent to the State Agricultural Research Farm, and near the Veterinary Research and Cattle Breeding Station. These research stations, together with the adjacent villages in the Pilot Development Block furnish excellent training facilities for the Village Level Worker trainees. Almost every soil type of Hyderabad State is found on the farm area of the Centre.

The Programme of Rural Arts and Crafts

In view of the extension in the period of duration of the Community Projects till the end of September 1955 it has been decided to revise the original estimates and programme of work so as to accommodate three Blocks under each Project area for a period of 2½ years, commencing from April 1953, till the end of September 1955. This has given the State a good opportunity to revise the programme of work for an intensive development of all the important cottage industries envisaged in the Five Year Plan. The revised programme envisages the immediate establishment of two more blocks in each of the two Project Areas of Nizamasagar and Tungabhadra, thus making in all 3 blocks to serve as Training, Demonstration-cum-production units. The industries selected for intensive development in an integrated manner are :

(i) Handloom weaving and rope-making;
(ii) Wool Shearing, carding, spinning, weaving of blankets and hosiery goods manufacture;
(iii) Dyeing and Printing;
(iv) Flaying, village tanning of hides and skins and leather goods manufacture;
(v) Workshop for manufacture of agricultural implements, repairs to small parts and tools of machines;
(vi) Village oil ghana industry;
(vii) Pottery, Brick and tiles making; and
(viii) Palm gur industry.

An intensive development of the above mentioned industries is proposed to be carried out, by introducing new types of equipment and appliances, such as Fly-shuttle looms,

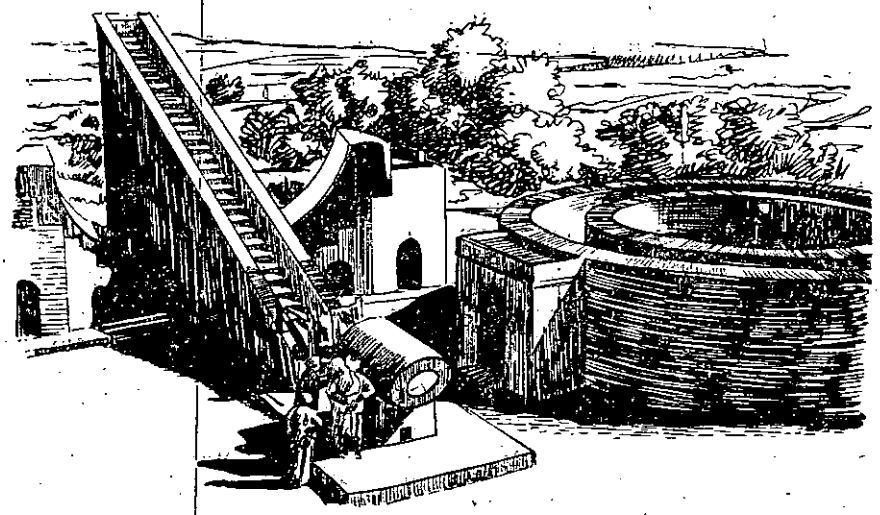


dobbies, hand-driven cotton ginning machines, two and three ply rope-making machines, manufactured in Nagpur workshop, shearing scissors, carding machines, improved charkhas, lathe machine, Wardha-type ghana and Newthan ghana, Wardha type kilns and latest tapping of Neera tools, etc., and by imparting training to artisans with these latest appliances, designs and methods of production. The total number of trainees that would be trained per year by all the three blocks of each Project is 184; thus at the end of 2½ years, each Project will have trained 460 workers. While an all-round development by way of training, demonstration-cum-production in respect of all the above mentioned 8 industries is concentrated at the first Block, the other two Blocks will concentrate on five industries only, leaving out the three new industries, such as, village oil ghana, bricks and tiles manufacture and Palm gur manufacture for want of adequate funds. Marketing will be arranged by the Commerce and Industries Department in the Project area, and through its normal channels such as Sales Depot, show-rooms at the offices of the Superintendents of Industries, and through the Central Stores Purchase Department.

The intention of Government has been to utilise the present machinery and methods with such transformation and reorientation as may be found necessary, but not to establish a new hierarchy of department to carry out development work. It has been understood that responsibility for implementing the development programmes rests squarely on the existing machinery itself, aided and strengthened by the staff recruited under the Projects or the National Extension Service, without the latter becoming a separate or parallel organisation. At the district level this is meant that all the departments work out with the Collectors effective methods of participation in the development work taken up under Community Projects and National Extension Service. The District Collector is also the District Development Officer while the Revenue Sub Divisional Officer is the Project Executive Officer. The Collector as the District Development Officer exercises supervision over all development work in the district. At the taluka level the Tehsildar functions as the Taluka Development Officer. Thus, effective administrative integration has been put into practice at all levels of administration.

VILLAGE SELF-GOVERNMENT

Panchayat has an ancient flavour; it is a good word. It literally means an assembly of five elected by villagers. It represents the system, by which the innumerable village republics of India were governed. But the British Government, by its ruthlessly thorough method of revenue collection, almost destroyed these ancient republics, which could not stand the shock of this revenue collection. Congressmen are now making a crude attempt to revive the system by giving village elders civil and criminal jurisdiction. The attempt was first made in 1921. It failed. It is being made again, and it will fail if it is not systematically and decently, I will not say, scientifically, tried.—Gandhiji.



MADHYA BHARAT

MADHYA BHARAT has two Community Projects started on October 2, 1952 and two Community Development Blocks and three National Extension Service Development Blocks started on October 2, 1953. The Rural Development Pilot Project, Mhow, has also been converted into National Extension Service Development Block from April, 1954 The Community Projects have been considerably expanded in area in the second year to cover a population of about 2 lakh in each project. Approximately 10.85 per cent of population and 9.82 per cent of the area (outside the reserved forest) of the State has been covered by the development blocks as shown blow:-

	Project/Block	*Population*
1.	Rajpur, Community Project	1,97,031
2.	Harsi, Community Project	2,00,000
3.	Mhow, Dev. Block	56,762
4.	Dewas, Dev. Block	67,152
5.	Jhabua, Dev. Block	67,000
6.	Morena, Dev. Block	66,759
7.	Malhargarh, Dev. Block	67,594
8.	Pachor, Dev. Block	67,014
	Total ..	7,89,312

Rajpur Project

One-third of the area is inhabited by Scheduled tribes called 'Bhils, Bhilalas and Barellas'. The population mainly depends on agriculture.

Agriculture—In the field of agricultural extension, considerable headway was made in the distribution of improved seeds and fertilizers. Out of the total sown area of 340,116 acres, it has been possible to cover more than half the area with improved and high yielding strains of cotton, jowar, maize, ground-nut, paddy and wheat. One demonstration plot has been laid in every village in the month of June to find out the effect of fertilizers on jowar which is the most important food-crop of the area. 3300 compost pits have been dug and about 5 lakhs maunds of farm yard manure have been applied to the fields.

With a view to conserve soil, field embankments of a total length of 12,50,000 running feet were built by cultivators in order to save about 13,000 acres of land from erosion. The traditional practice of building stone lines 4 feet wide and 3 feet high across the slopes at various places was followed. The Project helps the cultivators by indicating the lines along which such bunds should be built and also by advancing them small *taccavi* loans for the purpose.

In the field of irrigation, 1,798 new wells were dug and 1,818 old wells were repaired and deepened. *Taccavi* loans to an extent of 14 lakh were distributed out of the project as well as G.M.F. funds for digging and deepening of wells. Another important work in this sphere was the installation of 188 pumping sets, for which loans to the extent of Rs. 3,82,000 have been granted, 27 Persian wheels have also been installed for the first

time in this area. Four lift irrigation Societies have been formed to lift water by power pumps from rivers with a perennial flow. Two masonry weirs have been constructed across nallas entirely by the people for the purpose of picking up water to irrigate downstream fields. Seven minor irrigation tanks are being built by the villagers by their own collective labour which has been a novel experiment in Madhya Bharat. Two of these tanks are being constructed by the villagers without involving Government to any cost. The beneficiaries have taken irrigation loans to the extent of 30 to 40 thousand rupees from the project to meet part of the cost. These tanks will irrigate about 300 to 400 acres each. The remaining five tanks are being constructed by the Village Panchayats which have been granted aids, at the rate of Rs. 150|- per acre of land that will be brought under irrigation. These tanks will irrigate lands to the extent of about 200 acres each. A noteworthy feature of these works has been the people's participation and their sharing the responsibility. The whole execution of the work is entrusted to the Panchayats or the beneficiaries. The project supplies only the grants-in-aid or loans, as the case may be, and the technical know-how.

People's participation has also been marked in the sphere of village communications. Thousands of villagers came forward collectively with their own tools to build *pucca* link roads from their villages to the marketing centres. The work is in progress over 24 roads of a total length of 65 miles. It is proposed to consolidate metalled roads of a total length of 25 miles during the coming monsoon. People's participation is not only confined to earth work, but is also available in collection and spreading of boulders, metal and morrum. As a result of their wholehearted co-operation, it has been possible so far to complete earth work over a length of 40 miles, boulder spreading over 35 miles and metal collection for over 20 miles. 23 culverts including 2 major cross drainage works have been constructed. In addition fair weather roads of a total length of 60 miles have been completed and kutcha roads of a length of 126 miles have been repaired entirely by the labour of villagers.

In the field of Health and Rural Sanitation, 46 new sanitary wells have been constructed and 92 old insanitary wells have been converted into sanitary ones with a view to providing protected drinking water supply. Pucca drains of the total length of 8000 feet have been already constructed and work of 20,000 feet is in progress. House to house spraying of D.D.T. has been done in 253 villages. 2,000 feet of village lanes have been paved with stone slabs. Use of trench latrines has been demonstrated in 55 villages.

Education—As against 65 schools existing in the area prior to the starting of the project, 109 new primary schools have been opened during the past two years; the villagers having provided accommodation for holding classes and residence of teachers free of cost. 60 new school buildings have been constructed by the Village Committees by taking partial aid from the Project. 11 schools have already been converted into full fledged basic schools and crafts like spinning and agriculture have been introduced in 75 schools.

Social Education—In the branch of Social Education, besides opening of 76 Adult Education Centres, 38 village libraries, 7 full fledged community centres and 14 recreation centres have been opened. The system of publicising important news items on wall-Boards has been started in several villages. 7 training camps for villagers called 'Shivirs' have been held during the current year.

Seva Dals—Seva Dals or village volunteer corps have been organised in about 40 villages with three fold objectives :

(1) To develop spirit of Community Work.
(2) To organise recreational activities.
(3) To demonstrate improved methods and technique in all spheres.

Village Development Councils have been formed in each village. These councils function as sub-committees of the Village Panchayats. All activities concerning village development are executed through such committees and all grants-in-aid are channalised through them or the Panchayats. Group meetings and discussions are a common feature in the villages now.

The Village Committees have started the preparation of individual family programmes in respect of agriculture, housing and domestic hygiene with the help of Village Level Worker. The programme is entered in a card which is kept by the head of the household hung at a prominent place in his house. The Village Level Worker marks the progress in the card every quarter.

The money value of total contribution ending June 1954 is estimated at Rs. 16,09,314.

Harsi Project

In the sphere of agriculture, the programme of distribution of seed and fertilizers was vigorously and effectively pushed forward. Through the several new depots of seeds and fertilizers established last year to meet the requirements of the cultivators, a total quantity of 7,750 maunds of improved seed and 31,518 maunds of fertilizers have been distributed by the end of June, 1954. The total number of demonstration plots-laid were 483 of which 60 were method demonstration plots and the remaining 423 were result demonstration plots to show the results of improved seeds and fertilizers. Sight seeing programmes were given great importance and 870 selected cultivators from different villages were taken round to observe the results in demonstration plots.

The demonstration of improved implements continued in all parts of the project. 352 improved iron ploughs and 311 chaff-cutters have been purchased by the cultivators so far.

A very large area of fallow land was allotted and reclaimed during the current year. So far about 4,000 acres have been allotted to the landless persons and about 3,133 acres have been reclaimed through tractors ending June, 1954. The total number of tractors purchased so far during the project period comes to 25.

Minor Irrigation: Progress achieved in the sphere of Minor Irrigation was substantial during the current year. Two tanks were completely repaired, while earth work of 6 more tanks has been completed. 233 new wells have been sunk, 146 old wells have been repaired or deepened and 33 pumping sets have been installed so far. There has been a very great success in the installation of persian wheels during the current year; the total number installed being 214. A total amount of Rs. 2,60,600 was advanced as loan for all these purposes.

Animal Husbandry: In consultation with the Village Advisory Committees an ambitious programme of launching mass inoculation campaign was chalked out and successfully executed through the agency of Village Level Workers.

There are three Key Village Centres, each running with 3 bulls of Haryana Breed. In addition, 9 Hissar bulls have been distributed to local Village Panchayats.

Education: 20 Basic and 26 Primary schools for boys and 3 schools for girls have been newly started, the villagers providing free accommodation in all villages. New school buildings of approved designs numbering 66 have been constructed with substantial contribution from the people. A healthy spirit of competition seems to have been set in amongst the Panchayats to have a bigger and better Panchayat-cum-school building.

Social Education: Adult Education Classes are being conducted at 85 centres, while community centres have been organised in 15 central villages. In collaboration with the Education Department, a central library with 50 branch libraries have been established in all villages within a radius of 10 miles of the project headquarters. The total number of libraries, thus, functioning in the project area comes to 68. Sports and games have been initiated in 59 villages. 10 exhibitions were organised, in which advantage was taken to popularise all project activities from raising of seed beds under the 'Japanese Method of Rice Cultivation' to digging of compost pits, soakage pits and placing wooden models of sanitary wells.

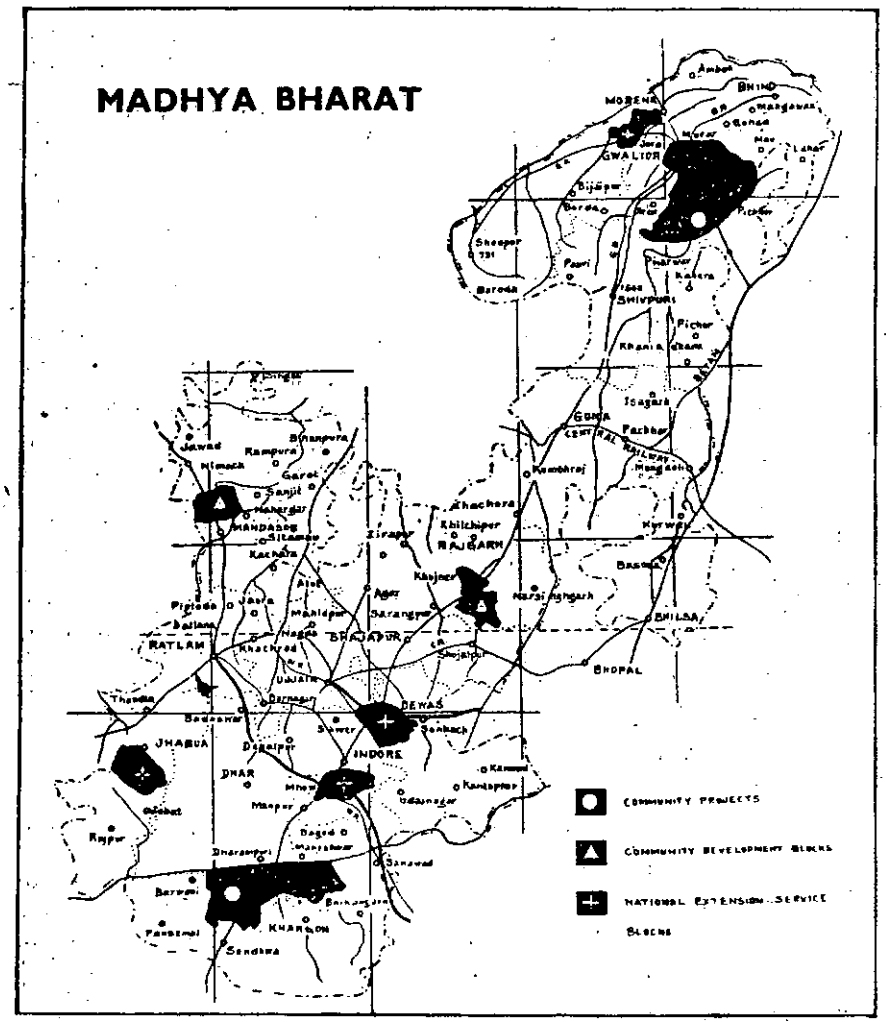
The highlight of the progress achieved during the period under review was in the direction of the construction of metalled roads. This aspect of Community work has been very popular during the current year. About 46 miles of metalled road is under construction, while 14 culverts and 14 miles of fair weather roads have been completed.

Cottage Industries: The programme of cottage industries was started during the current year. One hand-loom and Wool Weaving Centre has been opened to train weavers in the new technique of production. A mechanised cottage Industry Centre has also been started in which rope making has so far proved to be quite popular. Wardha Ghanis, to replace the local ones, have also been demonstrated at several centres. Training in improved methods of brick-making has also been started through a peripatetic instructor.

Village Housing: Improvement of rural housing is another important aspect of the

HIGHLIGHTS

People's Participation Rs. 29,52,305
Individual Family Programmes initiated in villages



Community Programme, which is attracting the people in several villages. Nearly 100 houses have been constructed or re-conditioned to provide better ventilation and living conditions. Long term loans have also been sanctioned for construction of such houses.

The villagers have contributed for various constructional works in the form of manual labour, material, land and cash. The money value of total contribution ending June, 1954 is estimated at Rs. 9,50,478.

C. D. Blocks

Malhargarh and Pachor.—The Blocks having been started in October, 1953, when the Rabi sowings had already begun, the real agricultural programme could be taken in hand only with Kharif 1954, and has been in full swing.

201 new irrigation wells have been built, 199 old wells have been deepened and repaired and 26 pumping sets have been installed, for which a total amount of Rs. 1,91,650 have been advanced as loans to the cultivators. 3 Minor tanks have been repaired and 2 tanks have been deepened by the labour of villagers and about 10 minor irrigation tanks and 9 lift irrigation schemes are under survey.

Two Key Village Centres have been started and 9 pedigree bulls have been distributed to Panchayats. Several cultivators were persuaded to start growing barseem and lucerne as green fodder for their cattle. 10 primary schools have been newly opened by the Government and 6 primary schools by villagers themselves. Rs. 16,600 have been granted as aid for the construction of 16 school buildings, which are nearing completion. 68 Adult Education Centres, 12 Recreational Centres and 4 Community Centres have been started and the villagers are taking keen interest in these activities.

Thirty-three wells have been converted into Sanitary wells, 145 soakage pits and 711 feet of Kutcha drains have been constructed. One step well has been turned into sanitary drinking water well as a step towards eradication of guinea-worm. The programmes of fortnightly cleaning up of villages by community effort have been organised in a number of villages.

Construction of 40 miles of metalled road is under progress, while 7 culverts and 5 miles of fair weather roads have been completed. The people are so keen on road-programme, particularly for metalled roads, that the entire provision for roads in the budgets of these blocks will be utilized for the roads already started.

The people have contributed in cash, kind and labour in various spheres. The money value of the total contribution is estimated to be Rs. 3,01,993 during the past 9 months.

NES Blocks: DEWAS JORA & JHABUA

These blocks were started in October, 1953. The real active agricultural programme has begun only with the current Kharif Sowings and good progress has been made under the various items of use of improved seeds, compost and green manure, demonstration plots etc.

89 new irrigation wells have been built or are under construction, 153 old wells have been deepened and repaired and 5 Persian wheels have been installed for which a total sum of Rs. 81,010/- has been advanced as loan to cultivators. Three Key Village Centres have been started and a number of scrub bulls castrated. 31 Adult Education Centres, 4 Recreational Centres, 6 Community Centres, 4 Village libraries have been started. There is demand for more adult education centres and community centres but the financial provision is inadequate.

19 Co-operative Societies were started during the past 9 months and many more are being organised.

25 new sanitary drinking water wells have been almost completed and 420 soakage pits have been constructed. The village committees have organised Seva Dals in a number of villages which are conducting monthly programmes for cleaning their villages.

Construction of 23 miles of metalled road is under progress while 26 miles of fair-weather roads are completed. The provision for granting aids to the villagers for construction of roads, culverts or causeways is so meagre and the enthusiasm of the villagers is so great that it appears that the whole amount will be exhausted in the first year.

The villagers have contributed in cash, material or labour in various constructional activities undertaken in the blocks. The money value of their contribution is Rs. 90,520.

Village Committees, which are technically the sub-committees of the Panchayats have been established in about 50 p.c. of the villages. A start has also been made to prepare individual family programmes in several villages.

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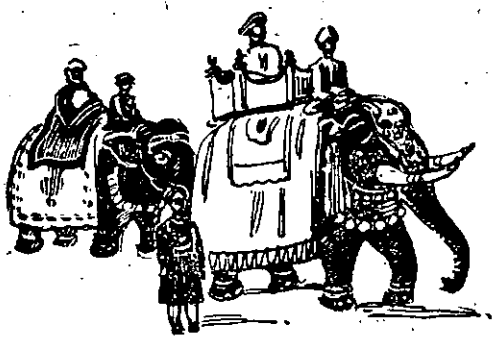
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MYSORE

MYSORE STATE has one Community Project Area and eight NES Blocks.

Sorab Shikaripur-cum-Sagar Area

Inaugurated on 2nd October 1952, the Rural Community Project, Sorab-Shikaripur-cum-Sagar area is comprised of the two taluks of Shikaripur and Sorab and three *hoblies* of Sagar taluk. This area of 1,110 square miles with 638 villages has a population of 1,80,000. The extent of this project is nearly double that of any other Community Project. The area is divided into three blocks consisting of forty-six circles. Each circle is under the charge of a Gram Sevak. The number of villages under the charge of each Gram Sevak is 14 on an average. A predominantly paddy-growing area, its 1,04,704 acres out of a sown area of 1,47,746 acres are covered with paddy fields. Principal commercial crops are sugarcane and areca. There are 2,863 minor tanks and 312 major tanks providing irrigational facilities to 77,473 acres apart from a medium sized reservoir at Anjanapur across a perennial stream irrigating 15,962 acres.

Animal Hubandry and Agricultural Extension: 6,000 acres of land have been brought under the Japanese method of cultivation and 471 acres of land were reclaimed with the help of tractors and bull dozers. Large quantities of seed grains have been distributed and plant protection measures have been undertaken in an area of 2,900 acres. 105 soil tests have been conducted and two model farms have been organised. 1,638 demonstrations plots had been organised during the first year and 2,552 plots are organised during the second year. 16,134 seedlings and fruit plants and grafts have been distributed. Afforestation has been taken up in 3 blocks of 30 acres each. New varieties of grass roots and seeds of other fodder crops are being distributed in the area.

This area is already served by 10 veterinary dispensaries and the Project has started one veterinary dispensary at Ulavi and one artificial insemination centre at Shiralkoppa. These institutions have treated 78,280 animals; 12,406 inoculations have been done and 790 operations conducted. 10,000 Catla and 5,000 Gambusia fish have been introduced into the several ponds and tanks in the Community Project Area.

Irrigation: 15 pump sets have been distributed to ryots on a hire-purchase system. 82 tank works both under restoration and repairs are now in progress. Proposals for construction of weirs across rivers and channels and embankments are being surveyed.

Rural Health & Sanitation: This area is already served by one hospital and 12 primary health centres. A Lady Assistant surgeon has been recently posted to the Project. Emphasis is laid more upon environmental sanitation, supply of drinking water, and maternity and child welfare. It is proposed to assist 9 villages in constructing drains. Hand flush latrine sets are being popularised in the Project Area. Loans up to Rs. 60,300 have been issued to ryots for improving their houses. 183 village clinics have treated 5,652 persons. 542 hand flush latrines have been introduced and 199 soakage pits sunk. 1,244 cattle sheds have been improved. Milk centres opened at Sagar and Anandapuram have distributed milk to 6,493 expectant mothers and children.

Education: There are 283 primary schools and 13 middle schools and six high schools and one industrial school in the area. 20 primary schools and 2 middle schools have been started and 4 primary schools have been converted into Basic Schools. 16 primary school buildings have been donated by villagers in commemoration of the Prime Minister's birthday.

Social Education: Four recreation centres have been set up with the help of villagers and seven more buildings are under progress. 120 adult literacy classes have been

started and they are training 2,055 adults. 49 youth welfare organisations are functioning. Three Social Service Camps were organised for students and 11 kisan melas were held.

Rural Arts and Crafts: The following Training Centres have been started in the Project Areas :—

1. Cart manufacturing and carpentry centre at Anavatti.
2. Pith and hat manufacturing training centre at Sorab.
3. Rattan work training centre at Sagar.
4. Tailoring work training centre at Sagar.

Financial and technical assistance is proposed to be given to the Gudigar Co-operative Society to improve its condition. There were 115 Co-operative Societies at the end of June 1954, with a working capital of Rs. 15,25,873|- and arrangements have been made to collect shares for the District Central Co-operative Bank. A better farming co-operative society has been organised at Anjanapur. The members of the Society had been granted 100 acres of jungle land out of which 40 acres have been brought under the plough and sown with paddy.

NES Block Turuvekere: The block covers 169 villages (including a few becharak villages) with 66,000 people. The area is fertile, with coconut as the principal commercial crop. The demand for schools and educational facilities is very pressing and many villagers have come forward with contributions larger than the prescribed minimum. The felt needs, priorities and people's contribution are decided at meetings arranged by the panchayat. In most cases, voluntary free labour is provided by the villagers and in some cases where the work is technical or where it needs outside labour in addition, cash contribution is paid. All earth work and unskilled labour is being done by the villagers themselves, the NES staff providing plans, estimates and supervision in all cases.

NES Block, Sidlaghatta: The Block covers an area of 329 square miles with a rural population of 64,024 and urban non-agricultural population of 11,006. This Block consists of 243 *charak* villages and the total cultivated area covers approximately 35,000 acres.

There are four societies under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme in this Block area and a sum of Rs. 24,150|- has been advanced as loan for improving the existing industries viz. sericulture, sheep-breeding, poultry, weaving, smithy, tailoring and carpentry.

NES Block Holenarsipur-cum-Arkalgud Block: This block consists of 253 villages (of which 190 are *charak* and 63 *becharak* villages) with a population of 70,769, divided into 10 circles, each of which is being looked after by one Gram Sevak. In about 30 villages people have organised and harnessed their own man power in constructing drainages and *kutcha* and *pucca* roads connecting the villages in addition to approach roads.

NES Block: *Koppa-N.R. Pura*: Area: 585 sq. m. Ploughing demonstration was conducted in 24 plots. 17 cases were treated for insects, pests and diseases. 56 compost pits were dug, Varietal, Cultural, Manural demonstrations were conducted in 3,18 and 122 acres respectively. 5 Young Farmers' Clubs were started at Hariharapura. 23 Hand flush latrines were constructed. 49 rural houses were improved. 40 cattle sheds were improved. Two Sports and Youth Welfare centres were started. About 5½ miles of *kacha* road were built by the students.

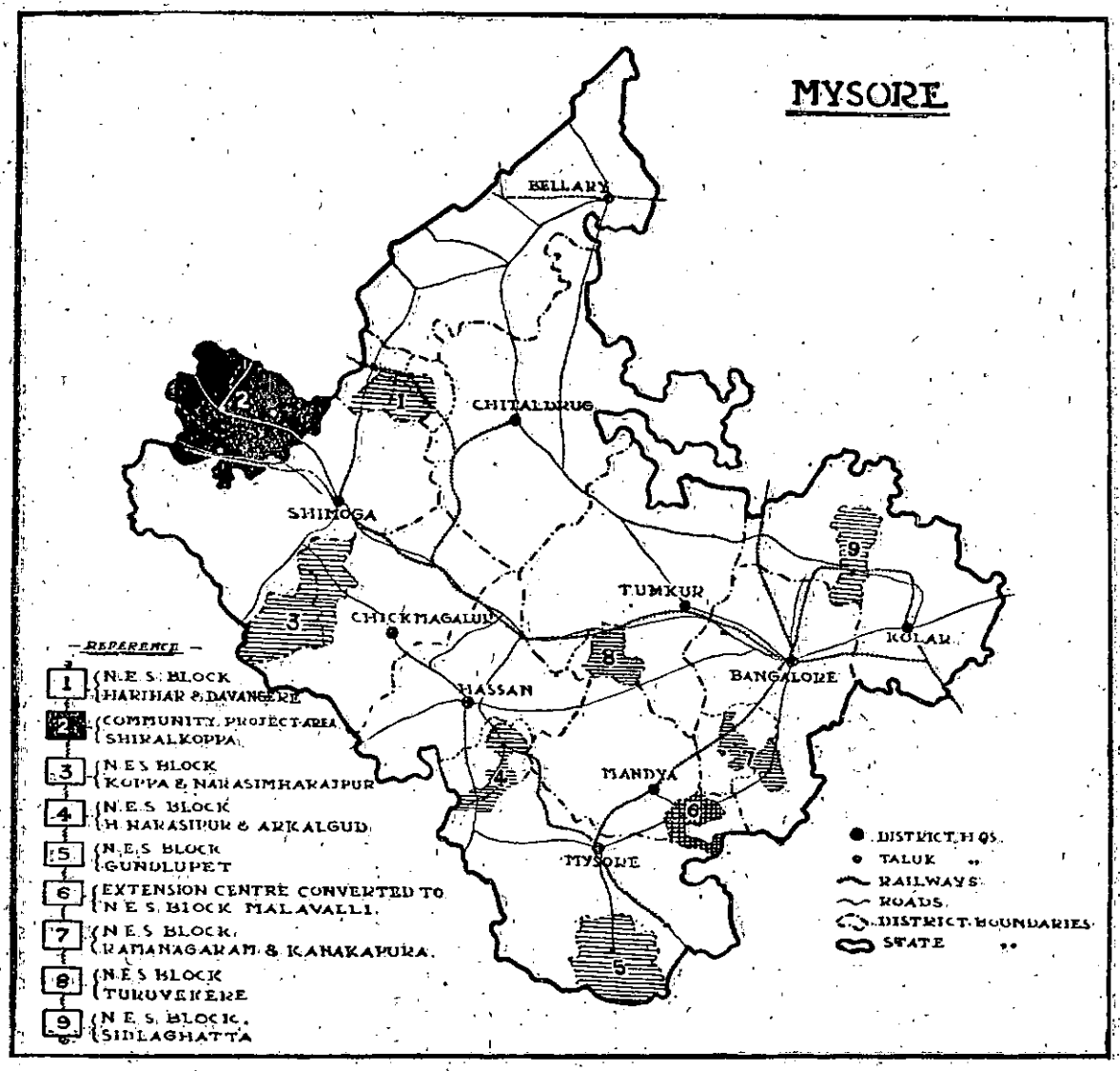
NES Block Malavalli: Functioning from April, 1954 this Block may be said to have originated in early August 1952 as the Extension Project Centre, Malavalli, attached to the Pilot Training-cum-Development Project, sponsored by Ford Foundation. During the short period of 20 months from August 1952 to March 1954 the Extension Project Centre established itself and was subsequently converted into a National Extension Service Block, with effect from April, 1954. The present NES Block extends over a total area of 178 square miles with an aggregate population of more than 96,000 living in 100 villages of the Taluk.

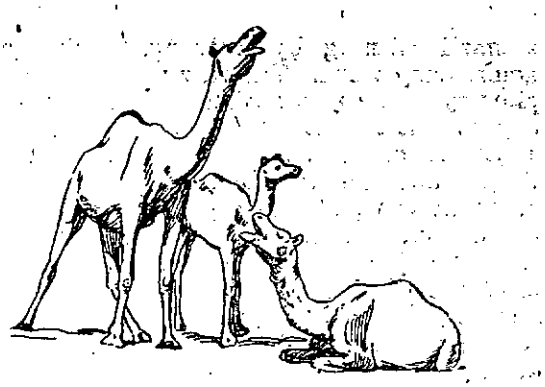
NES Block: *Harihar-Devangere*: This Block is made up of 108 villages covering an extent of 235 square miles with a population of 65,945: cotton and red sandy soils. Improved varieties of cotton and ragi are being tried in this area to improve the yield per acre. Many of the existing schools in the area are either not provided with buildings or the existing buildings are inadequate. Arrangements are therefore being made to house these schools properly. So far construction and extension of 4 school buildings have been taken up and 3 are completed.

NES Block: *Gundlupet*: This Block covers an area of 347 square miles-2,28,654 acres and

has 119 villages with a population of 87,861. There has been good response in implementing the various development activities such as formation of roads, desilting of tanks, construction of community halls, temples and Bhajana-mandiras, in adopting improved methods of agriculture such as preparation of manure by compost, Japanese method and introduction of new varieties of crops and other cultural practices. There is a *panchayat* in every village. Agricultural unions, Youth Leagues, religious institutions and Mahila Samaj contribute a great deal to the implementation of the development programme.

NES Block: Ramanagaram-cum-Kanakapura : This Block comprises of 102 villages in Ramanagaram and Kanakapura Taluks and has a total area of 170.9 square miles with a population of 74,563, its headquarters being Ramanagaram. The main crops grown in the area are Ragi, Paddy, Jola, coconuts ground nuts and mulberry. Sinking of drinking water wells has been undertaken under the scheme, wherever the need is felt, at an estimated cost of Rs. 19,430|-. Drainage works in the villages have been undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,610|-. Hand-flush latrines have been introduced in the villages. With a little cost of about Rs. 7|8|- every household can boast of a hand-flush laterine in the village. The use of this novel method not only keeps the health of the village folk but also helps him to use the night soil as manure for his fields. The Health Centre at Ramanagaram has helped in constructing about 80 latrines in the neighbouring villages. The free voluntary services of students were harnessed for building roads.





PEPSU

PEPSU has one Project, one Development Block and five NES Blocks. Dhuri Community Project was inaugurated in a village called Chaunda, near Malerkotla (the capital of the erstwhile Malerkotla State) on October 2, 1952. This Project comprises of 3 blocks of 378 villages of Tehsil Malerkotla and sub-tahsil Payal. It covers an area of 646 sq. miles (4,13,318 acres) with a population of 3,26,192. The villagers have now come to regard the Project as their own Project and the Project staff as their own men. On October 2, 1953, one Development Block and four NES Blocks were opened at Bhatinda, Rajpura, Phagwara, Sangrur and Jind. After another six months, the Bhadson Pilot Extension Project was converted into a National Extension Service Block. The total area covered by the Dhuri Community Project, Development Block, Bhatinda and five NES Blocks at Rajpura, Phagwara, Sangrur, Bhadson and Jind comes to 12,09,174 acres against 62,46,639 acres as total area of the State. Out of 5,877 villages in the State, the programme covers 1,135 villages with a population of 8,40,000. Of this area, the land covered by the Community Project Dhuri and NES Block, Phagwara, is very fertile and with better water facilities it would begin to yield bumper crops. Wheat, gram, cotton, ground nut, sugar-cane and vegetables are the cash crops of this area. Generally the economic condition of the rural population of this area is sound.

All round progress has been registered in respect of construction of roads, opening of primary schools, health centres, and establishment of Young Farmer's Clubs. The first example of large hearted and active co-operation of the villagers in the Project was the construction of a 18 mile long Malerkotla-Jarg road. More than 1,500 sturdy villagers went to work on this road in a hilarious mood with shovels in their hands. The target of new roads in Dhuri Community Project alone has been fixed at 500 miles, out of which 100 miles are to be metalled. Up to now 372 miles of *kutcha* and 22 miles of *pucca* roads have been constructed, in the Dhuri Community Project. The construction of 42 miles roads is contemplated in the Development Block, Bhatinda. A two-mile road has been completed in the NES Block, Jind. In addition to this, 473 miles of approach roads have been completed by Shramdan in the Dhuri Community Project and NES Blocks, Sangrur and Phagwara (Dhuri 456, Sangrur 10 and Phagwara 7). On all these roads the people offered free labour and did the digging of earth work amidst scenes of merry making and dancing. For the construction of Bhatinda-Dabrwali Road, land costing Rs. 10,36,000 has been donated and earth work estimated to cost Rs. 3,82,037 has been done on voluntary labour by the people of the Bhatinda Development Block.

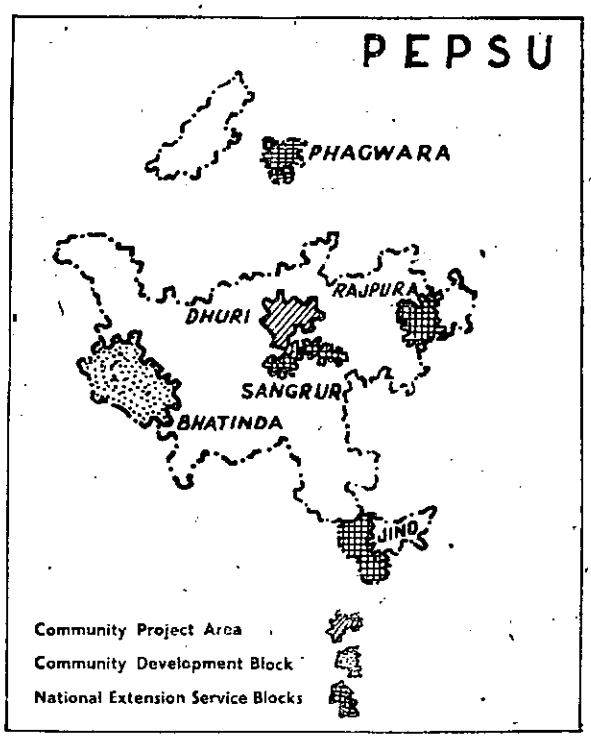
Villagers have evinced great enthusiasm for educating their children and have liberally contributed towards building schools in their villages and raising the standard of the existing schools. 168 primary schools, one lower middle school and 5 middle schools have been opened in the Community Project and the NES Blocks. In the Dhuri Community Project, school buildings in 37 villages have been constructed with the public contribution and six primary schools have been converted into basic type. The contribution towards the construction of school buildings in other NES Blocks has been equally remarkable. The villagers in the Development Block, Bhatinda, have contributed Rs. 40,000 for this purpose. 450 Adult Education Centres (both male and female) have been started in the Project and Block areas. 53 Young Women's Adult Education-cum-Industrial Centres have been organised in the Dhuri Community Project and the NES Blocks (Dhuri 31, Bhatinda 5, Sangrur 15 and Rajpura 2). The salient feature of these clubs is the "Earn while you learn" programme. The adult women and girls not only get their education in these centres but make

a small earning by knitting, sewing and embroidery work. The raw material is supplied by the Project authorities. It is a novel experiment that has been launched in these areas. Another outstanding feature of the Project and the NES Blocks is the initiation of youth work on the lines of 4-H Clubs in the United States. Specific items of work, called 'Projects' have been allotted to the members of the clubs for training in best methods of agriculture and animal husbandry. These projects included crop production, vegetable gardening, fruit gardening and poultry raising, etc. 173 such Young Farmers Clubs have been working in the Dhuri Community Project and the NES Blocks.

Prior to the commencement of the Projects, the peasants were not familiar with the use of fertilizers. With the inception of the programme, the people have taken very kindly to the use of fertilizers. 39,048 maunds of fertilizers have been distributed in the Dhuri Community Project and NES Blocks. 8,138 maunds of American staple cotton and 9,530 maunds of wheat seeds have been supplied to the cultivators through the co-operative societies. In 10 villages of Sangrur Block *desi* cotton has been replaced by American cotton. It is hoped that 80 per cent of *desi* cotton will be substituted in the next sowing season by the American cotton. 15,000 fruit trees and 75,000 fuel trees have been grown in the Project and Block areas. Consolidation of holdings have been making steady progress. Consolidation operations in 271 villages in Dhuri Project, 7 villages in Jind Block and 16 villages in Sangrur Block have been completed. 260,173 acres of waste land have been reclaimed through private initiative. It is hoped that about 90 per cent of the culturable waste land would be reclaimed. 19,900 new wells, 185 pumping sets and 9 tube wells, have been installed in the Project and Block areas. About 1,000 old wells have been repaired. Four Artificial Insemination Centres have been established at Malerkotla, Dhuri, Payal and Bhatinda.

One poultry farm at Malerkotla has been established where pedigreed birds are secured from the Government poultry farms. Three child welfare centres have been established at Amargarh, Dhuri and Doraha, where expectant mothers get advice. One maternity and child welfare centre has been started at Talwandi Sabo (Bhantinda Development Block).

The people have been giving full co-operation to the Project and Block authorities in the implementation of development pro-



gramme relating to the construction of school buildings, roads, pavement of streets, drainage and other public works. In the Dhuri Community Project they have contributed labour estimated to cost Rs. 1,89,752, Rs. 31,000 Rs. 71,000 for the construction of roads, schools and pavement of streets and drainage (including cartage of bricks and cement) respectively. 1,036 acres of land for roads worth Rs. 10,36,000, school building worth Rs. 73,000 and Rs. 99,700 in cash for the construction of schools have been contributed. Rs. 1,15,750 in cash and labour have been donated by the villagers in the NES Block, Jind, for the construction of school buildings and roads. They have also donated 150 bighas of land for the schools. Villagers in Bhatinda Block have contributed Rs. 40,000 for the construction of school buildings.

Keeping in view the programme of intensive rural development in the country as a whole an Extension Training Centre was established at Nabha in 1952. The object is to train the Gram Sevaks for taking up appointments in the NES Blocks and Community Development Blocks as multi-purpose village workers. The centre under the Principal and five other officers imparts extensive training to the Gram Sevaks in Agriculture, Public Health, Social Education, First Aid, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Co-operation and Panchayats. 21 teachers from different schools were also given 15 days' training in Extension methods recently.



RAJASTHAN

THE PROCESS of assessment of results of a programme primarily designed for the people living in countryside is not simple. Human material cannot be equated with mechanical devices. Ours is a human problem, and a difficult problem. The measurement for assessing the result of a programme launched to meet it has to be very different. The main aim of the Community Development and National Extension Service programmes is 'to create in the 60 million families in the villages of India a desire for higher standards of living and a determination to achieve these by their own efforts'. What we have to achieve is : (1) Every family in the village has its plan of improvement and is enabled to implement it. Both, employment and production is increased. (2) Every family is represented on at least one co-operative society. The village co-operative society becomes the spearhead of all progress. (3) Every family devotes a portion of its time and resources to works of common benefit to the village.

Judged by these standards, the work in Rajasthan is progressing on sound lines. Most of the villages covered by the programme have been aroused to a new sense of urgency of the problems facing them; they are coming to believe that much was possible by their own efforts. As a testimony to the measure of people's endeavour mention could be made of the fact that for two years continuously Rajasthan has topped the list of States in India that presented school buildings to the Prime Minister on the occasion of his birthday.

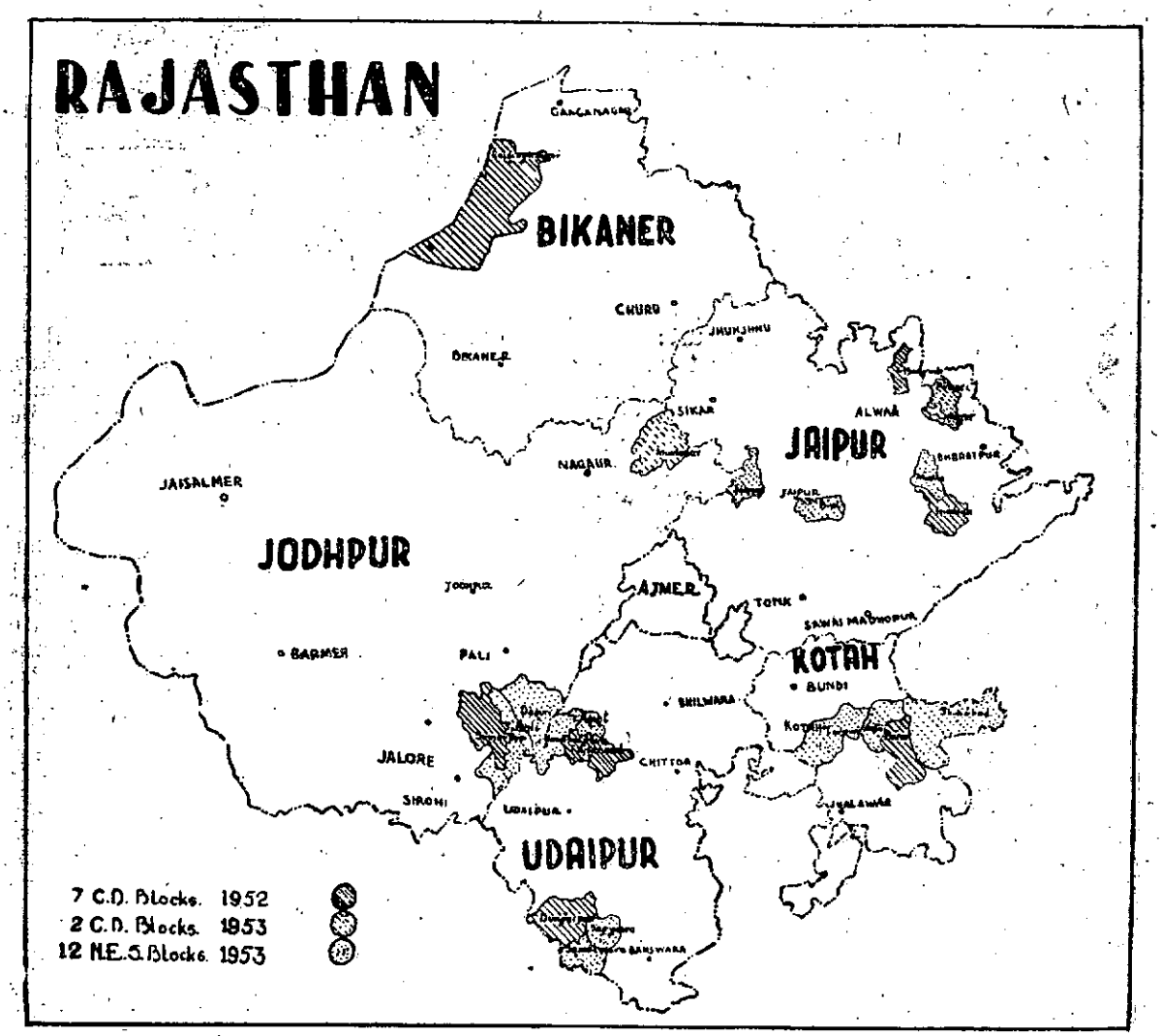
In their efforts the people are being helped by a band of workers, new to their task, very new to the devices set to be used, but profoundly devoted to 'this sacred work'. Happy and helpful bonds are being forged between the two wings—the official and the non-official—engaged in this great task.

The work started in 1952 in seven CD blocks; two CD and 12 NES blocks were started in 1953; 20 NES blocks are likely to be started in 1954 and 18 NES blocks will be taken up in 1955. Unlike the other States, the work under the programme was simultaneously started in all the Divisions of the State, and after the allocation during the year, the majority of the 25 Districts will be having at least one block.

From the very beginning, the work under Community Development and National Extension Service is being conducted under one and the same administration. There are three bodies that give shape to the programme : (1) Planning Board composed of MPs., MLAs., experts and distinguished citizens; (2) State Development Committee consisting of concerned Ministers, Chief Secretary, Development Commissioner and Director of Development; and (3) State Advisory Commitee in which are Secretaries and Heads of development departments. The first two are presided over by the Chief Minister, and the third by the Chief Secretary.

The Divisional Commissioners are the regional officers and the District Collectors are chief executive officers in their areas for the development programmes. There are advisory committees at the District and Block levels. Where the block headquarters are the seats of sub-Divisional Officers, the SDOs work as Block Development officers.

Special efforts have been made to encourage and strengthen the Panchayats and Co-operative Societies in the blocks. The establishment of Vikas Mandals has been encouraged. At present, in the 9 CD and 12 NES blocks there are 381 Panchayats, 785 Co-operative Societies, and 1,923 Vikas Mandals. All the Vikas Mandals and majority of the Co-operative Societies have been started since the programme was taken in hand. The case has been different with Panchayats. A consolidated Panchayat Act has recently come into force, and the real work in the field will now start. Till now, where possible, Panchayats have been encouraged and some have newly been formed.



The Gram Sevaks help in the functioning of these bodies.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the villagers, and has rightly been given, combined with irrigation, major part of the allotment under the programme. Difficulties were encountered in encouraging the distribution of both improved seeds and chemical fertilisers. Improved seeds have not been available in required quantity. A poor start was, therefore, made with Rabi 52-53. The cultivators were not familiar with chemical fertilisers and very few knew what ammonium sulphate was. The results in this too, therefore, were poor in the beginning. It also took time to persuade farmers to adopt new seeds and unfamiliar helps. An year after, during Rabi 53-54, the quantity of improved seed and chemical fertiliser distributed was 15 and 70 times more than the previous season respectively. Of course, the number of blocks during the year had increased. But what is desired to be stressed here is the growing demand for improved agricultural helps. The position during the Kharif seasons is more difficult. The Kharif crop being highly cross-pollinated it is difficult to maintain the purity of its seed unless arrangement is made for multiplication of seed under controlled conditions. Efforts are being made to face the situation. Arrangements have been made to collect locally improved seeds for both Rabi and Kharif crops from the villages saturated with new varieties and import from outside is also encouraged.

Berseem which is a new fodder crop, has been recently introduced in the blocks. In some of the blocks cultivation of potato was unknown. This crop has also been newly introduced. Arrangements for the distribu-

tion of improved American and Desi varieties of cotton seeds have also been made.

It is the intention that ultimately every cultivator family should have one compost pit. Encouraging results have been shown in some of the blocks. So far, over 60,000 compost pits have been dug. The use of green manuring has also been encouraged. The bunding of fields is another new practice that has been introduced. In all over 14,000 demonstrations of improved agricultural methods and implements were held during the period.

Tree plantation has been an important activity in Rajasthan. 3,52,000 trees have been planted in the blocks since the programme started.

The greatest felt need of the people in Rajasthan is increased facilities for irrigation. Liberal *taccavi* loans for the construction and repair of wells and tanks have, therefore, been given. So far, about Rs. 8,60,000 have been distributed. 2,038 new wells have been constructed and another 1,240 have been repaired. In addition to this 27 tanks and 40 miles of feeder canals have been constructed. 64 pumpini sets were installed. Compressors are being used for deepening of wells. Electric power for irrigation through wells have been provided to three villages in the Kishangarh Bas block. The problem of drinking water is equally acute. Under this head, another 411 wells were constructed and 415 were renovated. 151 *digis* and *nadis* (used as water storage) were constructed. The irrigation works mentioned above do not include major works carried out by the Irrigotion Department directly in the block areas; most important of these is the Jawai River Project which mainly benefits the Sumerpur CD block.

In the field of livestock improvement, four A. I. Centres have been set and 33 pedigree bulls were supplied for Key village Centres. 19,330 castrations were done, 71,817 cattle were treated for general diseases and 1,72,890 cattle were inoculated. About 800 cattle sheds have been constructed.

Remarkable results were achieved in the programme directed toward general improvement of village conditions and living habits of the villagers. For the backward tribes like Bhills, for whom one block has been specially allotted in Rajasthan, the programme of Community Development has also been a source of social reform. Their women used to go about with *pijaniyas,* brass bangles worn from ankle to knee, restricting normal growth of their muscles. These are being discarded by women, old and young. This is a token, small in its own way, but very significant and expressive for a community bred in extreme orthodoxy. The enthusiasm shown by the Bhill women in literacy drive is also remarkable. The interest shown by the people in raising school buildings on their own has been mentioned. 67 and 147 school buildings were presented to the Prime Minister in 1952 and 1953 respectively. 126 school buildngs have so far been completed; the work is in progress on others. A few of the school buildings thus raised are amongst the best of their kind in India. 215 new primary schools were started, 35 were converted into basic schools and 13 into middle schools. At a few places, students and staff have together built and improved hostel buildings.

In the field of adult education too Rajasthan has made a noteworthy contribution. People working in groups and those going out with cattle herds are given small placards with first letter of their name written on them which they hang on their back. After some time, another letter is added and so on till the spellings of names of co-workers become known to all. Names of family headmen and members of families are painted on their house-doors to make people acquainted with the written names of the people they already know. Thus they become familiar with alphabets by a process of association. This system has been named 'Dungarpur system' after the name of the block where it was first attempted. Encouraging results have been achieved—'Learn while you work' has become a common slogan.

Teachers are being indoctrinated in the method of Community Development. About 500 adult education centres have been started and over 10,000 adults are receiving instructions at present. 236 physical and recreation centres, 143 libraries and 52 Young Farmers' Clubs were also started.

Partial success was made in the matter of rural health and sanitation, mainly because of the non-availability of mobile dispensaries. However, medical aid was provided to over 2½ lakh people and some 1¾ lakh were inoculated. Over 5,000 villages were cleaned.

In some blocks particular enthusiasm is being shown in improving village roads, and as a result of the drive launched on this behalf several villages have for the first time been connected with main roads. Villagers,

at some places, worked on roads even in dark nights with the help of gas lights. Roads have been levelled, widened and straightened —in some places after trimming the house walls and enchroaching the fields, all with the willing co-operation of the persons concerned. In all, two miles of *pucca* and 435 miles of *kutcha* roads have been laid and 30 culverts and causeways have been constructed. As is common, the road work is undertaken in participation with the local people.

A beginning has been made in improving village houses. 1,418 improved types of village houses have been built, and 11,734 have been reconditioned.

In six of the seven CD blocks opened in 1952, a programme of improving village arts and crafts is being implemented. Some of the products of the centres newly started under the schemes were recently brought to an exhibition at Jaipur where they were much appreciated. Survey is in progress in other blocks.

HIGHLIGHTS

People's Participation	**Rs. 14,03,597**
No. of agricultural Demonstrations held	**14,000**
No. of trees planted	**352,000**
No. of School buildings presented on the Prime Minister's Birthday	**214**
No. of Adult Education Centres started	**500**

The need for increasing the number of Gram Sevaks and other workers is self-evident for a growing programme like this. There are at present one Extension Training Centre and three Basic Agricultural Training Centres working in Rajasthan. Proposals are under examination for the opening of another Extension Training Centre soon. The present Extension Centre is at Chatterpura (Kotah), and is housed in a spacious building and is manned by experts from all the development departments. So far it has imparted training to 179 Gram Sevaks and 73 are under training. A veterinary college has been started at Bikaner. Arrangements have been made for training of mid-wives also.

The extent of people's participation cannot always be measured in terms of money. It can confidently be asserted that most encouraging results have been achieved wherever the right approach has been made to the people. In terms of money, people have contributed Rs. 7,84,903 by way of labour and another Rs. 6,18,694 in cash and material.

In terms of expenditure, however, the progress has not been so satisfactory. The emphasis on expenditure as a measure of progress cannot much be encouraged, as it results in minimising the importance of work in the fields of social education, raising of school buildings, road building etc.; even in the field of agriculture very rapid progress might do more injury than good. For instance, there have been cases where seeds have been distributed which failed to 'improve' the crop and ammonium sulphate was distributed resulting in the 'burning' of the produce. The workers, in these cases, apparently were more eager to show work in terms of quantity. The cultivator will not be convinced and risk his crop unless he is sure of the results; and results will be achieved only after seeds are fully experimented in advance and proper instructions are given in the use of chemical fertilisers.

The task that we have assigned to ourselves is great and complicated but our determination is bound to yield results.

USE VILLAGE MANUFACTURES

We are guilty of a grievous wrong against the villagers, and the only way in which we can expiate it, is by encouraging them to revive their lost industries and arts by assuring them of a ready market. There is no one more patient and forbearing than God, but there comes a limit even to His patience and forbearance. If we neglect our duty to our villages, we shall be courting our own ruin. This duty is no onerous one. It is incredibly simple. We have to be rural-minded and think of our necessities and the necessities of our household in the terms of rural-mindedness. The task does not involve much expenditure either. Volunteers are needed to go to the nearest villages to assure them that all that they produce would find a ready market in the towns and cities. This is a task which can be undertaken by men and women of all castes and creeds, of all parties and all faiths. It is in consonance with the true economics of our country.—Gandhiji.



SAURASHTRA

SAURASHTRA was alloted one full Community Development Project in 1952-53 comprising of Manavadar Taluka and Vanthali Mahal. Subsequently Keshod Mahal was included in it in May 1953. One Development Block and four National Extension Service Blocks were sanctioned in 1953-54. Kalawad Taluka has been selected as the Development Block and Babra, Rajula, Chotila and Kalyanpur Talukas have been working as National Extension Service Blocks.

Besides the Community Project and National Extension Service Blocks, the State has started six Taluka Development schemes. In such Blocks 15 lakh of rupees are being spent within a period of three years on activities very similar to Community Development Project. These schemes (*see map*) are entirely run by the State and no financial help is received from the Centre. In these schemes the burden of programming, organisation and execution has mostly been shifted to the accredited leaders of the people, the State Officers only looking after the administrative and executive side of the programme.

Manavadar and Vanthali Blocks started work on October 2, 1952, and Keshod on May 15, 1953; Kalawad Community Development Block, the four National Extension Service Blocks and three Taluka Development Scheme Block viz: Kundla, Limbdi and Morvi were inaugurated on October 2, 1953. To these, three Taluka Development Scheme Blocks, viz: Lilia-Lathi, Jam-Jodhpur and Porbandar have recently been added. All these fourteen Development Blocks cover an area of 5,170 sq. miles, 1,205 villages and a population of 10,83,855 which works out to more than one-fourth of the entire State in area, number of villages and population.

The various Blocks are spread all over the State. In allotting Blocks, areas having special problems and specific needs have been selected. Thus Talukas like Manavadar and Vanthali have the highest rainfall and are agriculturally advanced while Babra is agriculturally under-developed; Chotila has a higher percentage of cattle wealth and is devoted to animal husbandry. Gundla enjoys good internal communications while Kalyanpur has very scanty means of communications; Kalawad has a population mostly illiterate while Morvi has the highest percentage of literacy. Thus every block is a typical representative of almost all the distinctive features of village life in some way or other.

Village Panchayats have been made the agency of the Community Projects Programme at the village level, most of the development activities in villages being introduced or developed with the constant and active co-operation of the Panchayats. On the economic side a multi-purpose co-operative society forms the backbone of the agricultural economy of a village or a group of villages. People have thus collaborated in all development activities from the very outset through Panchayats and co-operative societies. Nature of villagers' contribution is in the form of cash and also in the form of material and labour. Saurashtra is fortunate

in having a band of constructive workers spread over the entire land, working through various constructive organisations.

Development Project

In the agricultural field of the programme 1,71,181 maunds of manure mixture, 1,152 maunds of fertilisers, 4,156 maunds of improved seeds were distributed, 2,046 lbs. of insecticides used, 1,490 compost pits dug and 576 progressive cultivators enlisted. 235 plots for demonstration were also laid and work of the village afforestation and improvement of village grass land was carried out in 262 acres and 13 villages. 1,306 acres of land were reclaimed and 11,780 acres bunded. During *Vanmahotsava* period 28,801 trees, both fruit and non-fruit were planted by the people of the Project Area while 70,606 trees were planted under the afforestation scheme of the Forest Department.

In the field of animal husbandry two veterinary dispensaries were opened, 17 veterinary medical chests were supplied. 57,008 cases treated both at dispensaries and veterinary mobile van, 3,191 scrub bulls castrated, 50 pedigree bulls supplied, 1,652 cattle vaccinated and inoculated, 4 key village centres covering 12 villages were opened and eight cattle shows were organised.

In the field of irrigation, 442 new wells were dug, 447 old wells renovated, 5 tanks built or repaired, 3 pick-up weirs constructed, and 40 oil engines were supplied, thus bringing 3,530 acres of land under irrigation facilities.

The construction of village roads was an important activity during the period. The achievement in this respect consisted of construction and metalling of 31 miles of *kutcha* roads, 43 causeways and culverts, thus joining villages which had so far no means of communications on account of rivers and rivulets. Besides these, practically every village by its own voluntary labour has contributed or kept under repairs its own interior roads.

Substantial activities in the field of health and rural sanitation were apparent from the fact that 99 drinking water wells were newly dug or old wells renovated, and 617 wells chlorinated. On the curative side, four Ayurvedic dispensaries were opened and 80 Ayurvedic medical chests were distributed in villages. 14 village health committees have been formed to look after the health of the people in general and to devise pro-

HIGHLIGHTS

Area already covered by the Programme	**One-fourth**
New Pattern of Development	**Taluka Development Scheme**

grammes of environmental sanitation. School health programmes have been started in 49 villages and 60 teachers have been trained in school health and environmental sanitation. 73,509 children and expectant mothers have taken advantage of the 8 milk centres which have been opened.

As regards education, 43 new primary schools have been opened with the result that *there is not a single sizeable village that is left without a primary school.* 83 schools have been converted into basic schools, 2 new junior basic schools or *Lokshalas* opened or converted, and two middle schools were converted into high schools. School health programme in 49 schools has also been started. 53 new schools buildings were constructed and 6 repaired. In addition to these 6 school buildings, 5 acres of land and cash donation for 3 school libraries and equipments were presented on the Prime Minister's birthday.

130 social education classes have been started, 25 village libraries and eight recreation centres have been opened. Cultural societies have been formed in a few villages and periodical recreation programmes are arranged in almost all villages consisting of *bhajan, kirtan, ras,* etc.

Cottage Industries: In this sphere existing industries are being improved through the provision of loans and arrangements are completed for opening of training centres for implementing better techniques. Eleven industrial, co-operative societies have been formed and a few new cottage and processing industries have been set up at some places viz: Mitdi, Shahpur, Kavedra, etc.

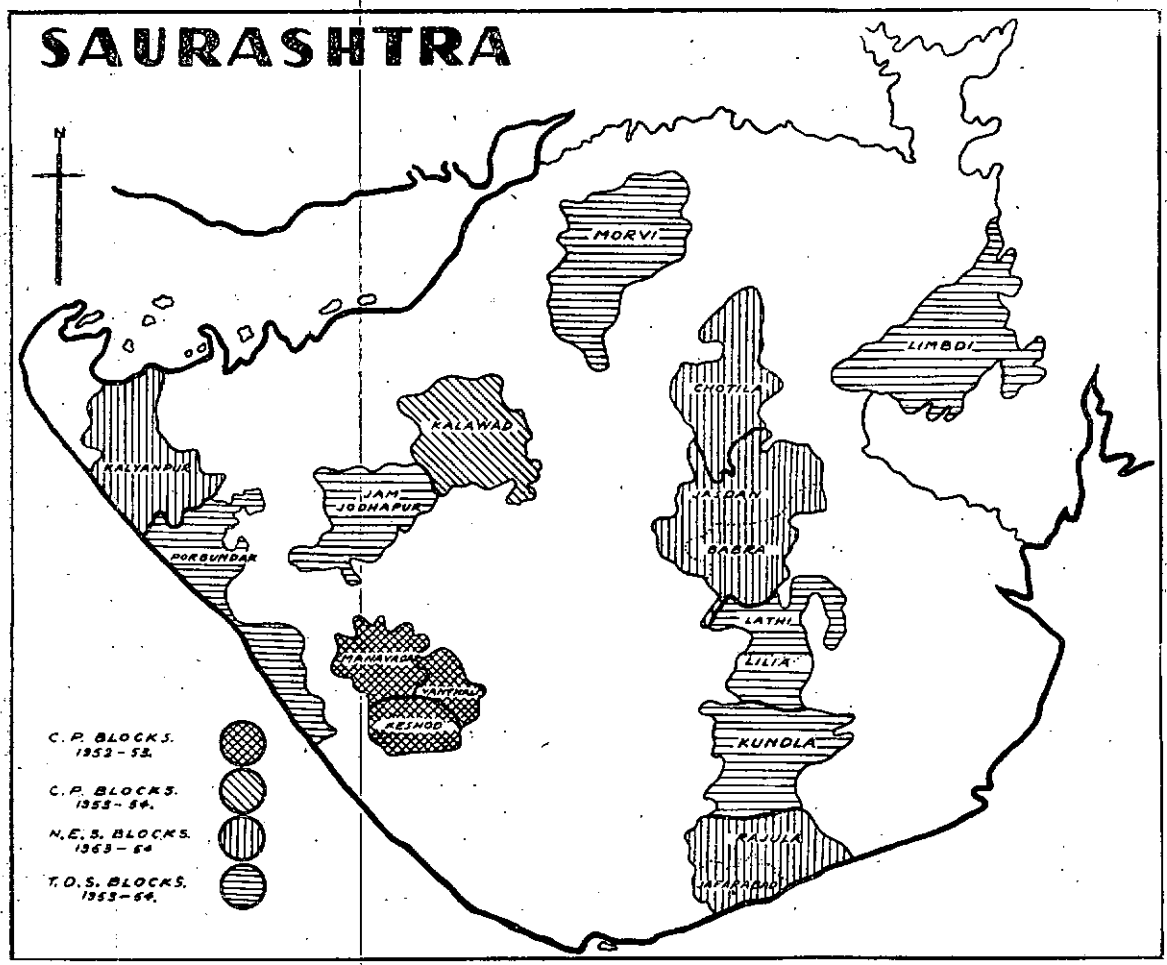
Co-operation: There is not a single village which is not served by a Panchayat. Thus there are 141 Panchayats and 88 co-operative societies functioning in the Project Area. People's contribution in cash, kind and materials has been Rs. 2,89,667|-, their substantial contribution being towards construction of village schools and roads. Besides these many villages have formed permanent development funds popularly known as *Vikas Bhandol* where every villager contributes his

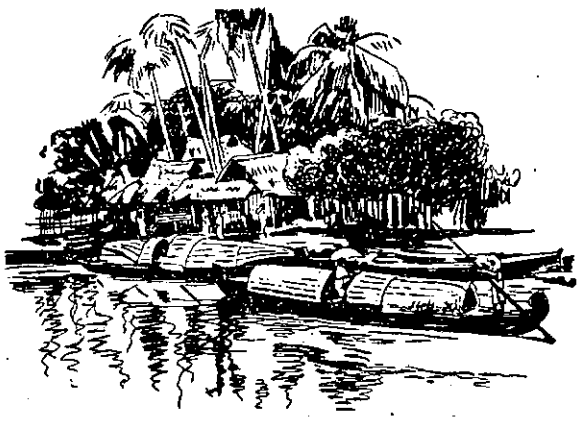
share either by levy on population basis, or on sale of agricultural produce or payment by way of contribution in cash or labour.

1953-54 Blocks

As regards the one Community Development Block, the four National Extension Service Blocks assigned in 1953-54, the three Taluka Development Scheme Blocks inaugurated on October 2, 1953, and the three other Taluka Development Scheme Blocks started later on, most of the time was devoted in programming and getting approval of budgets, equipping offices and generally preparing the people for the programme.

In the field of agriculture, 34,396 Maunds of manure mixture, 5,810 *Desi* maunds of improved seeds, and 3,130 lb. insecticides were distributed and 2,086 progressive cultivators enlisted 258 new wells were dug and old wells renovated and 3 tanks constructed. Bunding in 1,218 acres of land was done and 300 acres of lands were brought under village afforestation scheme. 99 pedigree bulls were supplied, 360 scrub bulls castrated, 2 veterinary dispensaries and one veterinary mobile van started, 19 veterinary medical chests supplied, 12,641 cattle treated, and 4 key village centres covering 13 villages were started. In the field of communications, 3 miles of *kutcha* roads were built, one mile of metalling was done and 11 causeways were constructed 125 new drinking water wells were dug or old ones renovated, and 70 rural latrines were constructed. On the curative side 8 Ayurvedic dispensaries were opened and 27 Ayurvedic medical chests were supplied to villages. In the field of education, 118 primary schools were opened, 5 schools converted in Basic ones, and 85 school buildings were either newly constructed or repaired. On November 15, 1953, 11 school buildings, 20 acres of land, and Rs. 1,490|- in cash for libraries and recreation centres, were donated on the occasion of Prime Minister's birthday. 173 social education centres were opened and 22 village libraries were started. People have contributed very liberally and their contribution in cash, kind and labour amounted to Rs. 2,70,064|-.





TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

IN TRAVANCORE-COCHIN, with its high percentage of literacy, the role of Community Projects is not the same as in other parts of India. The need here is not so much for more schools or hospitals or roads; what is required here is the activisation of a people and the channelising of their active participation in the task of social betterment. In other words a highly literate and intelligent people who had, by long habit, learned to expect Government to initiate and implement progressive measures even while they criticised them for their shortcomings had to be coaxed into the less interesting but necessary task of self-help and progress in the direction of community development.

When the Community Projects was inaugurated in 1952, Travancore-Cochin, the southern-most State in India, was allotted two Projects, the Neyyattinkara Villavancode and Kunnathunad-Chalakudy were inaugurated on October 2, 1952. The Community Development Block at Kuttanad was inaugurated on the 2nd October, 1953. Three of the NES Blocks, namely, the blocks at Thiruvella, Agasteeswaram and Muvattupuzha, were also inaugurated on October 2, 1953; the fourth was formerly a Pilot Development Project and was later on converted into a National Extension Service Block with effect from April 1, 1954.

The area and population covered by each Project/Block is given in the tabulated form below :

Out of a total area of 9,144 sq. miles, 929 sq. miles with a population of 15.21 lakh have been brought under intensive development in the Community Projects and the Kuttanad Development Block; while an area of 209 sq. miles with a population of 3,15,297 have been brought under the NES blocks. Almost all the Blocks of Projects are mainly agricultural in character. In the Kunnathunad-Chalakudy area, out of a total cultivated area of 2 lakh of acres, 1.1 lakh acres are under paddy, the remaining area being under other cultivation.

Paddy cultivation is, in almost all places, of the traditional style, and though tapioca is cultivated extensively the yield per acre is poor due to unscientific soil management and cultural practice. Except in some areas in the Kunnathunad-Chalakudy Project and the Agasteeswaram NES Block, where artificial irrigation facilities are available, the source of irrigation is mostly rain or rainfed storage tanks. Cocoanut cultivation is prevalent on a major scale in the coastal regions of the Kunnathunad-Chalakudy and Neyyattinkara-Villavancode Project areas and the Kuttanad Development Block.

The problems in all these areas, either Projects or Blocks, are almost similar and can be broadly divided into the following categories :

(1) a high density of population and the consequent fragmentation of holdings;
(2) poor agricultural practices and want of the required number of research farms, seed multiplication programmes, manurial experiments, etc.
(3) irregular and inadequate rainfall and absence or inadequacy of artificial irrigation facilities;
(4) heavy erosion of soil due to unscientific cultivation on slopes of hills and hillocks in a State with uneven topography;

(5) educated unemployment and under-employment to a very large degree;
(6) the highly individualistic mentality of the people due to the scattered living and the consequent difficulties of building up of co-operative enterprises.

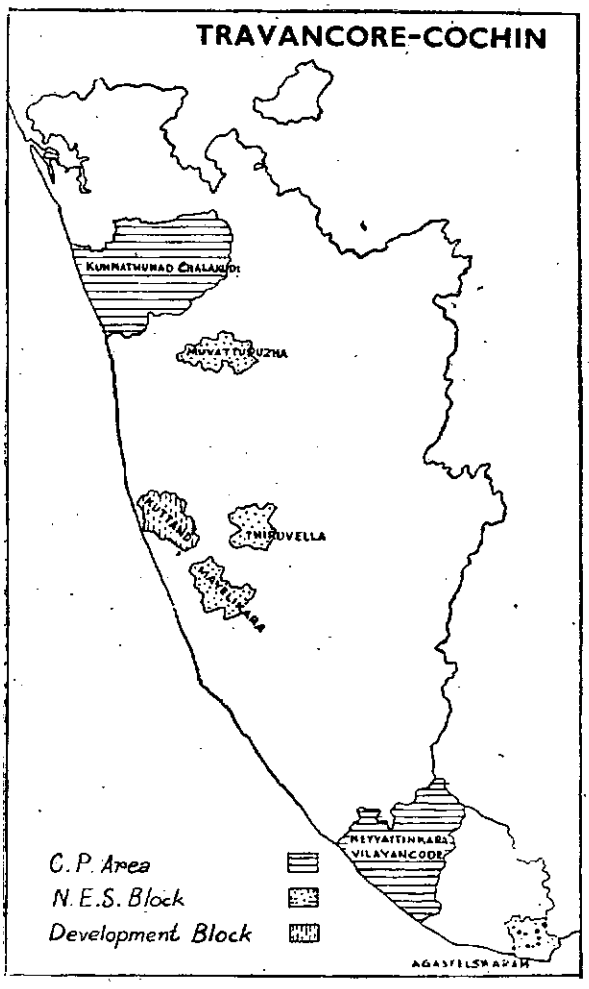
Special Characteristics and Problems

In spite of the common characteristics referred to above, the special problems relating to each Project or Block are different. The main problem of health in the coastal regions of the Kunnathunad-Chalakudy area is absence of good drinking water. All the available well water is saline. In the remaining areas of the Kunnathunad-Chalakudy Project, the distribution of better seeds, the distribution and demonstration of the use of chemical fertilisers, popularising the use of insecticides, the demonstration of better techniques of agriculture, use of green manure, increase of veterinary aid, and measures to improve the breed of cattle by opening artificial insemination centres, stud-bull centres, etc., have been some of the items the need for which has been very keenly felt. The fact that in the State the people are used to homestead farms gives rise to the necessity of a wider network of roads for communications.

The Kuttanad Development Block has a peculiar feature in that it consists of a water-logged area. The major problems are better facilities for pumping out water from the fields, better methods of cultivation, better veterinary aid, facilities for drinking water and health sanitation. The fishermen, who form a good percentage of the total population, are exposed to the abnormalities of nature which often compel them to be out of employment during seasons when the sea is rough, and during working seasons they are victims to the exploitation of middlemen. As the area is water-logged, the problem here is to find out and popularise new varieties of deep water paddy. Instead of a mobile dispensary which can be housed in a motor van or a lorry where road communication is available, what is required here is a floating dispensary so that the various houses on the banks of the canals or on the sides of the backwaters could easily be approached.

Agriculture—The Neyyattinkara-Villavancode and Kunnathunad-Chalakudy Projects which started work in October 1952 have registered good progress in almost all the developmental activities. They have succeeded in a large measure in making the people conscious of the nation's plan for progress. In the matter of providing added impetus to improvements in agriculture, improved seeds of paddy, improved cocoanut seedlings, fertilisers, insecticides, etc., were popularised and a large number of demonstration plots—both T.C.A. Manurial Experimental Plots and I.C.A.R. Fertiliser Plots—were taken up and successfully worked and demonstrated to great advantage.

Improved implements of agriculture have also been demonstrated in all the Project Block areas. There has been much popular demand for chemical fertilisers and the extent to which fertilisers have been sold is an unmistakable indication that the agriculturists have been reacting favourably to the intensive methods of farming. The Japanese method of cultivation, which is being extensively demonstrated, is catching the popular fancy and is being adopted by large number of agriculturists on their own initiative. Dissemination of knowledge about the potency and use of insecticides has been carried on



consistently and demonstrations made on a large scale. The reaction of the people in this respect has also been encouraging. On the whole, 1,13,232 lb. of improved paddy seeds; 15,000 good cocoanut seedlings, 5,000 arecanut seedlings, 300 tons of fertilisers and 178 cwts. of insecticides have been distributed. The number of compost pits that have been constructed and put under use in the Project and Block areas is estimated at 5,000.

About 60 Farmers' clubs have been organised and are now working. Three agricultural exhibitions have been conducted in the Community Project areas in which a large number of farmers found an easy opportunity for participating.

Animal Husbandry—The improvement of the breed of cattle has been given high priority in the development programme. But substantial results have been achieved under this item only in the Community Project areas. A *pucca* veterinary hospital and four dispensaries have been started under the auspices of the two Projects. Stud bulls are kept in 12 different centres and artificial insemination is being carried on from four centres. A little less than 2,000 heads of cattle have been inseminated and 2,700 heads of cattle were treated. One cattle show was conducted in the Kunnathunad-Chalakudy Project area. Poultry farms are run very successfully. Over 2,000 hatching eggs and 1,000 chicks were sold from both the Project areas to interested people within the Projects.

Irrigation—The main lines of activities were deepening of irrigation tanks, the construction or improvement of channels, and the distribution of pumping sets. In the Kunnathunad-Chalakudy area lift irrigation schemes have also been taken up. Methods in soil conservation by contour bunding and the construction of check dams have been attempted. The scope for action on this head is almost unlimited in this State in view of the extremely uneven topography of the land. Much headway has not been made. However, soil conservation works to protect approximately 250 acres of land have already been completed.

Primary and secondary health centres are being constructed. There has been good progress in the sinking of filter-point wells, surface wells, etc., for providing drinking water.

Education—In consonance with the general all-India Plan to introduce basic education throughout the country, sanction has been accorded to convert 17 primary schools in the Community Project areas in the State.

Communications—The work under this item consisted mainly in the construction of roads and the results achieved relate mainly to the two community project areas of Neyyattinkara-Villavancode and Kunnathunad-Chalakudy where 137½ miles of gravelled or metalled roads (22 feet wide) and nine foot-bridges have so far been completed.

People's Participation

Large and encouraging measure of local co-operation has been obtained in various items in all the Projects and Blocks. In the Neyyattinkara-Villavancode Project, land valued at Rs 3,80,450 was surrendered free of cost for the various requirements in the Project and labour to the value of Rs 1,68,500 and a cash contribution of Rs 565 have been received. In the K.C.C. Community project, local contribution either in cash or voluntary labour, has been estimated at Rs 2,05,119 and land valued at Rs 2,49,710 has been surrendered free of cost. Local organisations have very actively co-operated in the various activities of the Projects.

There have not been many private bodies carrying on development works to any appreciable extent in the areas covered by the Projects and the Blocks except the Y.M.C.A., Martandam, in the N.V. Project area.

The training of Gram Sevaks and supervising personnel also has received close attention. There are two institutions in the State, one a Basic Agricultural School at Ollurkara with facilities to train about 90 boys, and the other the Extension Training Centre at Mavelikara capable of taking on the boys from Ollurkara for further training. The period of training is one year at the Basic School and 6 months at the Extension Centre. The second batch is now undergoing training at Ollurkara and the third batch at Mavelikara. When the Projects were first formed, it became necessary to draft as Gram Sevaks persons with little or no training in extension. Such persons are now being sent to the Extension Training Centre for further training. The State also expects to open a Home Economics wing and an agricultural Engineering wing attached to the Extension Training Centre shortly. With the additional facilities, the Training institutions in the State will be self-contained.

RURAL STUDIES

FROM PROJECT AREAS



Right : Drinking water is a problem no less important than irrigation in many parts of the country. These village house-wives from Rajasthan spend a precious lot of time on drawing water from the wells

Below : Villagers building a road in a Community Project Area in the Punjab





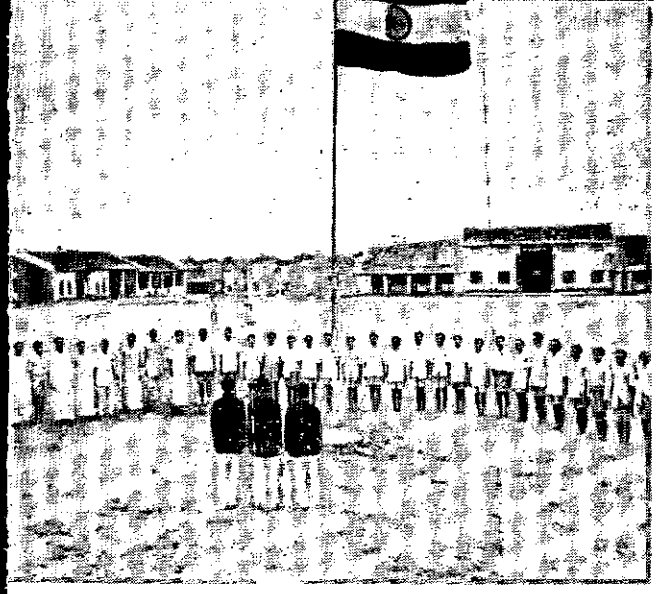
A Gram Sevika works her way into the hearts of the village women through such informal contacts

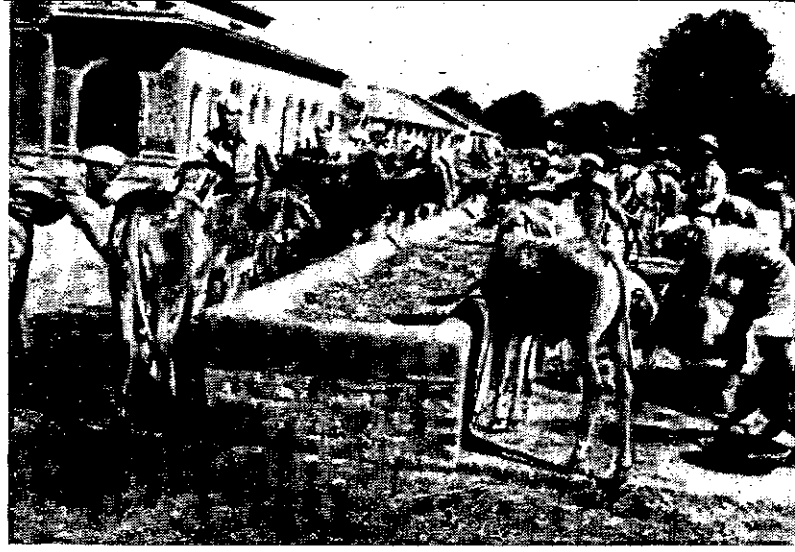


A peasant in his demonstration plot in Bakshi-ka-Talab Training-cum-Extension Area. 32,808 such demonstration plots have been arranged in the Project Areas of Uttar Pradesh

Boys being trained in toy-making at Bhavanikhera (Ajmer)









OUR TRAINING CENTRES

Above : Work begins at all the Training centres with early morning prayer and salutation

Right top : Practical training in animal husbandry. Trainees give a bath to the cattle and clean the floor

Right : Village school boys filling a compost pit at an Extension Training centre in Madhya Pradesh



Left : Women trainees at the Fulia centre sowing on seed beds



Left : Instruction in cottage industries forms an integral part of training at the Extension Training Centres. Here trainees are operating a loom



Right : Trainees preparing the kitchen garden at the Himayatsagar Centre



Left : Trainees preparing land for paddy sowing at an Agricultural Farm



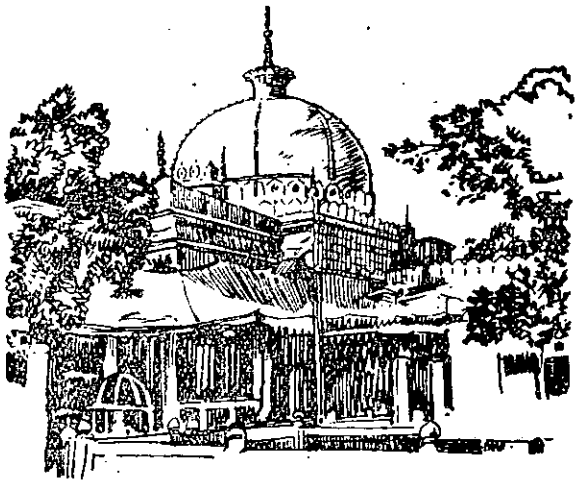
PART "C" STATES

Statement showing allotment of Community Development & NES Blocks from 1952-53 to 1954-55 (both years inclusive)

State	No. of Community Development Blocks allotted in 1952-53	No. of Blocks allotted in 1953-54		No. of NES Blocks allotted in 1954-55	Total
		CDP	NES		
AJMER	1	..	1	..	2
BHOPAL	4	1	3	3*	11
COORG	1	1	1	..	3
DELHI	1	..	1	..	2
HIMACHAL PRADESH	5	1	4	4*	14
KUTCH	1	..	1	1	3
MANIPUR	1	..	..	1	2
TRIPURA	1	..	1	..	2
VINDHYA PRADESH	1	2	3	3	9
N. E. F. A.	1	..	1	..	2
TOTAL	17	5	16	12	50
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	3	..	10	..	13

NOTE—Blocks have been calculated on the revised basis of Rs. 45 lakh per project.

* Includes Pilot Development Blocks.



AJMER

In October 1952, this State was allotted one Block for development under the Community Projects Scheme. This Block has an area of 441 sq. miles with a population of about 1,16,000. About 44 per cent of the land is uncultivated and in the absence of any perennial river, the bulk of the cultivated portion depends for irrigation totally on rainfall which is so unevenly distributed that the area is susceptible to recurrent scarcity conditions.

Actual work in the Block was started in the beginning of 1953 when the Village Level Workers came back after training. Although the scheme has been in progress for less than two years, a marked change is manifest in the outlook of the people. They have understood that developmental activity can neither be an imposition from above, nor a gift from the Government; it must be a co-operative partnership between the people and the State. They have now begun to realise that their future depends on their own initiative and that the Government can give only technical advice and financial assistance to a limited extent. A new spirit of enthusiasm is in evidence all round. Already, the contribution of the people of the Block in the form of labour and money exceeds a lakh and a quarter of rupees. *Dharamshalas*, Panchayats, *Chabutras*, *Piaus* and other works of public convenience and utility have been taken up and completed without any Governmental assistance.

Tanks and Wells

Three tanks, at Kalesra, Bhawanikhera and Bithur, have been completed and have resulted in 480 acres of additional land being brought under irrigation. A *Rapat* has also been constructed at village Jethana at a cost of Rs. 10,000. Desilting of tanks and strengthening of embankments have been taken up on a large scale by the villagers themselves. Feeder channels have been constructed to harness water which might otherwise have been wasted. The people of Nagelao, Mianpur, Kaklana, Saradhna and Brikchiawas deserve special mention for their participation in this work. In terms of money, there has been a contribution of about Rs. 14,000 from the people of the Block in the work of desilting of tanks and strengthening of embankments.

Work will soon start on 15 minor irrigation projects at a cost of Rs. 3.15 lakh. Since work started in the Block, about 170 new masonry wells have been sunk and 430 old wells have been deepened. Of this number, about 140 wells have been sunk and about 135 deepened by the people themselves without any assistance from the Government.

In spite of the handicap caused by scarcity of water, however, more than 500 acres of land have been reclaimed so far. The use of compost is becoming progressively more popular in the Development Block. As against 524 tons of compost utilised in 1952-53, 4,144 tons were used in 1953-54, and during the three months of April, May and June this year, 3,165 tons have been supplied. In addition to this supply of town compost, the cultivators are being taught the preparation of farmyard compost by digging compost pits. A special drive for the digging of such pits was organised in May, 1954, with the result that the number of such pits increased from 612 on 31st December, 1953 to 1,380 in June, 1954.

The use of artificial fertilisers was also unknown in the past. Whereas in the year 1952-53 no artificial fertiliser at all was used in the Block, 522 maunds were used in 1953-54 and, during the months of April, May and June this year, 890 maunds have been supplied. Village Kalesra deserves special mention in this connection. There is hardly any cultivator in the village who has not taken artificial fertiliser for his field for the Kharif crop this year.

On the advice of the Extension personnel, contour bunding has been done on 1,000 acres of more land, thus ensuring retention of moisture.

The Block is served by two Veterinary

Dispensaries, one at Nasirabad and the other at Pisangan. Animal Husbandry Fortnight was observed in the month of January, 1954. Village Lialikhera, which put in the best effort during this drive, was given a stud bull as a reward with a monthly subsidy of Rs. 25 for its maintenance. Village Bhawanikhera, which was adjudged to be second, was given a spraying machine as prize. Steps are being taken to improve the breed of cattle. Stud bulls have been supplied to 6 villages while the people themselves have purchased stud bulls in six more villages and these animals are being maintained without any assistance from the Government.

Under a scheme for rearing rams of better breed, 140 Bikaneri rams were purchased by the Government and distributed on a 75 per cent subsidy basis. An artificial insemination centre has been established at the Project Headquarters.

In the field of education progress has been spectacular. Every school in the Block is now a Basic school. The total number of such schools is 85. There is no village in the Block which does not have a school within a mile and a half.

A comprehensive scheme for Social Education has been introduced in the Block. Every evening about 200 adult literary classes are being conducted by the teachers of whom 20 are women. Voluntary adult literary centres have been organised in those villages without schools. At present 50 such voluntary literary centres are being run. Village libraries have been started in 67 villages. The peoples' contribution towards these libraries amounts to more than Rs. 2,000.

Twenty community recreational centres have been opened and equipped with games material. Radio sets have been supplied to 5 villages for community listening. Forty more such centres will be opened during the current year.

In the months of January and February, 1954, a series of regional camps were organised. In these camps, school teachers and all other Government servants stationed in the Block were given training in the methods of Community Development Work.

Palm Gur manufacture has already made good progress. A training centre functioned at village Chavandia for 2 seasons. Training was given in methods of tapping and the making of Gur. In all 57 persons have been trained. All these trained people are earning

HIGHLIGHTS

Every school has been turned into a Basic school
Every Scheduled Tribe boy gets a scholarship
No. of Adult Literacy classes 200

about Rs. 3 per day. The trained men are organising themselves into co-operative societies. Training is being imparted at 8 places in the Block in various other cottage industries, e.g., toy making, pottery, soap making, mudha and chick making, dying and printing, weaving and spinning. About 140 villagers would be enabled in 4-6 months time to earn Rs. 2 to 3 per day.

Demonstrations in the use of the Wardha Ghani for the extraction of oil will commence soon. Arrangements have also been made for introducing sericulture and bee-keeping as subsidiary industries.

The Government have constructed 20 miles of *pucca* roads in the Block. Another 15 miles of *pucca* and semi-*pucca* roads have been built by the people. The Bharat Sewak Samaj is doing commendable work in the construction of roads through voluntary labour.

There is now a mobile dispensary in charge of a fully qualified doctor which visits 45 villages twice a month. About 2,400 patients are being treated from the mobile dispensary every month. The people themselves have started three new dispensaries without Government assistance.

In 15 of the bigger villages, the people have been persuaded to employ sweepers and to utilise dustbins. Eight villages have now street lamps which are maintained by the villagers themselves. Every well within the Block is now disinfected once a month.

Harijan Welfare

Every boy belonging to Scheduled Tribe who goes to school has been given a scholarship. Grants are being made for the purchase of bullocks. Improved agricultural implements have been distributed. Thirteen members of Scheduled Tribes have been advanced Rs. 500 each for the construction of houses.

There are 138 co-operative societies in the

Block, 34 being multi-purpose societies. Total membership is 3,000. The Co-operative Department is for the present engaged mainly in developing cottage industries.

National Extension Service

Exactly a year after the Community Development Block was inaugurated in this State, Rural Extension Service was introduced in another Block of 120 villages in the Beawar Sub-Division. This Block comprises 2,02,246 acres of land with a population of 56,190. There are two features peculiar to this tract. Firstly, all the land is held by Istimarardars who hold land by virtue of Sanads and pay a fixed tribute to the Government in the shape of land revenue. The cultivators were thus reduced to the position of mere serfs. For years they had held land at the pleasure of the landlord. Recent legislation has, however, given them a certain amount of security of tenure. The second noteworthy feature is that this area is most susceptible in the whole of the State to scarcity conditions.

During this short period of 9 months all-round improvement in the villages is already apparent. In terms of money people's contribution stands at Rs. 33,726.

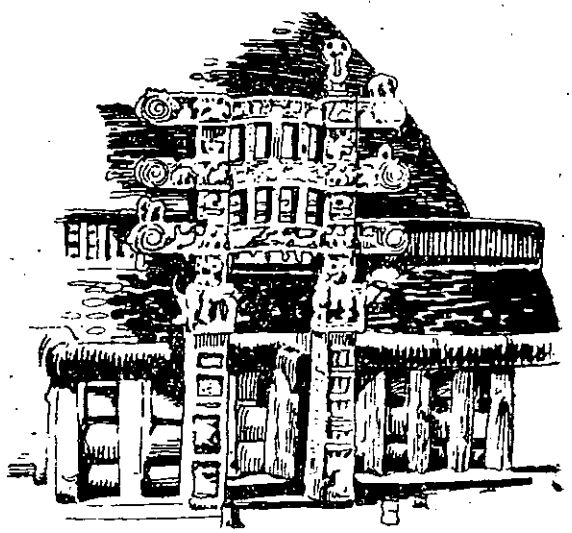
Agriculture

One hundred demonstration plots have been laid and 1,246 compost pits dug. Improved implements have also been introduced.

Twenty-nine new wells have been sunk and 107 old wells deepened. The villagers have themselves constructed a *Rapat* at Bhagwanpura. A new tank has been constructed at Banotia-ka-bara and a 700-yard long canal has been constructed in village Nandwara to utilise water which was being wasted in the past.

There are two veterinary dispensaries in the block. There are two hospitals also in the block. One Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya has now been constructed at Bijainagar.

There are now 55 Basic schools, 2 middle schools and one high school in the block besides 108 Social Education centres are being conducted by the teachers. There are now 125 co-operative societies with a membership of 2,400.



BHOPAL

ONE COMMUNITY Project, consisting of three Blocks, one Community Development Block and three National Extension Service Blocks and a Pilot Development Block (recently converted into NES Block) have been allotted to the Bhopal State up to June 30, 1954. The table given below shows names of these Blocks, number of villages, population covered by each of them and date of inauguration :

Name of Project or Block	*No. of Villages*	*Population*	*Date of Inauguration*
Community Project, Bhopal	300	1,84,319	2-10-1952
Community Development Block, Sanchi	242	43,492	2-10-1952
NES Block, Obaidullaganj	135	23,950	1- 6-1952
NES Block, Ashta	109	35,259	2-10-1953
NES Block, Amrawad	109	39,210	2-10-1953
NES Block, Berasia	131	30,229	2-10-1953
Total covered:	1,056	3,56,459	
Bhopal State:	3,251	8,38,107	
Percentage of total covered in relation to entire State	35%	42%	

The cultivated area covered by these Blocks is 5,08,823 acres, out of the total cultivated area of 13 lakh acres in the whole State.

The chief Kharif crops grown are paddy, juar, maize, cotton, sugar cane and remeli. The chief Rabi crops grown are wheat, gram, masoor, tewra, pees and linseed. Majority of the land is in the hands of Jagirdars and the cultivators have small holdings. The main cottage industries found in these areas are smithy, palm gur making, carpentry, bidi making, handloom and bamboo goods manufacture.

The Kulans, Ajnal and the Parvati rivers in the Community Project area provide ample chances for the development of irrigation. Several tanks existing in the Blocks, if developed, will also assure water supply for irrigation purposes. The forests offer a rich variety of products for the development of cottage industries. The Blocks being connected with *pucca* roads provide good prospects of development in different sectors.

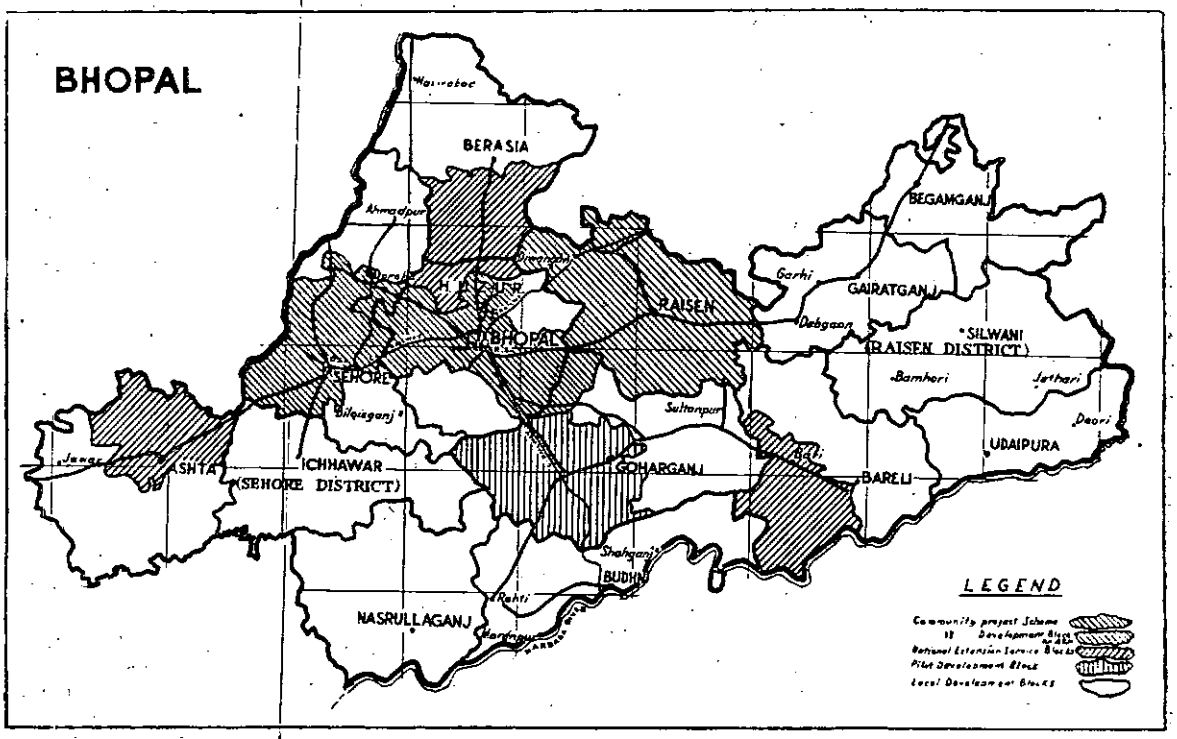
Nearly 45,000 acres of land were tractorised, 325 acres of land were terraced and about 400 acres were bunded. 12,800 mds. of improved variety seeds, 2,616 bags of fertiliser, 300 bags of ammonium sulphate and 81 implements were supplied to the cultivators. 411 demonstrations were given which were attended by nearly 5,500 persons. Demonstrations were very helpful in making the villagers take to modern methods of cultivation. 4,462 compost pits were dug. Rs. 2,24,000 were given as *taccavi* to the cultivators for the purchase of bullocks.

To increase irrigation facilities, 142 new wells, 32 barrages, and one tank were constructed and 56 old wells, 42 tanks and 9 barrages were repaired. The construction of 106 new wells and 9 barrages and repairs to 32 wells and 15 tanks are in progress. About Rs. 1,49,000 were distributed to the cultivators as *taccavi* for the construction and repairs of wells.

Measures were taken to improve the livestock. Four breeding centres have been established. 1,200 cattle were castrated 783 cattle were artificially inseminated, 32,936 cattle were inoculated and veterinary aid was given to 32,000 cattle.

Twenty-one and a half miles of *pucca* and 496 miles *kutcha* road were constructed and 25 miles *kutcha* road were repaired. 44 co-operative societies were organised. 24 of these have been registered. Rs. 6,000 were advanced as loans and subsidies as encouragement for the development of multi-purpose co-operative societies.

Medical aid was given to 12,800 persons. Midwives visited 2,500 houses. About 3,000 packets of medicine were distributed to check malaria and other diseases. 25,500 persons



were inoculated. Four Health centres have been established. "Keep your village clean" weeks were organised in 75 per cent of the villages. 950 soakage pits were constructed and 122 old wells were repaired and improved. About 800 ft. of drain were completed.

Twenty-five new school buildings have been completed and 42 buildings are under construction. 70 rural libraries were established for the use of the villagers. The number of school-going children had gone up by 30 per cent over the primary figure.

Hundred and seventy-seven adult education centres have been started where 2,000 adults study. 576 persons were made literate. 101 community recreation centres, five of which have radio sets, have been organised. 70 Vikas Mandals, 258 Youth clubs and 47 Bal Mandals have been set up. Cinema shows of instructive nature were arranged for the villagers. The programme of Social Education has been a great success in educating the people and creating in them a spirit of self-help.

Roof-tile making, palm gur making, brick-making, weaving, spinning and bamboo goods manufacturing industries were organised.

The project staff faced great difficulty in securing the people's co-operation in the beginning; but with tact and a judicious approach people's participation has been obtained espeeially in the matter of school buildings and drinking water wells.

The table given below shows the personnel trained in these Blocks :—

	Subject	No. of trainees
1.	Extension ..	29
2.	Pumping ..	60
3.	Mechanics ..	14
4.	Panchayat Raj ..	36
5.	Gram Sevaks ..	109
6.	Brick kilns ..	30

HIGHLIGHTS

Population covered by the Programme	**42 per cent**
Taccavi for construction and repair of wells	**Rs. 1,49,000**
Number of persons trained	**280**



COORG

THE ENTIRE STATE of Coorg is under the Community Development and National Extension programme. The first development block allotted to this State was inaugurated on October 2, 1952, and it is situated within Somwarpet taluk. The second Community Development Block and the National Extension Service Block were inaugurated on October 2, 1953 and these are within Mercara and Virajpet taluks respectively. There are 296 villages in the State. The large majority of the people are engaged in the cultivation of paddy, coffee, orange and pepper.

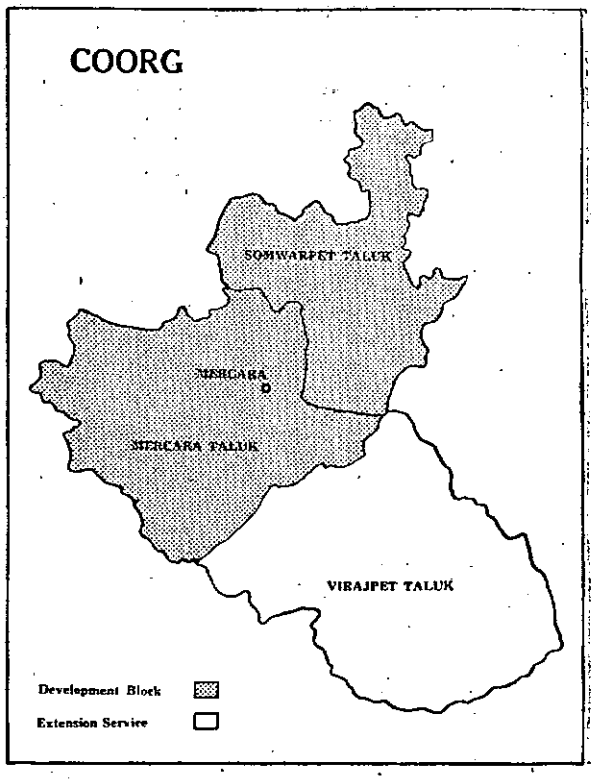
More than 6,770 compost pits have been dug and these have yielded about 20,310 tons of compost manure. In addition, the use of green leaf manure has been popularised. The production of rice during the past two years has increased by about 30%. 430 result demonstration plots have been laid to popularise the use of improved variety of seed, implements, chemicals, insecticides and fertilisers. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000/- has been advanced as loans through the co-operative societies for the purchase of fertilisers, etc., and another sum of Rs. 1,50,000/-

under *taccavi* loan to people who were not in a position to pay for the fertilisers in cash.

Fruit plants worth Rs. 10,000|- were given to the ryots—in some cases free of cost and in other cases against cash payment. 'Vanamohatsava' was celebrated with great enthusiasm and about three lakh seedlings have been planted. To popularise the cultivation of improved fodder crops in the ryots' own holdings about 5½ lakh of irrigated napier grass-slips were supplied free of cost. About 326 fertilizer demonstration plots have been laid out in ryots' own holdings using compost manure, green leaves and 28 tons of different fertilizers. Nearly 4,000 acres of land have been reclaimed. Crop competition schemes have been introduced in every village and as many as 6,000 people have participated in the competition. More than 756 results demonstration plots and 18,674 method demonstrations were held with a view to impress the ryots about the necessity to adopt the various techniques of improved system of agriculture. 45 4-H clubs have been organised. 50 Field Days were celebrated.

Animal Husbandry : To improve the local breed of the cattle, 33 villages have been brought under the Key Village Scheme. All the scrub bulls in these villages were castrated and 6 pedigree bulls supplied. Two artificial insemination centres have been opened —one at Koodige and the other at Ponnampet with sub-centres at Somwarpet, Kodlipet and Pollibetta. Four Rural Veterinary Dispensaries were opened. 1,372 cows and she-buffaloes were artificially inseminated. More than 350 scrub bulls were castrated. One Goshala has been started at a cost of Rs. 10,000|- at Hudugur. Milk survey and co-operative dairy development schemes have been undertaken. The construction of dairy building at the Government Dairy Farm has been completed and installation of a pasteurisation plant will be taken up next year. Poultry is developed as a cottage industry. 10,292 fertilised eggs of improved breed and 1,022 improved birds were distributed to the ryots from the Poultry Farm at Somwarpet. Poultry Model Units have been started at Kithoor, Gopalpura and Belur villages.

Irrigation : Top priority has been given to minor irrigation works. More than 20 *anicuts* have been constructed and over 115 tanks have been restored. The total cost involved is over Rs. 1,26,000|-. About 80 miles of channel have been either dug or renovated. As a result of the new irrigation works about



4,500 acres of wet land are either getting water for the first time or receiving an assured supply of water.

Health and Rural Sanitation : DDT spraying against malaria is done once in three months in all the villages. One new dispensary with a ward attached has been constructed at Madapur. Two Public Health Nurses and 12 Midwives have been appointed. 724 latrines and 334 soakage pits were dug and demonstrated. 97 new wells were constructed and 113 old ones renovated. About 2 miles of *pucca* drains were constructed and 450 miles of *kutcha* drains were done on a voluntary labour basis. Protected water supply through taps was provided at Boikeri and Thalthamani. Almost all drinking wells in the villages were chlorinated by the Gram Sevaks and the health staff. Smokeless *chulas* have been popularised.

Education : About 30 per cent of the population in Coorg is literate. Since the inauguration of the Community Projects and NES Schemes, there is an increase of 7 per cent in the literacy. 63 feeder schools have been opened. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 30| per mensem is given to each of such schools. School buildings and furniture are provided by the people. Grant-in-aid for the extension of 48

Higher Elementary and primary schools was given.

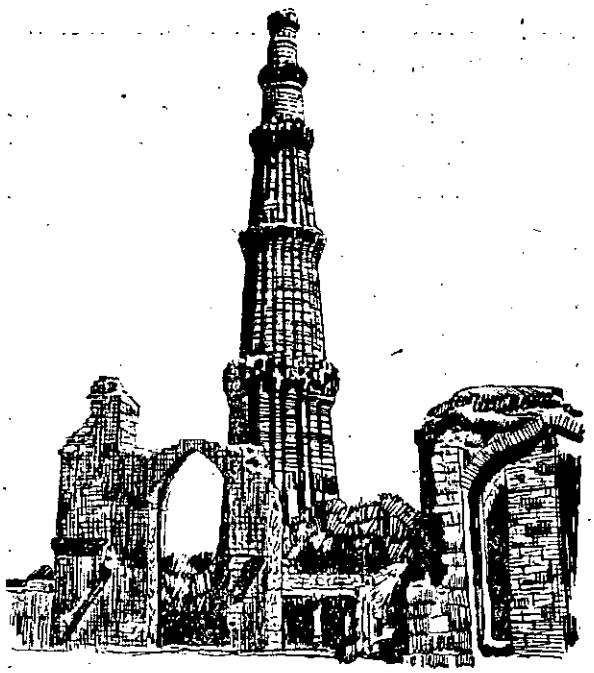
40 Adult Education Centres were organised. Recreation centres were started in about 44 centres. 90 Community entertainments and 65 *Bhajans* were organised. 30 cinema shows were arranged. Dramas and folk dances were staged in almost every village.

The length of *pucca* road constructed or proposed to be constructed is about 14 miles. The length of *kutcha* road constructed or reconditioned by the people on voluntary basis is about 490 miles. Ten culverts, causeways and bridges were constructed.

Small Industries : Two persons have been trained in pottery and they are imparting instruction to potters at Cherambane and Madikebeedu. There is a bee-keeping centre at Bhagamandala and sub-centres at Shanthalli, Madapur, Kakkabe, Marenad and Shettigeri. 400 bee-hives were distributed at concessional rates to the ryots and 60 boxes distributed between the two newly started sub-centres at Shanthalli and Madapura respectively.

A co-operative society for the weavers was organised. A dyeing section for the existing weaving school at Shanivarsanthe was attached. A new weaving school will be constructed at Shanivarsanthe. Two relief centres for the weavers have been organised —one at Shanivarsanthe and another at Sirangala. A co-operative cottage industry emporium has been opened at Mercara. There are a number of tanks in Coorg. A comprehensive programme has been drawn up to popularise pisciculture. Fish fry is stocked in selected tanks. Fish nurseries have been maintained at Mercara, Kudige and Ponnampet. Arrangements are being made to develop basket-making, lime burning, sheep rearing, sericulture and *rattan* works as cottage industries.

Ten model houses have been constructed at Kereganalli. On the advice of the project staff 241 old houses were improved by providing windows, ventilators etc. The Bharat Sevak Samaj and the students of the college and high schools have done good work in the field of social service and construction of roads and channels. The people have donated by way of cash, lands and buildings to the extent of Rs. 3 lakh. The voluntary labour put in by the people is estimated at Rs. 3 lakh. People have become more self-reliant and they are in a position to understand their needs and problems.



DELHI

DELHI STATE has been allotted only one Development Block under the Community Projects Programme. It covers 105 villages with a population of 1,12,500 and a total area of 1,24,500 acres, of which 91,400 acres are under cultivation. The Block was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on October 2, 1952. All the 20 Gram Sevaks have already completed the full course of training at Nilokheri and are holding charge of 5 villages each. Survey work in the Block has been completed and the targets of work has been laid down for the whole project period. Village Development Councils with the Gram Sevaks as their secretaries have been formed in each of the 105 villages in the Block.

Agriculture—In order to increase the average yield per acre, 815 mds. of improved varieties of wheat seeds, 5,084 mds. of gram seeds, 157 mds. of paddy seeds and 46 mds. of cotton seeds have been distributed. To further augment the yield of crops, 174 tons of chemical fertilisers and 19,431 tons of compost manure have been supplied to the cultivators of the area. Besides 3,435 compost pits have been dug.

With a view to introducing improved types of agricultural implements 58 Meston ploughs, 4 *olpid* thrashers, 27 bullock-cart

wheels and 285 Persian Wheels have been supplied. Besides 11 tractors have been put in service in the Block.

To guard the crops from pests, insecticides have been sprayed in an area of 143 acres of cereals and other crops, 5,789 acres of vegetables and 842 acres of gardens. 8,322 acres were cleared of field rats and 25,722 acres of *pohli* and other obnoxious weeds. For purposes of giving practical demonstrations, 180 manurial trial plots and 22 seed trial plots have been laid out. A few model farms have been started. An additional area of 3,000 acres has been brought under wheat, 1,000 acres under vegetables, 1,000 acres under paddy, 300 acres under cotton and 15 acres under flowers.

Forests have been grown on 301 acres of land to supply fuel to the villagers and save cowdung for being used as manure. Babul seeds have been sown on 64 miles of state high-ways and around 60 tanks. Besides, 15,912 fruit and other trees have been planted.

As a result of "consolidation of holdings" operations in most of the villages of the Block, 2,504 acres of waste land have been reclaimed. Out of a total area of 91,400 acres under cultivation, only 52,400 acres are irrigated. With a view, therefore, to bringing more land under irrigation, *taccavi* loans are advanced and arrangements made for the supply of cement for the construction and repair of wells. So far, 460 surface wells have been sunk and 83 old ones repaired. 117 wells have been deepened through boring. Besides 10 tube-wells have been sunk and 26 pumping sets installed.

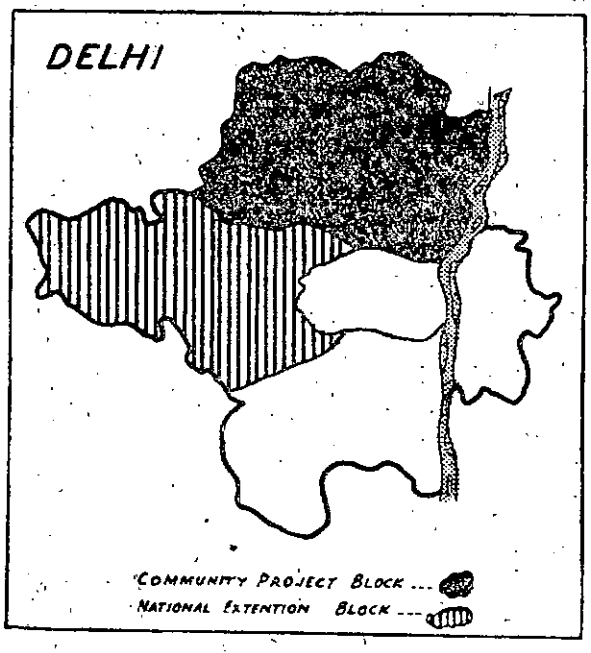
A plot of 9 acres has been laid out for raising fruit and vegetable nursery plants for supplying the same to the cultivators and fruit growers. To improve the breed of cattle, 23 pedigree bulls have been distributed. 29,569 cattle have been treated for various diseases. 9,104 bulls have ben castrated and 54,331 cattle inoculated. The villages have voluntarily desilted 29 tanks. 93 tanks have been stocked with fish seed.

Sanitation—Work of paving the village streets has been enthusiastically taken up by the villagers. So far 83,700 sq. yards of village streets have been paved. The villagers' voluntary contribution in this work is estimated at Rs. 75,600|- whereas the Government has paid only Rs. 40,000|- as grant-in-aid. Besides, 852 soak pits, 223 smokeless flues, 3,837 ventilators and 150 public latrines have been provided in the villages. 76 new drinking water wells have been constructed, 197 old ones repaired and 1,894 disinfected. 40 miles of silted drains have been cleared by the villagers, thus saving their crops from being flooded during rainy season. Besides 8,101 yards of new drains have been built.

Roads—The villagers have constructed 30 miles of *kacha* roads involving an earth work of 25,00,000 c.ft., i.e., Rs. 40,000|-. Eleven culverts, involving voluntary manual labour of the order of Rs. 9,000|- have been constructed by the villagers. The people have donated 145 acres of land estimated at Rs. 7,25,000|- for the construction of 20 miles of *pucca* roads.

Education—As against 105 villages in the project area, there are 124 schools in the Block and Basic education has been introduced in all the schools up to the 4th standard. To improve the existing school buildings, 36 rooms have been added by the villagers to 12 schools. The voluntary contribution in this respect is estimated at Rs. 1,78,000|-. Besides, the villagers have donated 107 acres of land worth Rs. 5,36,000|- for school buildings. A sum of Rs. 65,500|- has been sanctioned as grant-in-aid to be given to various village Development Councils for the construction of school buildings.

The villagers have contributed Rs. 30,000|- for the construction of 10 community centre buildings, of which three have already been



completed. Besides, 1,984 persons have been made literate. Fourty-one educational melas were held and 63 post-literacy centres have been started.

Co-operation—About Rs. 2,00,000|- have been distributed as loans to various co-operative societies to enable them to undertake various cottage industries. These loans have helped nearly 500 people to rehabilitate themselves and earn their livelihood. Two brick-kilns have been set up on co-operative basis which not only give employment to about 150 families, but also cater to the villagers' requirements of bricks at reasonable rates. One carpenters' society, one Co-operative Industrial Society (Leather works) and two blacksmiths' societies engaging about 46 persons have been organised. Besides, suitable loans have been given to 15 co-operative societies for dairy farming.

Villagers' Contribution—The villagers' enthusiasm has been very encouraging and they have contributed freely in labour and cash for the construction of school buildings, approach roads, culverts, community centres, drinking water wells and desilting of drains. The total contribution made by the villagers so far is valued at Rs. 9,14,472|- of which Rs. 2,56,891|- are in cash, Rs. 5,61,451|- in kind and Rs. 96,130|- by way of voluntary manual labour. With a view to giving a new outlook and re-orientation to the members of the village Development Councils, a two-day Training Camp was organised at village Mukhmelpur; the Camp was attended by over 600 members of the councils from all over the Block Area.

NES Block, Najafgarh—In addition to the Community Projects Development Block, Delhi State has been allotted another Development Block under the National Extension Service scheme. Inaugurated on October 2, 1953, this Block consists of 83 villages with a population of 70,001 and a total area of 86,459 acres including 65,893 acres of cultivated land.

The survey work in the Block has been completed and the targets of work have been laid down. All the ten Gram Sevaks appointed under the Scheme and the Block Development Officer are under training at Nilokheri. Development work in the Block in respect of agriculture, animal husbandry, roads, sanitation, social education, construction of wells etc. is in progress.



HIMACHAL PRADESH

HIMACHAL PRADESH including the recently merged State of Bilaspur is composed entirely of mountainous terrain with about one-third of its area under valuable forests. Divided into five administrative districts viz. Mahasu, Mandi, Sirmur, Bilaspur and Chamba, the State is rich in natural resources; but these have remained unexplored and untapped with the result that the economic condition of the people is very low and movement from one place to another is tedious and tiresome due to absence of roads.

The merged state of Bilaspur is allotted two Community Development Blocks known as Sadar and Ghumarwin which were inaugurated on October 2, 1952 and October 2, 1953 respectively while Himachal Pradesh excluding Bilaspur was allotted a Community Development Project comprising of three Blocks, namely, Kunihar, Paonta and Bahl which are situated in Mahasu, Sirmur and Mandi districts respectively. Of these Kunihar Block was inaugurated on October 2, 1952 and the other two on the same date in the succeeding year.

The programme covers an area of about 1,033 square miles and a population of 3,26,239. About 2,642 maunds of cereal seeds of improved varieties have been distributed. This includes 747 maunds of sugarcane seed. 658 maunds of seed was also distributed to aid green-manuring in addition to 250 maunds of fertilizer. To help people raise fodder crops, about 61 maunds of fodder seed was sown in the area. The Japanese method of

rice cultivation was demonstrated at various places in the Blocks. Over 730 acres of maize sowing in lines was done.

Two Key Village Insemination Centres are operating in Kunihar and Sadar Blocks. 9,678 quality fruit grafts and plants were imported and planted; in addition 84 nurseries have been started to raise plants locally. To raise vegetables an area of about 80 acres has been brought under gardening. 55½ lb. of vegetable seeds were distributed in Sadar and Ghumarwin Blocks. Five Kacha and four Pucca irrigation wells, one tube well and 23½ miles of *kuhls* were constructed commanding about 2,300 acres of land in the 3 Blocks (Paonta, Bahl and Kunihar) while 82 miles of old *Kuhls* were repaired in the area.

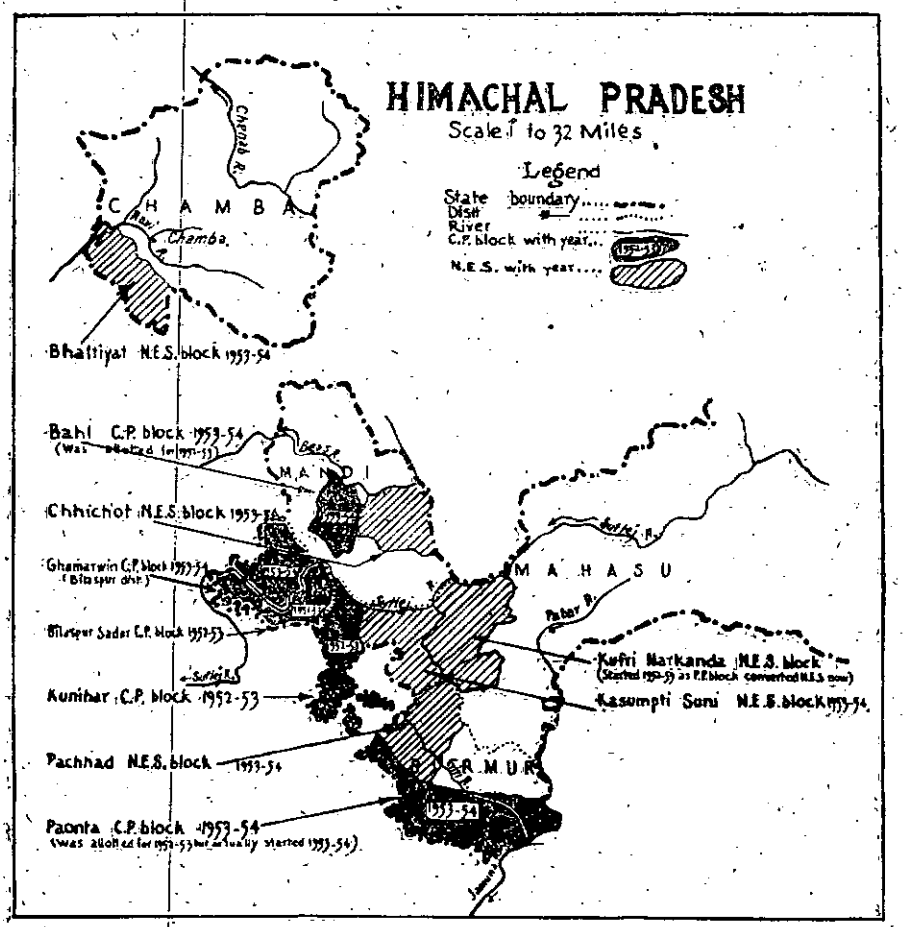
Twenty-nine Junior Basic, four Senior Basic and one High School were opened while 20 Primary Schools were converted into Junior Basic type; 18,053 students are receiving education in schools in the project areas. 90 adult centres are imparting education to adults in the villages in the Project area. 75 Centres in Kunihar, Bahl and Paonta are provided with radio sets.

74 miles of new Jeepable roads were constructed and about 154 miles of village links were repaired by the people. Despite the people's poverty, voluntary contributions in cash and kind and labour towards implementation of the programmes totals Rs. 185,430|-.

The total expenditure upto June 30, 1954 on the Community Development Project (Kunihar, Bahl and Paont Blocks) was Rs. 19,44,319|- against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 62,46,000|- while the expenditure on programmes of Sadar and Ghumarwin Blocks was Rs. 3,69,174|- against the sanctioned estimates of Rs. 34,52,300|-

NES Blocks

Himachal Pradesh was allotted four NES Blocks during 1953-54 and these were inaugurated on October, 2, 1953. From April 1954, the Pilot Development Project has been



converted into a NES Block. The five Blocks cover an area of 1479.8 square miles, 4,826 villages and a population of 2,63,879. Although the four Blocks were inaugurated on October 2, 1953, actual work could not start in right earnest till March, 1954 owing to want of a decision on the accounting procedure.

576 mds. of fertilisers and 9 mds. of cereal seed of improved varieties were distributed. 702 compost pits were dug and 18 fertiliser demonstration plots were laid. One Veterinary dispensary was started and 3,455 cattle were treated. One multi-purpose society was formed. 91 irrigation *kuhls* measuring 13½ miles were repaired in addition to 70½ miles of road. Ten adult centres were started. Eleven new drinking water wells were constructed and 60 were repaired. 225 villages, 431 *Bawlies*, 19 streets, and 20 water ponds were cleaned and 19 villages were disinfected. 4,165 persons were vaccinated.

The main handicap in the quick implementation of the programme has been the inadequacy of trained workers at almost all levels because the staff already available with the State was barely enough to carry out the normal working of the departments. The first step taken to remedy the gap was the opening of an Extension Training Centre at Mashobra in April, 1953 where the first course to train Gram Sevaks started from June, 1953. 106 Gram Sevaks have been trained so far and 66 more are under training; 12 Social Education Organisers have been trained so far and 8 more are under training at Nilokheri and Allahabad. One doctor attended a re-orientation course at Singur and 8 at Najafgarh, Delhi. Four Block Development Officers have been trained so far and two are under training. One Agricultural officer is under training in Agricultural Extension methods at Naini.

A Basic Agriculture School for Himachal Pradesh has been functioning since September 1, 1954. It is a 12 months' course and the students passing out of it will go to the Extension Training Centre as candidates for the Gram Sevak's course. The Project and the Blocks have approximately 50 Block level officers. It is now proposed to run three re-orientation courses for them at Mashobra. Each course would be of six weeks' duration comprising a batch of 15-20 officers.

KUTCH

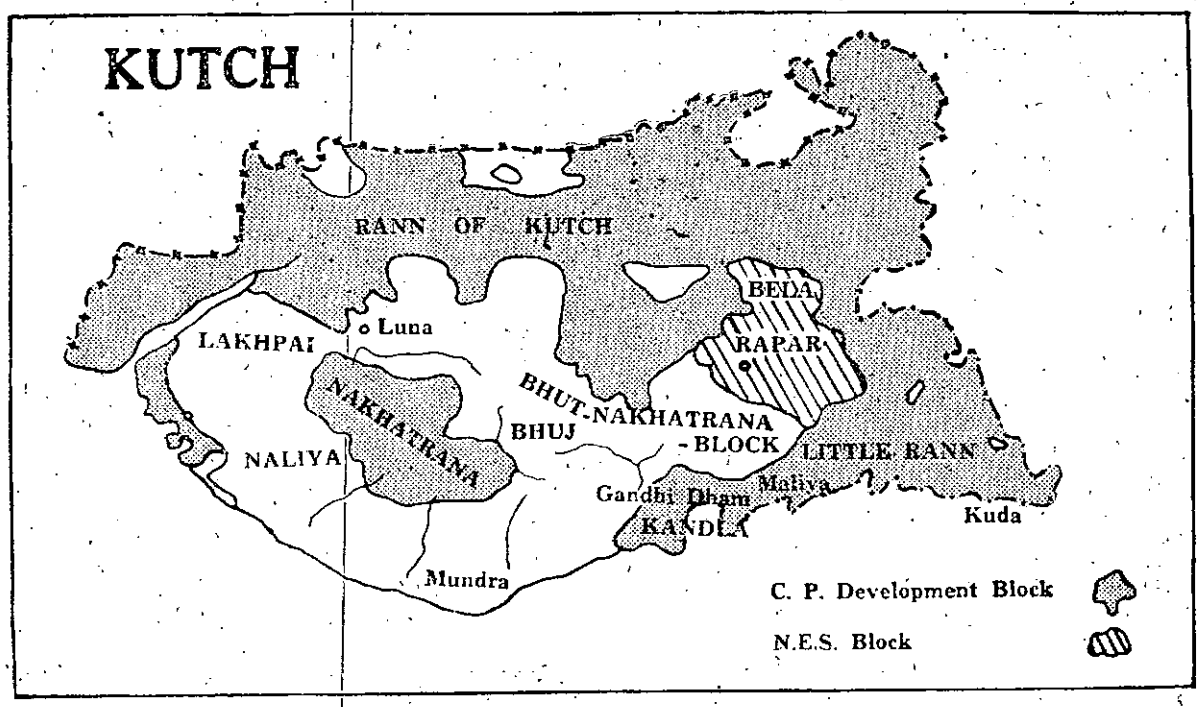
KUTCH WAS allotted one Development Block (Bhuj-Nakhatrana) under the Community Project Scheme during 1952-53 and one National Extension Service Development Block (Rahpur) during 1953-54.

The progress of work under the various heads in respect of each of the above Blocks is as under :

Bhuj-Nakhatrana Block—This Block consists of 118 villages with a population of 85,000. The cultivators are mostly 'Kanbis' who are extremely hardworking and progressive farmers. The area of the Block is 540 square miles. Over 560 mds. of wheat seeds of improved variety have been distributed so far. The yield of this variety on an average was 10 per cent higher than that of the local seeds. 800 compost pits were dug. 850 mds. of chemical fertilisers were distributed. Seven hundred demonstrations were held to popularise their use. 37,000 fruit trees of various types were planted. Special demonstrations for the use of improved agricultural implements were held on Ram Navami Day and on January 1, 1954 at two places—viz., Vandhay and Nakhatrana respectively, and about 8,000 cultivators at both these places attended the show. One agricultural farm is being opened at the principal village Nakhatrana under the Agriculture Department and one forest nursery will also be started soon. A scheme for rural electrification at a cost of about Rs. 19 lakh has been sanctioned and all preliminaries are completed to implement the scheme as quickly as possible.

Rs. 6.10 lakh were advanced as loans to the farmers for the purchase of oil engines, digging of canals, construction of minor irrigation tanks, improvement of existing tanks and purchase of implements, etc. Applications for reclamation of virgin land not exceeding 1,400 acres have been invited and loans upto Rs. 1.0 lakh will be advanced shortly.

The scheme for constructing minor irrigation tanks is getting very popular, since besides irrigating the land, it supplies the farmer with manure by way of silt from the basin of the tank, prevents soil erosion and improves the sub-soil water of the neighbouring wells. Of the 3.5 lakhs given to the cultivators under the G.M.F. Scheme, both for wells and tanks, three-fourths is in the



form of loan and the rest is subsidy. 3,600 acres of additional land have been brought under wet and dry cultivation.

Collective farming at Vighodi and lift irrigation societies at Mathal, Devpar and Valka are progressing satisfactorily. A veterinary dispensary and artificial insemination centre are working at Nakhatrana. Eight pedigree bulls have been supplied and six first aid village veterinary dispensaries have been opened. 226 scrub bulls have been castrated and over 26,000 animals suffering from various diseases have been treated. Two mobile dispensaries are working in the project area. Three milk centres for children are working satisfactorily. 58 drinking water wells have been constructed and repaired. DDT has been sprayed in almost all the villages of the Project Area by the Malaria Department under the National Health Programme. The Health staff consists of 1 doctor, 2 midwives, 2 sanitary inspectors and others, all trained at Najafgarh (Delhi). The programme of sanitary wells and mobile dispensaries is very popular. 40 soak pits and three drainages have been completed so far. Thirty rural latrines are constructed. Twenty trenched latrines are being installed.

Nine primary schools have been opened. Basic education has been introduced in 12 schools with spinning as the basic craft. 14 new school buildings have been constructed and additions and alterations are being made in the four existing ones. A circulating library, which was started only recently, has proved popular. A mobile cinema van is working in the project area. 16 libraries and reading rooms are working in the Project Area, and grant-in-aid is given to deserving institutions. 3 recreation centres have started in villages of Sukhpar, Vighodi and Mathal.

29 miles of *pucca* all-weather roads and 22 miles of *kutcha* village approach roads have been constructed. Two bridges are already completed, while work on 3 others is under progress. In all 76 causeways and culverts have been constructed. Work on 15 miles of *pucca* road is under way.

Khadi scheme at Sukhpar and surrounding villages is progressing well. 110 spinning wheels have been supplied to local artisan and unemployed women. A scheme for production-cum-training centre for cottage industries has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1.8 lakh and the centre will start working soon.

60 Vikas Mandals (Village Samitis) have been organised. The villagers' participation has been very encouraging and they have contributed freely in labour and cash for the construction of school buildings, approach roads, bridges, culverts, causeways, wells for drinking water, library buildings, etc. The total contribution made by the villagers so far is valued at Rs. 3.66 lakh. Of the

Rs. 20.22 lakh sanctioned for three years, more than Rs. 9.83 lakh have been incurred as Government expenditure including loans.

NES Block, Rahpar—Kutch has been allotted on National Extension Service Block—Rahpar—during 1953-54. It consists of 114 villages with a population of 70.554. The area of the Block is 1,027 sq. miles. 367 compost pits have been dug. Sulphur dust was distributed to the cultivators for plant protection measures. 24 demonstrations were held for the use of chemical fertilisers.

Rs. 25,000 are sanctioned as loans both for short term and medium term credit facilities for construction of *bandhas,* purchase of carts, bullocks and oil engines. One irrigation tank likely to irrigate 100 acres has been constructed by nine progressive farmers of Rav. One mobile dispensary under the Medical Department is working in the Block Area. Ten teachers for adult classes have been trained in the first aid. Nine wells were repaired and five new were constructed. Thirteen village tanks were repaired and deepened. 12 night schools are working with a strength of 205 adults. Group meetings are held by the National Extension Service staff and with the aid of magic lantern villagers are shown the benefits of maintaining personal hygiene, sanitation, improved methods of agriculture etc. Three recreation centres have been started. Five multi-purpose co-operative societies have been rgistered.

A VILLAGER'S QUESTIONS

An ideal Indian village will be so constructed as to lend itself to perfect sanitation. It will have cottages with sufficient light and ventilation built of a material obtainable within a radius of five miles of it. The cottages will have courtyards enabling householders to plant vegetables for domestic use and to house their cattle. The village lanes and streets will be free of all avoidable dust. It will have wells according to its needs and accessible to all. It will have houses of worship for all, also a common meeting place, a village common for grazing its cattle, a co-operative dairy, primary and secondary schools in which industrial education will be the central fact, and it will have panchayats for settling disputes. It will produce its own grains, vegetables and fruits, and its own Khadi. This is roughly my idea of a model village.—Gandhiji.



MANIPUR

MANIPUR has been allotted one community Development Block (1952-53) and one NES Block (1954-55).

The State has an area of about 8,600 square miles and a population of about 5,80,000. The Manipur Valley has an area of about 800 sq. miles and is 2,600 feet above the sea level. The average rainfall is 65". One-third of the population of the State is tribal and inhabit the hilly regions of the State. It is a land of singers and dancers. People are very artistic. There is hardly a house without one or two handlooms and the women of Manipur are experts in the art of weaving. The looms used are made of bamboos and are very cheap. They are called 'Loin Looms' and on these throw-shuttle looms the Manipuri women weave the most exquisite designs which are famous not only in India but also in many foreign countries. The women of Manipur have got a very definite role in the economy of the State. They are very hardworking and know one craft or the other, weaving being the main one. They do all selling and buying.

Thoubal Block is situated in the southern portion of the Imphal Valley. It is said to be the most fertile tract of Manipur State. The Block has an area of about 200 sq. miles.

A number of civil works including Civil Hospitals buildings, Veterinary Hospital, Arts & Crafts (Training Centre), Agricultural Farm, Sericulture Farm, and other buildings, costing nearly Rs. 1,62,403, have been completed. Nearly 24 tanks measur-

ing about 150′×100′×10′ have been excavated within the Block area. The estimated cost according to the P.W.D. standard is reported to be Rs. 6,000 for each tank. The Government, is however, paying only a very small portion of this sum and the rest is met by way of people's participation. The poultry farm attached to the Agricultural Farm at Wangal has been started.

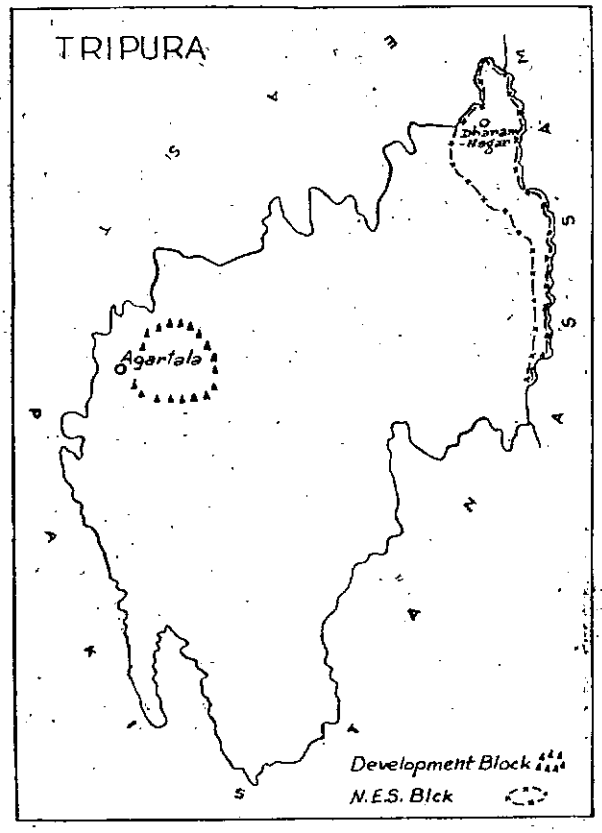
A demonstration-cum-training centre in sericulture has been started on ten acres of land where 20,000 mulberry cuttings have been planted in bush system. The construction of the necessary buildings for rearing, the accommodation of staff etc. have also been completed. This farm is expected to be in a position to produce high yielding disease-free silk worm seeds and silk worm food plants sufficient for the Block area within this year.

One Sericulture Demonstrator for practical demonstration in different items of silk rearing and one Organizer for organisation of field work have been appointed. Two model rearing houses equipped with sufficient rearing appliances and fly-proof doors and windows are also under construction in three suitable villages in the Block area where microscopically examined seeds will be supplied and their rearing conducted under the personal supervision of the Demonstrators. 150 layings of foreign race silk worm seeds (acclimatised in Assam) have been distributed among the village rearers. Silk rearing appears to be a very promising industry for this State.

The State does not have any Co-operative Bank and financing of co-operatives is a problem. There are a few co-operative societies. One of the worst bottlenecks has been paucity of technical personnel, a problem common to all hill areas.

ALL-ROUND VILLAGE SERVICE

A Samagra Gramasevak must know everybody living in the village and render them such service as he can. That does not mean that the worker will be able to do everything single-handed. He will show them the way of helping themselves and procure for them such help and materials as they require. He will train up his own helpers. He will so win over the villagers that they will seek and follow his advice.—Gandhiji.



TRIPURA

Two YEARS have passed since on October 2, 1952, a single-block Development project was initiated in Tripura with its Headquarters at Jirania. Populous villages as can be seen in the neighbouring districts of East Bengal are practically unknown in Tripura. From the point of view of fostering a community consciousness amongst the rural population, this in itself is a serious problem. The situation is made all the more difficult by the peculiar composition of the people living within the project area. The peculiarity lies in the lack of homogeneity in respect of nationality, culture and consequential psychological make-up. Here the tribals and non-tribals of different categories are adjusted to a loosely knit community of people held to divergent ways of life, and standing at widely varying levels of social and economic development, inter-dependent in everyday life, yet by no means blended into a homogeneous entity. Absolute lack of internal communications is yet another factor which vitally contributes to the general backwardness of the people. Age-old isolation from the broad currents of India's national life has left its inevitable marks on

the psychological pattern of the people; in the climate of a "closed" life, parochialism is the natural undergrowth. On top of all this, there had been difficulties in getting trained technical personnel for the various development works which militated against the successful implementation of the development programme.

Agriculture—Cultivable waste lands to the extent of 1062 acres were reclaimed and brought under cultivation against a target of 2,915 acres. Under seed multiplication scheme 229 mds. 30 srs. of paddy seeds were distributed to good cultivators. The winter vegetable seeds worth Rs. 222|- (e.g. raddish cauliflower, cabage, tomato, onion, peas etc) were brought from Calcutta nurseries and supplied to the cultivators. 11 mds. 20 srs. of Darjeeling variety of potato seeds were also distributed. Cultivation of Soya bean, hitherto unknown in this area, was introduced. Rabi crop was very rare in this area. The Project staff encouraged sowing of cash crops like pulses and potato. Cultivation of wheat and gram had been demonstrated at the Project Headquarters. 13,500 sugarcane cuttings of Coimbatore variety were supplied from the state agricultural farm with a view to improving the local varieties. Jute seeds obtained from the Jute Association of India have been supplied for multiplication in order to bring improvements of the local variety.

The Project staff had to undertake a good deal of labour to bring home to the villagers the utility of organic and inorganic manuring. By now a good number of cultivators are showing interest in green manuring and also in preserving the cattle manure in pits fitted with sheds. 600 compost pits and 1,100 cowdung pits have so far been dug in the Project area. Japanese method of cultivation is being demonstrated on 200 sample plots. 46 "Sufala" ploughs have been supplied from the Project and are being used for cultivation. One Rotavator is also being utilised for demonstration of improved methods of cultivation. One bone digester has been put into action.

Uptil now only *kutcha* bunds and channels could be made for providing irrigation facilities, the area benefited thereby being 500 acres. Besides, 6 pumping sets are working in the project giving irrigation facilities to 100 acres of land. Proposal for construction of four diversion weirs with channels and control gates are under examination. This would irrigate about 1500 acres of land.

Animal Husbandry—A Veterinary dispensary was opened at the Project H.Q. on August 7, 1953 before which the scientific veterinary aid was practically unknown in this part of the state. The total cattle population of the project area is 35,000 out of which scrub bulls are 1532, working bullocks 14,176, milch cows 6,837, dry cows 5,374, calves 5,713 and buffaloes 1,368. Total number of cattle so far treated at the Vet. Dispensary is 3277. Another 447 cases are being treated by the veterinary staff moving to the interior villages. The most outstanding achievement of the veterinary section is the control of cattle epidemic.

Public Health—The project has started one primary Health Centre having one 6-bed Hospital with outdoor department, maternity and child welfare section, school health section, and sanitation and public health section. Villagers of all classes are being treated in the Hospital free of charge. The medical officers attached to this Hospital move round the villages giving health education to the rural folk. Trained *Dais* attend to all prenatal, natal and post-natal cases within a radius of 2 miles from the project H.Q. Cholera and small pox vaccinations are being intensively given by the season staff. 100 tube-wells and 7 ring-wells have so far been sunk for supplying pure drinking water to the villages.

Communications—45 miles of *kutcha* village roads of 12′ width have already been constructed. In constructing these roads villagers have commendably contributed their mite by giving away portions of their land and by giving voluntary labour as far as practicable. Every village road has to cross a number of streamlets and as such requires to be provided with a number of bridges and culverts. 24 bridges and culverts of semipermanent nature have so far been constructed.

Education—Sixty primary schools have been set up within the projects area. In almost all cases school houses have been constructed by the villagers themselves free of cost, and in quite a good number of cases they have also provided furniture for the school. In order to improve the existing system of primary education and to develop a spirit of self-help and co-operation amongst the school-going youngsters, an attempt is being made to introduce the basic system of education. Three junior and one senior basic schools have been started by the Project with all the teachers trained in basic

line. Besides these schools, one senior basic school named "Champaknagar Lokasikahalay" is being run by the Education Department within the Project area. The school is primarily for the tribal children and is undoubtedly a model of its kind.

Social Education—Continuous efforts are being made to drive home to the people the new concept of social progress as embodied in the Community Development Programme. In this work, we have associated ourselves with the existing social and group associations viz. Bhajanmandalis and youth clubs. The socio-religious associations in rural areas have been revived and important festive occasions are availed of to propagate the idea of better community life through audio-visual aids. Youth clubs are provided with sporting equipment. At present there are 20 such clubs. These youth clubs in their turn have been organising boys' clubs under their guidance. To help them in organising such associations we have appointed one dance tutor, one music teacher and one physical trainer.

Forty-eight schools have been started for adults. Teachers of these schools have been given a short course of training in social education. In order to prevent neo-literates from relapsing to illiteracy for want of reading materials, a central library has been started at the Project H.Q. Books are issued from this library to villagers through school teachers. Further arrangement is being made to supply newspapers to night schools to help the villagers acquire the habit of newspaper reading and keep themselves abreast of time.

The co-operative movement is new in Tripura. So far 16 co-operative societies have been formed which are functioning as farming and credit societies, oil *ghani* societies, weaving societies and supply agencies. Two of the societies have taken up road construction work in the villages.

People's Participation—The ultimate proof of the success of all Community Development undertaking lies in the project activities. That the project is increasingly becoming popular amongst our people is indicated by the rising tempo of people's initiative in implementing the Development programme. Measured in terms of money, people's contribution in building up roads and school buildings, reclamation of jungles etc. amounts to Rs. 2,52,843.



VINDHYA PRADESH

THERE ARE three Community Project Development Blocks and four NES Blocks in this State, covering a population of about 5 lakhs. We expect to have 14 Blocks up to the end of Plan period covering a population of about 9 lakhs, one-fourth of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh. The total coverage of the Community Project and National Extension Service Development Blocks is 37 lakh acres—one-fourth of the total area of the State which is 1,48,00,000 acres.

The Community Development Block located in District Satna was inaugurated on October 2, 1952. During the year 1953-54, two more Community Development Blocks and three National Extension Service Development Blocks were allotted to the State and were located in Panna, Tikamgarh, Sidhi, Shahdol and Datia districts. All of these were inaugurated on October 2, 1953. From April 1, 1954, the Ford Foundation Pilot Project at Nowgong was also converted into a National Extension Service Block.

In selecting the localities for the present Blocks, priority has been given to those areas which are economically backward. Being a hilly area, the State is populated by a large number of Scheduled Tribes like the Gonds, Baigas, Majhis, and Agariyas. Special attention has been paid to this point while selecting sites for the present Blocks and

localities which have a large number of Scheduled Tribes, have been given priority. The State is very rich in its geological deposits like coal, lime, bauxite, gypsum, corundum, seleminite and diamond.

The nature of people's co-operation has been in the form of cash, labour, land and material. Mostly it is available in cash and labour. The extent of public participation secured up to date amounts to Rs. 84,724/-.

The following institutions and public bodies have been recently formed in the State :

1. Bharat Sevak Samaj
2. Sarvodaya Samaj
3. Harijan Sevak Sangh
4. Adibasi Sevak Sangh

As far as the first two bodies are concerned, their activities are limited. The activities of the other two extend over several areas. Students' camps, are regularly arranged in the Projects to enable the students to participate in the Project Programme.

For manning Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks there is one Extension Training Centre at Nowgong. The training centre has the following training courses :

1. Six weeks' orientation course for blacksmiths;
2. One year's training for village carpenters and blacksmiths;
3. In-service training of VLWs;
4. In-service orientation training for Project Executive Officers and Blocks Development Officers;
5. Refresher training course for VLWs in their respective Blocks;
6. One year's condensed Agricultural course for candidates to be trained as VLWs.

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

So far, 24 Agricultural demonstration farms, one Tractor and Jeep Service Centre, 2 Key Villages, one, Veterinary dispensary and one poultry unit have been started. For producing improved variety of cocks, one breeding centre has been started at Nowgong and cocks of the improved variety are distributed on subsidy basis. To improve the livestock, Hariana and other bulls of good breed have also been distributed.

Agriculturists have been educated in the proper use of compost and its preparation on scientific lines. As a result of this, 3,668 compost pits have so far been dug within the Project areas.

Improved varieties of seeds are distributed to the farmers on *Sawai* basis. So far about 8,523 maunds of the improved variety have been distributed. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation has been introduced in all the Blocks from the present *Kharif* season. Last year this method was tried in the Sohawal Block with very good results. The cultivators have now accepted this method which will be introduced in 1,200 acres during the *Kharif* season.

To explain the extension methods of agriculture, pumping set demonstrations, insecticide demonstrations and the demonstrations on urine conservation heads were arranged. Over 100 demonstration farms, 4 Key villages and one Veterinary dispensary are expected to begin functioning during the current year.

The crops in Vindhya Pradesh are dependent on rains. Extension of irrigation facilities is, therefore, very necessary in this area. Because of uneven terrain, it is not possible to have big irrigation projects in all areas. To extend these facilities within the project areas, therefore, digging of irrigation wells and small irrigation tanks, distribution of pumping sets and Rahats, etc., have been adopted. So far 53 wells and 5 tanks have been completed and 12 tanks are under construction. During the current year, another 48 irrigation tanks and one big irrigation project will be taken in hand.

Vindhya Pradesh has a vast area of culturable waste. In order to retain this land within the Project area, Government tractors as supplied by the Community Project Administration have been allotted to each Block and so far an area of 2,575 acres of land have been reclaimed. Out of this 380 acres of land have been reclaimed by the Community Project Development Block, Jatara within a record period of 6 months.

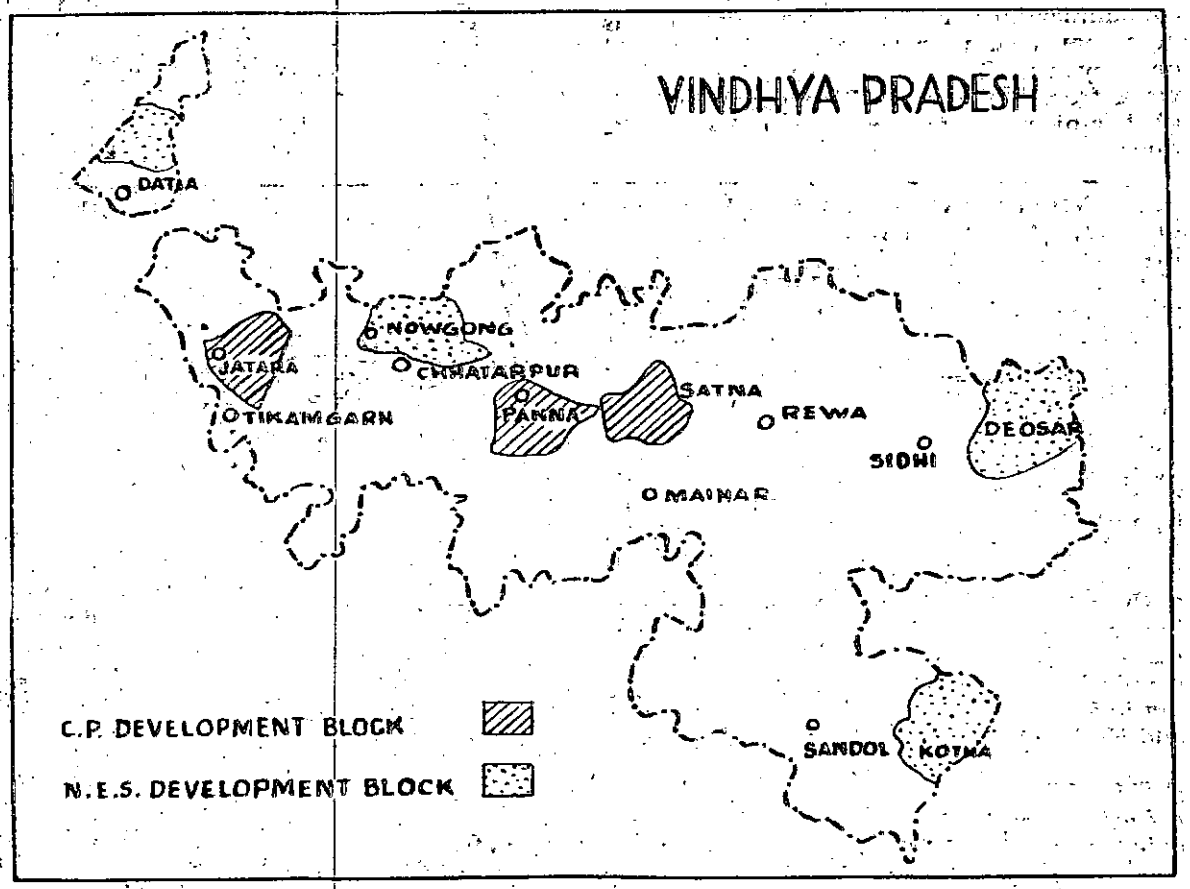
In the field of public health and rural sanitation, 41 drinking wells have been newly dug and 82 old wells repaired. One existing hospital has been converted to a Primary Health Centre and another hospital has been improved to a Secondary Health Centre. About 22 service tanks have been repaired. 1,269 soakage pits have been dug in different

villages. As a measure of rural sanitation the drinking water wells in the villages are frequently disinfected and various lessons of cleanliness are taught to the villagers by the village level workers in their periodical meetings. DDT is sprayed in most of the villages and people are inoculated against cholera. Besides this, the construction of more dispensaries and *Aushadhalayas*, anti-malaria and anti-epidemic measures are in hand. For the improvement of rural housing, loans are being advanced and the benefits of cross ventilation and better flooring are brought home to the people.

In the field of education, 30 school buildings have been constructed. Compulsory Primary Education has been introduced in 10 villages in one block and 25 primary Basic schools are being started in the same block. The Basic trained teachers have all been obtained. In the other two Community Project Development Blocks compulsory Primary Education is being introduced in 25 villages of each Block. 13 recreation centres have been opened and 37 Adult Literacy Classes started. One Mobile Cinema Unit has been started and several programmes of adult education have been arranged in different villages.

Attempts have also been made to connect the villages by roads and in this connection people's participation has been large and spontaneous. 117 miles of village roads have been constructed up till now. Earth work for 121 miles has also been completed.

In the field of rural arts and crafts, one bamboo goods training-cum-production centre and one palm gur training-cum-production centre have been started. It is, further, proposed to start one bone meal production centre and 3 oil pressing training-cum-production centres as also two leather tanning industries, one calico printing and one weaving centre. Community Development Block at Panna has started a Shilpa Bhawan viz., a "Women's Work Centre". This institution manufactures carpets, *durries*, *newars*, pillow covers, dusters, etc. There is also provision for advancing loans to individuals for different types of cottage industries. A loan of Rs. 8,000|- has been advanced to the match industry at Unchehra. It is proposed to supply electricity to Jatara and near about villages on co-operative basis.



NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

BORDERING ON BURMA, Tibet and China, the North-East Frontier Agency covers an area of about 33,000 sq. miles with a tribal population, roughly, of a million. This strategic region with its dense forests, high mountains and rivers is different from other parts of the country and presents special problems and difficulties.

The North-East Frontier Agency Administration have started one Community Development Block at Pasighat in Siang Frontier Division, and one National Extension Service Block at Namsang in the Tirap Frontier Division. The Pasighat Block was inaugurated on October 2, 1952. With a population of 8,300 scattered over 30 villages covering an area of 184 sq. miles, is perhaps the smallest of India's Community Development Blocks. The Block area is divided into two parts by the Dihang river, commonly known as Bogo and Lego Bango and lower Padam areas. The great earthquake of 1950 and consequent floods seriously dislocated the communications in this area. Pasighat is now connected with the rest of the world only by air. The air service plies twice a week from Mohanbari (Dibrugarh) to Pasighat subject to favourable weather conditions.

The National Extension Service Block was inaugurated in the Namsang area of the Tirap Frontier Division on October 2, 1953. This Block extends over an area of 150 sq. miles with a population of about 10,000 scattered in 36 villages, where, except for some foot tracks through deep forest, communications are almost nil.

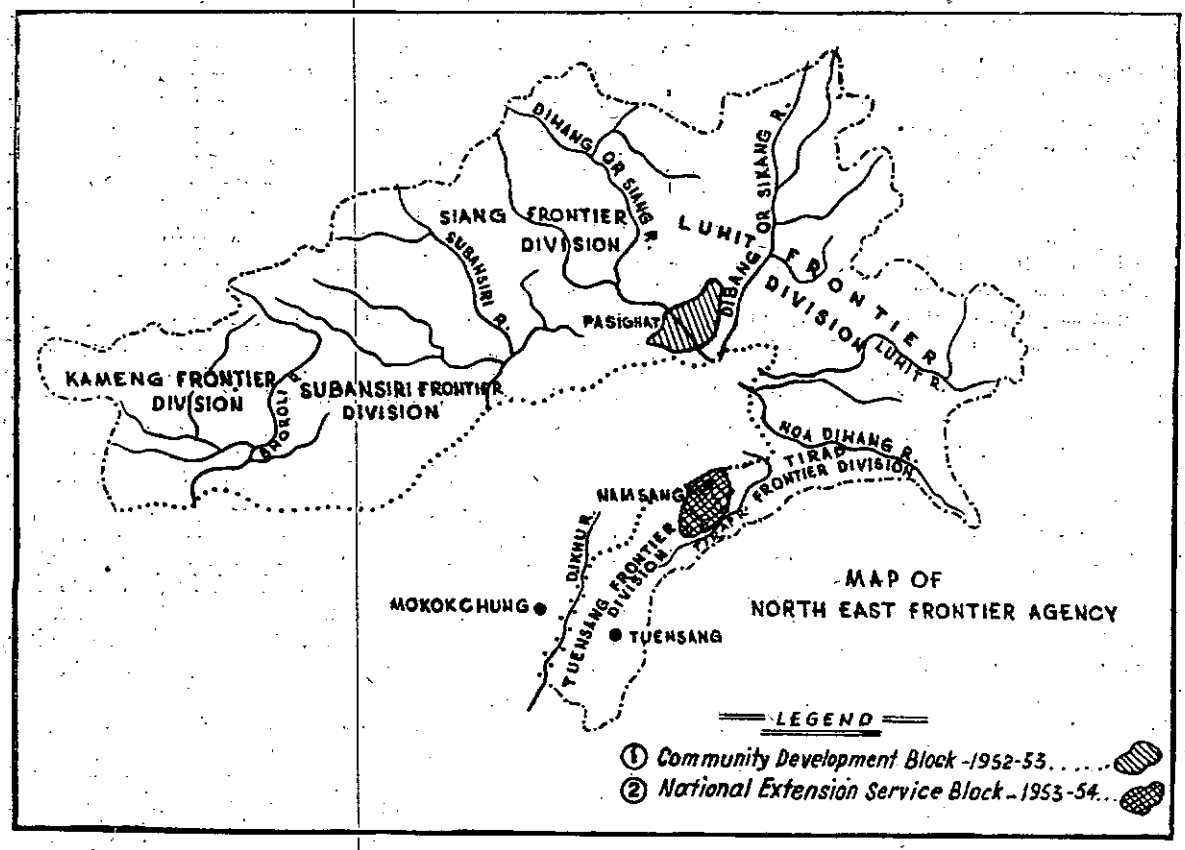
Despite these difficulties of terrain and transport, inaccessibility of areas, paucity of right type of personnel and inadequacy of training facilities, appreciable work has been done in all spheres of development in both the Blocks and special mention may be made of the spectacular success achieved in executing works undertaken with people's participation on voluntary basis. The local tribal people have been wholeheartedly co-operating in implementing the Community Project and National Extension Service programmes.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the basic economy of the tribal people and high priority has been



given to agricultural development and to making the areas self-sufficent in respect of food crops. As a result of intensive propaganda accompanied by systematic demonstration, the villagers are now taking to permanent cultivation (dry & wet) in addition to their age-old shifting cultivation. Formerly, the tribal people were quite unaware of sowing or transplantation. They used only to broadcast seeds, and leave the crop growth to nature and final reaping was done by hand. Many of them have now understood the improved methods of cultivation



including the use of sickles for harvesting crops.

About 1,278 mds. of various seeds of improved types, 139 lb. of vegetables seeds, 47,000 sugar-cane sets and 31 mds. of fertiliser, have so far been distributed to the tribal cultivators in the Pasighat Block area and 165 mds. of seeds and 22,000 sugar-cane sets in the Namsang Block. In all, about 1,575 demonstrations on various improved agricultural practices were given and over 390 compost pits were dug in Pasighat area. In the Namsang Block 105 demonstrations were given and 256 compost pits dug. Except for one or two root crops, vegetables were not previously grown in these areas. In order that the people may take to more and more vegetables, 250 kitchen gardens have been started in the Namsang Block and about 75 acres of land brought under vegetables in the Pasighat Block.

The multi-purpose *dao* of the tribal people has been supplemented by modern agricultural implements. 7,378 agricultural tools and implements, the use of which was hitherto unknown to the area, have been distributed to the cultivators of both the block areas. Demonstrations on the use of these implements are given in the fields of individual cultivators and also in the Young Farmers' Club. The use of Japanese threshers has also been demonstrated. Ploughs and cultivation by bullocks have now been gradually introduced. Sugar-cane cultivation has received great impetus. As a result 'Gur' became surplus in the Pasighat area during the last season and its import had to be totally stopped.

3,900 acres of new land were reclaimed in Pasighat and 243 acres in Namsang area, some of which were development for wet rice cultivation. Ahu and Sali paddy are now cultivated in the developed areas.

A good beginning has also been made in the field of small-scale irrigation projects. Over 55 irrigation channels of a total length of more than 22 miles have been constructed in the Pasighat Block and a number of existing channels have either been remodelled or repaired. All these have brought about 550 acres of additional land under irrigation in the Pasighat area and 95 acres in the Namsang Block area. This will go a long way

in reducing the normal deficiency of food crops and making the area self-sufficient.

The practice of domestication of cattle was practically unknown and the animals were allowed to roam freely within the boundaries. Their sole value was for sacrificial purposes. Project workers in some villages have, however, succeeded in persuading the people to keep the cattle and domesticate them in the village. The milking of cows, which was also a rare practice, has been encouraged and as a result about one hundred families have now begun to take milk. Some of them have also been selling milk and milk products. Over 210 cattle sheds and 50 poultry sheds have been built.

To upgrade the local breeds, 8 Sindhi bulls have been distributed to 8 cattle breeding centres. 12 Yorkshire pigs and 73 R.I.R. cocks have also been distributed to different camps. About 630 scrub bulls have been castrated and some of them put under yoke. Preventive and curative treatment have been provided through different centres in the Block areas.

Health and Sanitation

Village sanitation committees have been formed. They have been organising periodic mass-cleaning of villages and outskirts. The practice of living with the domestic animals and birds under the same roof having no passage for air and light and making attached latrines, has gradually been dispensed with. About 75 houses have been constructed newly with adequate provision for light and ventilation and also with detached latrines. In addition to the 32 bedded hospital at Pasighat, 2 dispensaries and one mobile health unit have been serving the needs of the people in the Pasighat Block. The Namsang area has a 6 bedded hospital and one medical unit. About 10,000 persons have so far been treated for various diseases, 1,700 vaccinated against small-pox and 1,030 inoculated against cholera in both the blocks. About 90 maternity cases have been attended. 341 expectant mothers and under-nourished children were served with multi vitamin tablets.

Education and Social Education

In addition to the existing 9 lower primary schools and one high English school in the Pasighat Block area and 4 lower primary schools in the Namsang Block area, 3 junior basic schools and one L. P. school have been started in Pasighat and Namsang blocks respectively. It is proposed to convert all the schools into Basic type during the Block period. As a result of an adult literacy drive, 11 night schools have been started in the Pasighat area and 6 in the Namsang area. Education must be closely related to the psychological and material requirements of the people concerned. To achieve this goal, 6 community recreation centres, equipped with radios, gramophones, etc., have been established at Pasighat and 3 in the Namsang area. Attempts are being made to educate the people in health, hygiene, civic sense, social education, community project programme, etc., through audio-visual-aid, such as posters, magic-lantern and film shows. Social service week and Kisan Melas are also organised, when young villagers participate in different social welfare activities and exhibitions. In the Pasighat women's welfare centre, training in household health, hygiene, good diet, proper care of children, etc., is given to the women. Training is also imparted in knitting and making garments. In connection with the "Keep Clean" drive, mass-bath of children and adults is regularly organised. Games and sports, both indigenous and modern, have been encouraged.

Among tribal people dances are a vital part of their way of life. Every effort has, therefore, been made to encourage and develop the picturesque and expert dances of the tribesmen. The dance is splendid exercise; it maintains tribal discipline, for it teaches people to move together and in step; it is an inspiration of art, for the tribesmen put on their finest clothes and ornaments for it; it brings grace and beauty to tribal life.

The greatest difficulty for any work in these hilly regions, is the lack of communications. A considerable headway has, however, been made in this sphere by constructing more than 42 miles of fair weather road and 9 miles of all weather road, with a number of bridges in the Pasighat area and 10 miles in the Namsang area, besides a number of bridge paths. More than 114 miles of village paths were repaired and cleared.

Rural Arts and Crafts

Facilities for training in improved methods of weaving and spinning, cane and bamboo work and carpentry have been provided. The tribesmen have a great tradition in design and colour, form and style and activities in these areas have been directed towards preserving and developing the present art and culture of the hill people.

A cottage industries training centre has been started at Namsang where facilities have

been provided in improved methods of carding, spinning, weaving, cane and bamboo work. About one hundred tribal girls have been trained in improved methods of carding, spinning and weaving at different centres.

For the development of sericulture, over 11,000 mulberry cuttings and 200 castor plants have been planted and more than 3,500 Endi and Pat silk worms distributed to tribesmen interested in this industry.

Village Organisation and Co-operation

The tribal people are co-operation minded. But due to their illiteracy and backwardness, co-operative institutions of the modern type which we find in the settled areas have not grown amongst them. Two co-operative shops have, however, been established at Ralung and Mirem. Steps have been taken to organise more co-operative societies. The community development programme is explained to the tribesmen through the village council commonly known as "Kebangs" which are held at regular intervals.

The Bharat Sevak Samaj has been organised in the Block area at Pasighat and the members of the Samaj have been taking active part in village cleaning and other sanitation work.

The people in both the Block areas have readily responded to the Community Development programme from the very beginning and they have voluntarily contributed both in labour and material for the various constructional works. Their contribution so far in labour in cutting road, excavating channels, reclaiming waste lands, constructing building, etc., may roughly be estimated at Rs. 2 lakh for both the blocks. It may be mentioned here that in the sphere of voluntary countribution on population basis, the North-East Frontier Agency occupies the top most position in India.

VILLAGE FACTIONS

Alas for India that parties and factions are to be found in the villages as they are to be found in our cities. And when power politics enter our villages with less thought of the welfare of the villages and more of using them for increasing the parties' own power, this becomes a hindrance to the progress of the villagers rather than a help, I would say that whatever be the consequence, we must make use as much as possible of local help and if we are free from the taint of power politics, we are not likely to go wrong.—Gandhiji.



JAMMU & KASHMIR

THE PROGRAMME was inaugurated on October 2, 1952 in the Jammu and Kashmir State. One Project divided into three Blocks viz., one at Budgam in Kashmir, another at Mansar in Jammu and the third for the entire district of Ladakh, was allotted to Kashmir. The three blocks thus selected cover 587 villages with a population of 1,85,000. The areas selected are known for their extreme backwardness.

Budgam Block

Budgam Block is some ten miles away from Srinagar, and remains under cover of snow for more than four months in the year. The Gram Sevaks were given a six months' training before they were deputed to the field. An economic survey of the Project area has now been completed. The main problems in this area are heavy erosion, failure of the crops in the colder regions, extended irrigational facilities, the extremely poor health of the cattle, the almost total absence of means of communications, lack of adequate medical and educational facilities and unemployment. Details of targets and accomplishments are given below:

Agriculture—6,000 compost pits have been dug. An Agricultural Farm and Nursery have been established in the area, wherein Chinese paddy was introduced. 7,000 fruit plants have been distributed among the people. 40 maunds of wheat seed, 30 maunds of China Paddy, 15 maunds of improved maize seed, improved type of European Vegetable seeds and 850 maunds of Sulphate of Ammonia have been distributed. Farmers have taken very kindly to China paddy and the chemical fertilizers and the demand for both is tremendous. The agricultural scheme for the block envisages the establishment of one more Model-cum-Demonstration Farm and supply of improved agricultural implements, introduction of commercial poultry

centres, provision of improved agricultural technique, protection of plants and crops etc.

Animal Husbandry—Before the advent of the Community Development programme, there were no veterinary facilities available except one poorly equipped dispensary at one extreme end of the Block. Now a central hospital, one dispensary and three substations have been opened in the interior of the Block. Six Sindhi bulls, one stallion, some 36 rams and 10 Marino rams have been stocked. A number of coverings have been done by the stallion so far. Arrangements have also been made for conducting Artificial Insemination.

Liver-fluke which is affecting about 80 per cent of the livestock in the Project area is being attacked both by preventive and curative measures. 1,418 castrations and 310 inoculations have so far been done. One dispensary building has been built and work of others is in progress. The Animal Husbandry scheme aims at the increased production of suitable animals of improved breeds by cross breeding, and rendering of technical advice to the people of the area.

Anti-erosion—Erosion is one of the main problems of the Project area. To check this, three plant nurseries have been laid out in the block, and plants in large numbers have been grown there. These nurseries are not more than three years old and during March-April, 1954, 28,000 trees were planted in the eroded area. It is contemplated to lay out two Demonstration plots for scientific land management. Contour bunding and check damming are also proposed to be taken up.

Roads—For want of the necessary technical staff, much could not be done under this head. About two miles of a fair weather motor road and 4 miles of bridle road have been built by the people themselves on self-help basis. Survey of other roads has been completed and the construction of bridges is in hand.

Education—The Educational Scheme for the Block is under sanction with the Government. No material progress could so far be made. It is contemplated to open ten boys' Primary schools, five girls' primary schools and four middle schools. One middle school and one high school have already been opened in the Project area. 35 Community centres are proposed to be established, and buildings for 30 schools shall be built. Lands for these buildings have been donated by the people themselves. In addition sun-dried bricks and manual labour shall be provided by the people.

Proposals for the improvement of water supply in the Project area have been drawn and one at Badgam already constructed. Two small Hydro-Electric units each of a capacity of about 40 units for which funds have been advanced, are awaited and with their installation, electric power shall be made available to two more important regions of the area for lighting and other small industries which are proposed to be set up.

Mansar Block

Mansar Block, known for the lake there, is 40 miles away from Jammu on Jammu-Pathankot road. The people are enthusiastic and want to work. The headquarter of the block is at the Lake itself.

The selection and training of the village level workers took considerable time and field work was started during October 1953, after the staff was put to necessary training. This area is very hilly and lacks even the most essential necessities. The details of departmental schemes prepared for the area are given below :

Agriculture—The area lacks the facility of technical advice, among other things, required for Agriculture, the main source of income and means of existence for the masses. The scheme aims at provision of quality seeds, agricultural improved implements, improved agricultural technique, and establishment of nurseries and farms. So far, 500 vegetable seedlings, 30 maunds of improved wheat seed, 600 fruit plants, 400 maunds of improved sugar cane seed and 6 maunds of improved paddy seed have been distributed. There is no scope for irrigation. 500 compost pits have been dug and more than 50 acres of land have been reclaimed and brought under cultivation. Steps to establish the Model-cum-Demonstration Farm in the block have since been taken.

Animal Husbandry—Under the programme, one Central Hospital, 20 first-aid centres, 20 cattle breeding centres and 5 buffalo centres are proposed to be opened. For this, 20 stud bulls have been stationed in the block. 300 cattle have been castrated, 200 cattle have been treated against foot and mouth disease, and 1,200 have been inoculated. One dispensary has been opened and steps to open other dispensaries are being taken and the necessary staff etc. deputed to the area.

Anti-erosion—The area is faced with an acute type of erosion and a target of afforestation of 15,000 acres of land has been fixed. Four nurseries have been laid out and these contain over a lakh of seedlings. 15,000 trees and a large number of Vitex and Iponia hedges have been planted. Engineering works such as check damming and gully plugging and laying of wire-netting crates has been done. Some 40 maunds of seeds of different species have been collected for further sowing operations. The area is rich in fisheries and sanctuaries have been declared.

The Block is known for its tourist attractions, but is inaccessible and lacks housing accommodation for tourists. One Rest House has already been built at Mansar facing a beautiful lake and arrangements for the construction of another at Khun are in hand. A 14 mile long jeep road has been built to connect Mansar with the main Pathankot-Jammu highway. 92 miles of inter-connecting bridle roads have besides been built or repaired.

There are practically no hospitals in this Block. Three dispensaries have so far been opened. 20 first-aid centres are also being established.

Education—17 schools, (Primary, Middle and High) have been opened and 10 more schools are being opened in this year. Buildings for 20 schools are being constructed on voluntary basis. Skilled labour required and the imported material needed for these buildings are being provided by the Project. Some buildings and country-made *kothas* are already ready for use.

Ladakh Block

Ladakh Block which comprises of the tehsils of Leh and Kargil is famous for its geographical position. Great attention has been paid to this backward area and a number of schemes are under execution. The staff of the technical departments has also moved there.

For the successful implementation of the Community Development Programme in these blocks the people there have been rendering all possible assistance to the staff. Community Melas are being held and prizes awarded. Van Mahotsav has also been inaugurated in the block area. Various springs have been cleansed and some 150 tanks desilted by the people.

NES Blocks

Under the National Extension Service Scheme, the Government of India have allotted ten blocks to this State for the present and all these are located in the Kashmir Province. The Extension staff selected for work in these Blocks has just completed their training moved to their respective areas. We have so far nine Block Development Officers and 183 Gram Sevaks trained for the job. They have received training in the National Extension Training Centre, Shalimar, Kashmir. Our Training Centre has been housed in rented buildings because our own buildings are not ready as yet. The Training Centre has an accommodation for 100-150 trainees and attached to it is a Hostel for these trainees. The new Centre is being constructed at Padgampora on Srinagar-Jammu road, some 20 miles away from Srinagar. A big Agricultural Farm will be attached to it.

ROADS TO PROGRESS

A story has come from the Bhadrak Community Project where a village road was to pass through the land of a poor man. The man objected to part with his land. The villagers offered him in exchange an equal expanse of land by way of compensation. "But my land is more fertile" was the poor man's reply. The villagers agreed to give twice the extent of the land which would be taken up by the road. The poor man agreed. But on the next day he came up to the Project Executive officer and said "When every body in the village is gifting his land for the road to pass, I do not want any compensation for my land. Please treat it as a free gift on my behalf". The Project Executive officer accepted the offer thankfully with the remark. "The value of your gift is now doubled."

* * * * *

From Kendrapara National Extension Block news has come that when a road was being constructed the alignment passed through the house of a poor man. The villagers offered to compensate him by constructing another house in the same village. One inspecting officer from the Headquarters happened to visit that area and he advised that the road might be re-aligned so as to avoid breaking the house. But the poor man protested. "Have I no right to make a bit of sacrifice for my own village ?" The road was eventually constructed on the original alignment.

Our Programme at a Glance

NO. OF BLOCKS

Started on October 2, 1952	..	165 (Community Project type)
Started on October 2, 1953	..	53 („ „ „)
Started on October 2, 1953	..	252 (NES type)
To be started on October 2, 1954	..	241 („ „)
Total Number of Blocks on October 2, 1954	..	711
Number of villages covered	..	71,100
Population covered	..	46.9 million

Total Number of Blocks by the end of First Five Year Plan (to cover 1/4th of the country)	..	1,200
Total Number of Blocks by the end of Second Five Year Plan (to cover the entire country)	..	3,808

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

	First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan
1. P.E.Os/B.D.Os ..	1,120	3,808
2. Agr. Graduates ..	1,120	3,808
3. Village Level Workers ..	12,440	41,888
4. Veterinary Doctors ..	1,120	3,808
5. Stockmen ..	1,240	3,808
6. Co-operative & Panchayat Inspectors ..	1,120	3,808
7. School Teachers ..	38,440	1,18,048
8. Social Education Organisers (including Graduates of Social Sciences) ..	2,447	8,250
9. Doctors ..	620	1,904
10. Compounders ..	620	1,904
11. Sanitary Inspectors ..	620	1,904
12. Lady Health Visitors ..	620	1,904
13. Midwives ..	2,480	7,616
14. Engineers ..	207	634
15. Overseers ..	1,740	5,712
16. Others ..	17,880	57,120

TRAINING PROGRAMME (AS ON JULY 31, 1954)

Category	Total requirement during the First Plan Period	No. of Training Centres	Nos. trained	Nos. Under Training
1. Village Level Workers	12,440	44*	4,530	1,946
2. Social Education Organisers	2,447	5	526	240
3. Block Development Officers	1,120	3	121	64
4. Health Personnel	4,960	3	119	30

* Includes 9 newly sanctioned.

EXPENDITURE

Total provision for C.P. and NES during First Five Year Plan .. **Rs. 101.6 crore**

Govt. expenditure up to March 1954 .. **Rs. 6.79 crore***

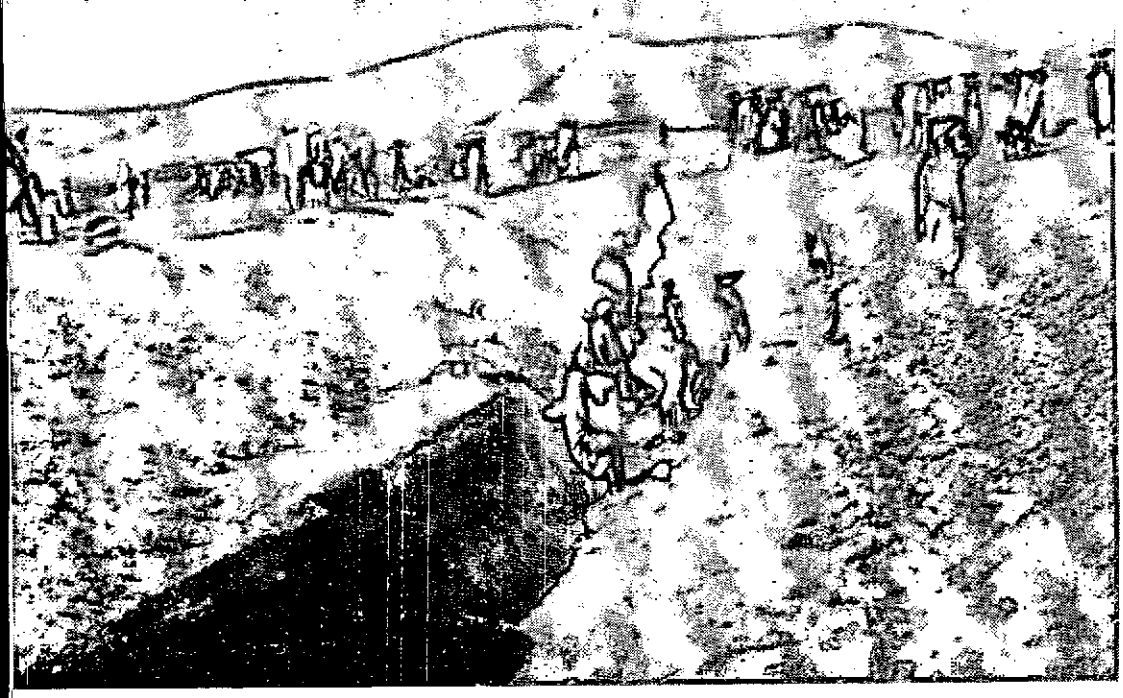
People's contribution (in terms of money) .. **Rs. 3.29 crore†**

**Govt. expenditure up to March 1954 is made up of :*

1952-53 Community Project Blocks (Oct. '52 to March '54)	..	Rs. 5.95 crore
1953-54 Community Dev. Blocks (Oct. '53 to March '54)	..	Rs. 0.40 crore
1953-54 NES Blocks (Oct. '53 to March '54)	..	Rs. 0.44 crore
TOTAL	..	Rs. 6.79 crore

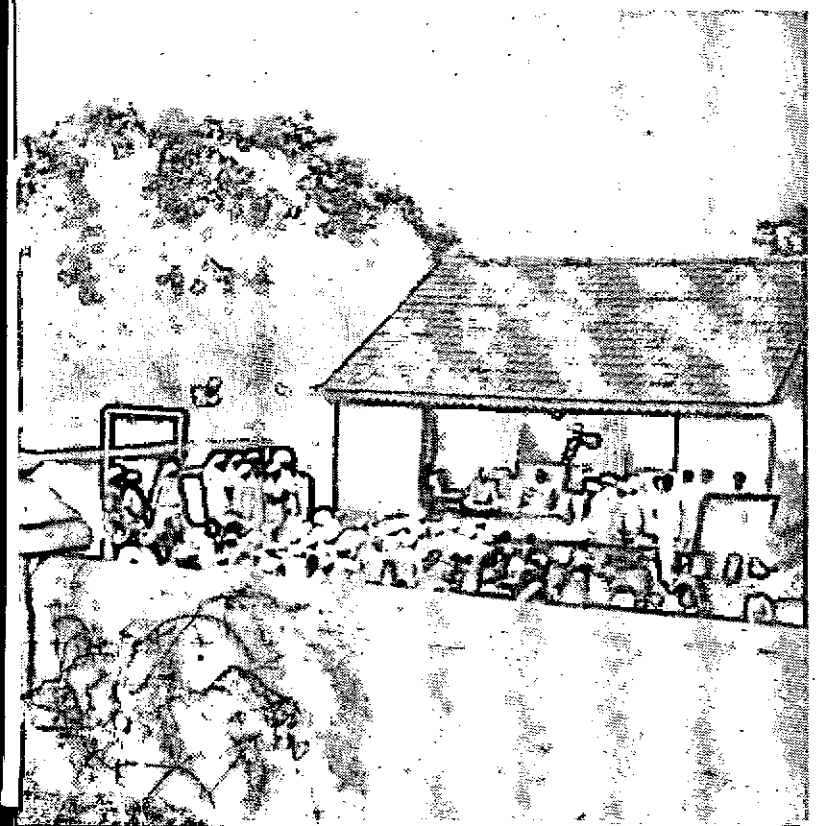
† *People's contribution up to March 1954 is made up of :*

1952-53 Community Projects Blocks (Oct. '52 to March '54)	..	Rs. 2.63 crore
1953-54 Community Dev. Blocks (Oct. '53 to March '54)	..	Rs. 0.20 crore
1953-54 NES Blocks (Oct. '53 to March '54)	..	Rs. 0.46 crore
TOTAL	..	Rs. 3.29 crore

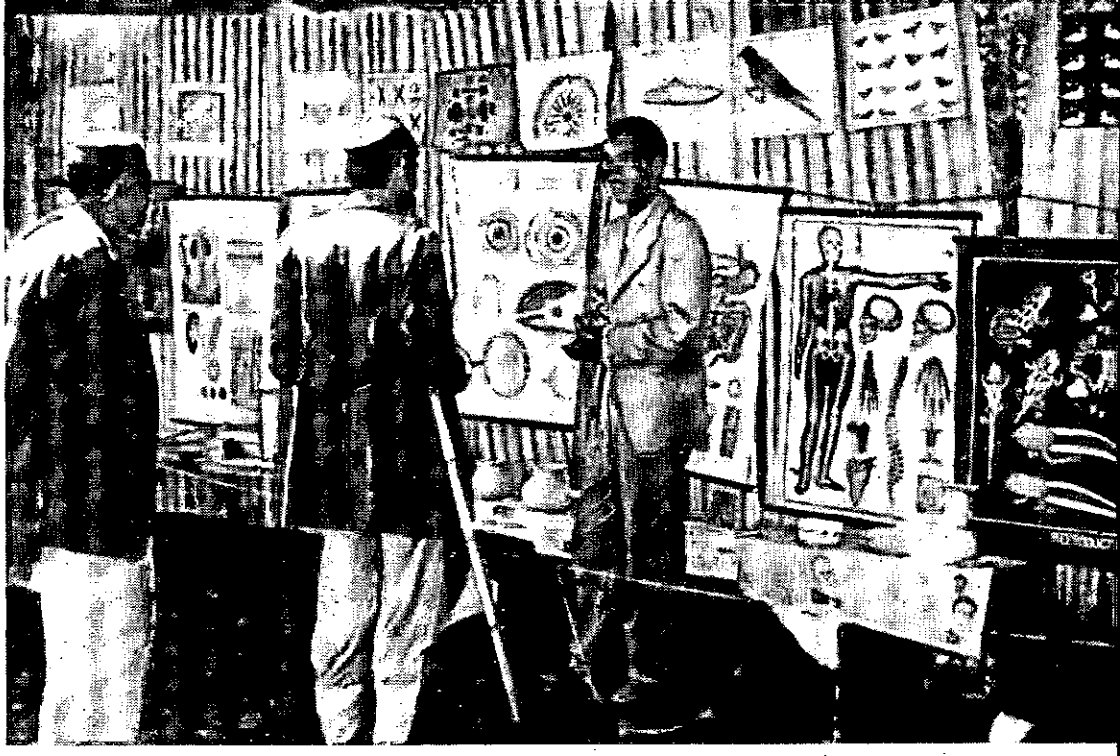


Earthen dam under construction in a Madhya Bharat Project. Puddle-trench excavation in progress

This school building built entirely by the people of the village Luvarsar (Saurashtra) also serves as the venue of a gathering of villagers on the occasion of the meeting of the Block Advisory Committee







A Kisan Mela Exhibition in Tehri-Garhwal. Such posters and charts make a direct appeal to villagers

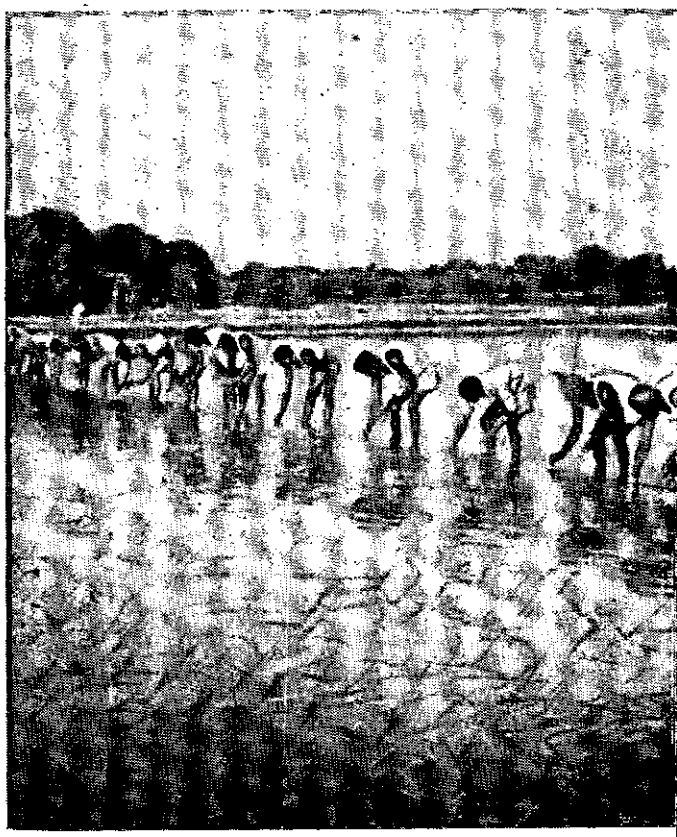


Left : Girls are taught tailoring in a Community Development Block in Mysore

In Burnipur Block (West Bengal) artisans manufacture surgical instruments







Trainees at an Extension Centre transplanting paddy under the Japanese method

Left: Happy farmers of Delhi who have set up a new record of wheat yield of 62½ maunds per acre



Left: Members of a Mahila Samiti learning the use of improved spinning of *eri* silk in Darrang Community Project (Assam)

P—Full Project.
D—Development Block.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN COMMUNITY PROJECTS/BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1952-53 : OCTOBER, 1952 TO JUNE 1954

ALL STATES

	Part 'A' States (a)	Part 'B' States	Part 'C' States	Total
	(33P+15D)	(9P+8D)	(2P+9D)	(44P+32D
1. Govt. expenditure on State & Project Headquarters. (Rs. '000).	9,510·96 (b)	3,186·15	2,162·38	14,859·49
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.—				
2. Compost pits dug	205,952	74,533	19,735	300,220
3. Fertilisers distributed (mds.)	1,030,232	4,03,772	21,667	1,455,671
4. Seeds distributed (mds.)	381,109	482,948	24,681	482,948
5. Implements distributed	14,643	13,332	3,806	31,781
6. Demonstrations held	171,930	39,654	22,967	234,551
7. Area brought under fruits (acres)	6,926	819	2,102	9,847
8. Area brought under vegetables (acres)	18,864	15,443	8,297	42,604
9. Breeding Centres (including key village & A. I. Centres) started.	369	30	28	427
10. Bulls castrated	99,625	28,057	18,915	146,597
11. Pedigree bulls supplied	580	181	134	895
12. Pedigree birds supplied	23,418	2,647	5,133	31,198
13. Cattle inocculated & vaccinated	2,347,816	426,398	53,743	2,827,957
14. Cattle treated	559,650	256,251	142,138	958,039
15. Fisheries—Fingerlings supplied	2,197,399	32,600	378,854	2,608,853
16. Govt. expenditure on Agriculture & Animal Husbandry (Rs. '000) .	6,033·74	875·44	680·91	7,590·09
Reclamation—				
17. Area reclaimed (acres)	88,487	35,328	14,996	138,811
18. Govt. expenditure on Reclamation (Rs. '000)	647·08	157·61	182·65	987·34
Irrigation—				
19. Additional Area brought under irrigation (acres)	291,742	55,395	29,332	376,469
20. Govt. expenditure on irrigation (Rs. '000)	4,826·08	3,054·02	1,158·92	9,039·02
Health and Rural Sanitation—				
21. Soakage pits constructed	34,241	7,163	2,027	43,431
22. Rural latrines constructed	10,795	991	349	12,135
23. Drains constructed	354,262	18,633	48,354	421,249
24. Wells constructed	3,184	521	369	4,074
25. Wells renovated	32,705	911	752	34,368
26. Govt. expenditure on Health & Rural Sanitation (Rs. '000)	3,633·23	1,193·77	1,043·19	5,870·19
Education—				
27. New schools started	1,459	528	324	2,311
28. Schools converted into basic type	767	161	64	992
29. Govt. expenditure on education (Rs. '000)	2,423·03	950·39	370·58	3,697·00

P—FullProject.
D—Development Block.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN COMMUNITY PROJECTS/BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1952-53: OCTOBER 1952 TO JUNE 1954

ALL STATES—*contd.*

	Part 'A' States (33P+15D)	Part 'B' States (9P+8D)	Part 'C' States (3P+9D)	Total (44P+32D)
Social Education—				
30. A. E. Centres started	5,002	1,048	682	6,732
31. Adults under training	63,927	25,185	5,454	94,566
32. Recreation centres started	6,245	862	336	7,443
33. Community entertainments organised	15,556	1,403	1,131	18,090
34. Govt. expenditure on Social Education (Rs. '000)	1,279·87	225·41	210·11	1,715·39
Communications—				
35. Pacca roads constructed (miles)	324	69	72	465
36. Kacha roads constructed (miles)	4,561	946	1,398	6,905
37. Govt. expenditure on communications (Rs. '000)	4,744·03	1,773·71	1,424·68	7,942·42
Arts and Crafts—				
38. Production-*cum*-training centre started (*c*)	42	23	8	73
39. Govt. expenditure on arts & crafts (Rs. '000)	985·71	504·22	368·86	1,858·79
Co-operation—				
40. New Co-operatives societies started	1,090	255	233	1,578
V. L. W's—				
41. No. trained	2,997	1,066	469	4,532
42. No. under training	1,132	489	143	1,764
Housing—				
43. Village houses reconditioned	81,549	1,248	1,906	84,703
44. Village houses constructed	2,945	1,502	181	4,628
Government Expenditure—				
45. Total Govt. expenditure (Rs. '000)	44,053·01 (*d*)	14,662·69 (*e*)	9,069·80 (*f*)	67,785·50
People's Contribution.				
46. Labour (value Rs. '000)	21,166	7,967	3,198	32,331
47. Cash and other contributions (value Rs. '000)				

(*a*) Expenditure in respect of Uttar Pradesh under different heads relates to the period October 1952 to December 1953. The total expenditure, however, relates to the period October 1952 to June 1954.
(*b*) Excludes expenditure on State Headquarters in Punjab.
(*c*) A number of states have not furnished this information.
(*d*) Expenditure in case of Punjab and West Bengal relates to the period Oct. 1952 to March 1954. Total expenditure includes Rs. 63,40,814 as cost of imported equipment upto March 1954; and Rs. 62,850 loan-advances in Assam, Rs. 2,54,790 under 'suspense', Rs. 54,060 'on training' and Rs. 4,63,710 on 'works' upto June 1954.
(*e*) Includes Rs. 24,82,907, as cost of imported equipment upto March 1954; also includes Rs. 83,757 under 'suspense', Rs. 57,310 on 'works' and loans and advances Rs. 1,62,600 upto June 1954.
(*f*) Includes Rs. 14,22,190 as cost of imported equipment upto March 1954 and Rs. 38,900 spent on 'works' upto June 1954.

P—Full Project.
D—Development Block.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN COMMUNITY PROJECTS/BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1952-53 : OCTOBER, 1952 TO JUNE, 1954.

PART "A" STATES

	Andhra	Assam	Bihar	Bombay	Mdhaya Pradesh	Madras	Orissa	Punjab (a)	U. P.(c)	West Bengal(a)	Total
	(2P)	(2P+D)	(4P+1D)	(4P+1D)	(4P)	(4P)	(3P)	(4P+3D)	(6P)	(8D)	(33P+15D)
1. Govt. expenditure on Project Headquarters (Rs. '000).	540·27	943·15	1,198·00	1,171·23	1,003·58	1,063·64	1,166·00	360·01(b)	1,155·00	910·08	9,510·96
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry—											
2. Compost pits dug	4,445	16,056	71,392	19,624	17,133	31,394	7,531	10,693	27,581	103	205,952
3. Fertilizers distributed (mds.)	52,985	4,835	165,364	100,551	113,842	265,235	15,831	83,642	51,897	176,050	1,030,232
4. Seeds distributed (mds.)	4,099	4,529	16,833	15,436	81,829	25,858	22,466	61,222	136,286	12,551	381,109
5. Implements distributed	..	212	1,111	1,535	409	376	1,488	6,525	2,742	245	14,643
6. Demonstrations held	17,688	4,480	48,635	2,149	19,143	19,312	5,693	20,435	25,859	8,536	171,930
7. Area brought under fruits (acres)	1,360	615	599	545	788	853	400	1,130	628	8	6,926
8. Area brought under vegetables (acres)	757	3,335	819	2,938	936	1,698	1,079	4,780	2,512	10	18,864
9. Breeding Centres (including key village & A. I. Centres) started.	3	13	16	5	5	8	47	252	10	10	369
10 Bulls castrated	2,896	1,160	2,429	4,599	4,921	9,548	20,021	31,878	20,919	1,254	99,625
11. Pedigree bulls supplied	..	24	60	59	70	5	23	43	113	183	580
12. Pedigree birds supplied	546	867	2,094	2,050	168	650	3,510	2,427	3,450	7,656	23,418
13. Cattle inocculated & vaccinated	30,718	41,693	209,678	249,660	350,938	49,223	181,200	541,525	544,948	148,233	2,347,816
14. Cattle treated	22,358	36,046	60,166	73,939	31,716	33,580	127,354	4,667	141,817	28,007	559,650
15. Fisheries—Fingerlings supplied	44	..	707,500	28,532	1,020,329	127,206	130,200	..	46,108	137,480	2,197,399
16. Govt. expenditure on Agriculture & Animal Husbandry (Rs. '000).	433·43	672·59	1,109·00	222·37	1,016·05	643,61	188·00	445·02	743·00	560·67	6,033·74

P—Full Project.
D—Development Block.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN COMMUNITY PROJECTS/BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1952-53 : OCTOBER, 1952 TO JUNE, 1954.—*contd.*

PART "A" STATES—*contd.*

	Andhra (2P)	Assam (2P+2D)	Bihar (4P+1D)	Bombay (4P+1D)	M. P. (4P)	Madras (4P)	Orissa (3P)	Punjab(*a*) (4P+3D)	U. P.(*c*) (6P)	W. Bengal (8D)	Total (33P+15D)
Reclamation—											
17. Area reclaimed (acres)	675	7,045	553	4,035	27,993	194	2,853	21,949	19,327	3,863	88,487
18. Govt. expenditure on Reclamation (Rs. '000).	..	51·19	..	16·87	90·04	..	161·00	91·93	32·00	204·05	647·08
Irrigation—											
19. Additional area brought under irrigation (acres).	3,433	39,043	55,932	10,081	7,628	35,024	2,642	18,022	116,535	3,582	291,742
20. Govt. expenditure on irrigation (Rs. '000).	..	59·74	184·00	128,456	361·89	548·71	354·00	1,495·54	287·00	250·64	4,826·08
Health & rural Sanitation—											
21. Soakage pits constucted	107	219	5,693	4,545	888	3,778	1,007	254	17,600	150	34,241
22. Rural latrines constructed	207	3,946	1,588	512	136	313	1,553	5	2,406	129	10,795
23. Drains constructed (yds.)	..	5,825	64,511	6,107	..	4,430	160,047	107,288	6,054	..	354,262
24. Wells constructed	11	151	627	68	330	134	462	165	910	326	3,184
25. Wells renovated	3	51	1,249	437	376	76	192	559	29,723	39	32,705
26. Govt. expenditure on Health & Rural Sanitation (Rs. '000).	103·86	323·04	554·00	309·79	439·73	302·45	429·00	491·70	321·00	358·66	3,633·23
Education—											
27. New schools started	..	70	170	212	270	55	355	194	60	73	1,459
28. Schools converted into basic type	..	3	111	25	232	37	119	191	33(*d*)	16	767
29. Govt. expenditure on education (Rs. '000).	70·03	130·63	350·10	338·54	242·99	45·23	167·00	521·79	235·00	321·72	2,423·03

(AP)

Social Education—											
30. A. E. Centres started	123	273	1,629	607	286	311	307	457	540(*d*)	469	5,002
31. Adults under training	1,202	N.I.	17,984	2,054	5,078	4,926	1,320	3,891	18,941	8,531	63,927
32. Recreation Centres started	131	426	3,241	442	709	126	169	517	474	10	6,245
33. Community entertainments orgainised	409	96	8,148	749	259	965	1,042	898	1,605(*d*)	1,385	15,556
34. Govt. expenditure on Social Education (Rs. '000).	28·56	76·61	242·00	60·58	79·27	72·48	85·00	249·64	224·00	161·73	1279·87
Communications—											
35. Pacca roads constructed (miles)	9	24	..	19	49	6	135	38	44	..	324
36. Kacha roads constructed (miles)	6	589	915	164	410	636	250	830	621	140	4,561
37. Govt. expenditure on Communications (Rs. '000).	117·24	414·05	561·00	49·26	525·53	235·09	611·00	128·69	1,713·00	389·17	4,744·03
Arts and Crafts—											
38. Production-*cum*-training Centres started.	..	N.I.	27	2	5	2	..	2	1	3	42
39. Govt. expenditure on arts & crafts (Rs. '000).	2.12	86.76	409.00	34.87	101.62	3.09	208.00	19.19	105.00	16.06	985.71
Co-operation—											
40. New co-operatives societies started	15	23	555	78	8	33	5	19	338(*d*)	16	1,090
V. L. W's.—											
41. No. trained	148	83	384	438	127	105	285	580	561	286	2,997
42. No. under training	..	..	298	163	79	112	93	102	144	141	1,132
Housing—											
43. Village houses constructed	..	125	137	862	140	61	169	759	631(*d*)	61	2,945
44. Village houses reconditioned	..	16	..	..	..	1	1	1	81,530	..	81,549
Government Expenditure—											
		(*h*)	(*i*)	(*j*)	(*k*)	(*l*)	(*m*)	(*n*)	(*o*)	(*p*)	
45. Total Govt. expenditure (Rs. '000)	1,295·51	3,560·92	5,070·58	4,219·89	5,430·07	3,044·29	3,947·61	4,164·36	8,850·80	44,69·94	4,4053·97

P—Full Project.
D—Development Block.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN COMMUNITY PROJECTS/BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1952-53: OCTOBER, 1952 TO JUNE, 1954—*contd.*

PART "A" STATES—*contd.*

	Andhra	Assam	Bihar	Bombay	M. P.	Madras	Orissa	Punjab (*a*)	U. P.(*c*)	West Bengal(*a*)	Totol
	(2P)	(2P+2D)	(4P+1D)	(4P+1D)	(4P)	(4P)	(3P)	(4P+3D)	(6P)	(8D)	(33P+15D)
Peoples' Contribution—											
46. Labour (value Rs. '000)	492	1,990	2087	2,942	444	465	1,210	1,851	1,609	402	21,166
47. Cash & other contributions (value Rs. '000).			2,219		797	511		2,931	751	465	

(a) Figures of Government expenditure in Punjab and West Bengal relate to the period October 1952 to March 1954.

(b) Expenditure on State Headquarters not included.

(c) Figures of Government expenditure in U. P. under different heads like, agriculture and animal husbandry, reclamation, irrigation, etc. relate to the period October 1952 to December 1953, but the total expenditure relates to the period October 1952 to June 1954.

(d) Progress upto December 1953.

(h) Includes Rs. 62,850 under loans and advances upto June 1954 and Rs. 7,40,309 spent on imported equipment upto March 1954.

(i) Includes Rs. 1,000 on suspense upto June 1954 and Rs. 4,62,475 spent on imported equipment upto March 1954.

(j) Includes Rs. 15,880 spent in training and Rs. 16,920 under 'suspense' upto June 1954, and Rs. 6,99,015 spent on imported equipment upto March 1954.

(k) Includes Rs. 14,56,924 spent on imported equipment upto March 1954 and Rs. 1,800 on training, Rs. 1,11,930 under suspense and (—) Rs. 1,280 under 'works'.

(l) Includes Rs. 20,460 under 'suspense' upto June 1954 and Rs. 1,09,532 spent on imported equipment upto March 1954.

(m) Includes Rs. 3,000 under training upto June 1954 and Rs. 5,75,608 spent on imported equipment upto March 1954.

(n) Figure of total expenditure upto March 1954 ; includes Rs. 3,44,465 spent on imported equipment and Rs. 16,380 on training.

(o) Includes Rs. 12,24,797 spent on imported equipment upto March 1954 and Rs. 17,000 spent on training during quarter ending June 1945 and excludes Rs. 63,02,000 transferred to personal ledger account during quarter ending March 1954.

(p) Figure of total expenditure upto March 1954 ; includes Rs. 7,27,689 spent on imported equipment, Rs. 4,64,990 on 'works' and Rs. 104,480 under 'suspense'.

N.I.—Not Indicated

P—Full Project.
D— Development Block.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN COMMUNITY PROJECTS/BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1952-53 : OCTOBER, 1952 TO JUNE, 1954.

PART ' B ' STATES

	Hyderabad	Madhya Bharat	Mysore	PEPSU	Rajasthan	Saurashtra	Travancore-Cochin	Total
	(2P+1D)	(2P)	(1P)	(1P)	(7D)	(1P)	(2P)	(9P+8D)
1. Government expenditure on State and Project Headquarters (Rs. '000).	483·74	463·95	239·11	326·54	952·40	172·50	548·29	3,186·53
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.—								
2. Compost pits dug	15,703	1,366	4,257	14,772	34,079	931	3,425	74,533
3. Fertilizers distributed (mds.)	221,926	23,814	22,897	18,674	22,212	88,013	6,236	403,772
4. Seeds distributed (mds.)	21,611	13,255	194	19,997	16,602	3,884	1,615	77,158
5. Implements distributed	N.I.	1,595	874	9,527	1,332	4	N.I.	13,332
6. Demonstrations held	367	5,769	16,722	3,519	12,376	86	815	39,654
7. Area brought under fruits (acres)	6,615	433	8,457*	49	181	752	160	8,190
8. Area brought under vegetables (acres)	1,023	1,059		3,274	1,459	145	21	15,438
9. Breeding Centres (including key village and A. I. Centres) started.	..	5	N.I.	3	13	8	1	30
10. Bulls castrated	1,885	4,799	5,310	3,961	8,934	3,150	18	28,057
11. Pedigree bulls supplied	69	16	5	18	40	23	10	181
12. Pedigree birds supplied	979	..	160	165	40	..	1,303	2,647
13. Cattle inoculated and vaccinated	50,528	217,383	14,523	37,642	105,871	N.I.	451	426,398
14. Cattle treated	38,926	16,073	63,013	15,308	59,473	62,313	1,145	256,251
15. Fisheries—Fingerlings supplied	..	8,600	24,000	..	..	N.I.	N.I.	32,600
16. Government expenditure on Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Rs. '000).	94·64	139·40	37·70	97·20	209·48	55·90	241·12	875·44

* Added against item (8).
N.I.—Not Indicated.

P—Full Project.
D—Development Block.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN COMMUNITY PROJECTS/BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1952-53 OCTOBER, 1952 TO JUNE, 1954—*contd.*

PART 'B' STATES—*contd.*

	Hyderabad	Madhya Bharat	Mysore	PEPSU	Rajasthan	Saurashtra	Travancore-Cochin	Total
	(2P+1D)	(2P)	(1P)	(1P)	(7D)	(1P)	(2P)	(9P+8D)
Reclamation.								
17. Area reclaimed (acres)	8,796	4,018	557	11,380	8,939	1,306	332	35,328
18. Government expenditure on Reclamation (Rs. '000).	18·63	102·21	..	4·39	9·00	19·40	3·98	157·61
Irrigation—								
19. Additional area brought under irrigation (acres)	7,222	10,217	911	24,715	8,974	2,950	406	55,395
20. Government expenditure on irrigation (Rs. '000)	240·48	1,039·70	47·37	..	1,183·41	356·60	186·46	3,054·02
Health and Rural Sanitation—								
21. Soakage pits constructed	1,393	2,837	103	102	2,728	..	..	7,163
22. Rural latrines constructed	N.I.	24	528	9	125	36	269	991
23. Drains constructed (yds.)	N.I.	5,159	..	12,303	1,171	..	..	18,633
24. Wells constructed	6	170	..	..	267	123†	78	521
25. Wells renovated	45	375	..	129	239		..	911
26. Government expenditure on Health and Rural Sanitation (Rs. '000).	63·86	247·41	10·61	187·27	316·65	163·80	204·17	1,193·77
Education—								
27. New Schools started	64	146	50	59	162	47	..	528
28. Schools converted into basic-type	15	18	..	11	30	87	N.I.	161
29. Government expenditure on education (Rs. '000)	209·94	163·79*	14·83	66·18	252·25	171·00	27·40	905·39
Social Education.								
30. A. E. Centres started	88	133	61	249	417	57	43	1,048
31. Adults under training	N.I.	1,194	1,895	7,343	14,194	559	N.I.	25,185

32.	Recreation Centres started	146	116	66	106	369	7	52	862
33.	Community entertainments organised	3	497	129	383	77	96	218	1,403
34.	Government expenditure on Social Education (Rs. '000).	26·18	..	4·78	19·50	80·35	53·40	41·20	225·41
	Communications.								
35.	Pacca roads constructed (miles)	34	..	N.I.	23	..	N.I.	12	69
36.	Kacha roads constructed (miles)	127	119	29	257	272	59	83	946
37.	Government expenditure on communications (Rs. '000).	263·86	547·85	14·24	237·63	173·72	247·10	289·31	1773·71
	Arts and Crafts.								
38.	Production-*cum*-training Centres started	12	5	N.I.	5	N.I.	N.I.	1	23
39.	Government expenditure on arts and crafts (Rs. '000).	100·61	24·54	4·35	148·50	19·08	14·80	192·34	504·22
	Co-operation.								
40.	New co-operatives started	2	5	N.I.	24	171	52	1	255
	Village Level Workers.								
41.	No. trained	204	189	108	214	179	29	143	1,066
42.	No. under training	114	..	123	81	72	51	48	489
	Housing.								
43.	Village houses constructed	790	184	5	250	152	40	81	1,502
44.	Village houses reconditioned	900	N.I.	N.I.	332	12	4	N.I.	1,248
	Government Expenditure.								
45.	Total Government expenditure (Rs. '000)	(*a*) 2,430·02	(*b*) 3,048·42	(*c*) 497·63	(*d*) 1,177·83	(*e*) 3,607·04	(*f*) 1,875·01	(*g*) 2,026·74	14,662·69

* Includes expenditure on Social Education.
† Added against item (25).
N. I.—Not Indicated.

P—Full Project.
D—Development Block.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN COMMUNITY PROJECTS/BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1952-53 : OCTOBER, 1952 TO JUNE, 1954—*concld.*

PART 'B' STATES—*concld.*

	Hyderabad	Madhya Bharat	Mysore	PEPSU	Rajasthan	Saurashtra	Travancore-Cochin	Total
	(2P+1D)	(2P)	(1P)	(1P)	(7D)	(1P)	(2P)	(9P+8D)
People's Contribution.								
46. Labour (value Rs. '000)	110	1,355	131	644	432	48	367	7,967
47. Cash and other contributions (Rs. '000)	410	1,258		1,938	465	268	541	

F. A.—Figures Awaited.

(*a*) Includes Rs. 8,66,086 as cost of imported equipment upto March 1954 and Rs. 61,987 under 'suspense. Information of expenditure figures relates to Nizamsagar Project and Mulug Block only.

(*b*) Includes Rs. 3,19,573 as cost of imported equipment upto March 1954.

(*c*) Includes Rs. 1,24,636 as cost of imported equipment upto March 1954.

(*d*) Includes Rs. 90,618 as cost of imported equipment upto March, 1954.

(*e*) Includes Rs. 4,10,695 as cost of imported equipment upto March, 1954.

(*f*) Includes Rs. 4,57,905 as cost of imported equipment upto March 1954 and Rs. 1,62,600 under 'loans and advances' up to June 1954.

(*g*) Includes Rs. 2,13,394 as cost of imported equipment upto March, 1954, Rs. 57,310 under 'works' and Rs. 21,770 under 'suspense' upto June 1954.

P—Full Project.
D—Development Block.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN COMMUNITY PROJECTS/BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1952-53 : OCTOBER, 1952 TO JUNE, 1954.

PART 'C' STATES

	Ajmer (1D)	Bhopal (1P)	Bilaspur (1D)	Coorg (1D)	Delhi (1D)	Himachal Pradesh (1P)	Kutch (1D)	Manipur (1D)	Tripura (1D)	V. P. (1D)	N.E.F.A. (1D)	Total (2P+9D)
1. Govt. expenditure on Project Headquarters (Rs. '000).	116·28	346·90	122·85	138·90	73·72	473·38	104·38	177·53	180·90	128·45	299·09	2,162·38
Agriculture & Animal Husbandry.												
2. Compost pits dug	1,380	963	3,890	1,357	2,774	6,026	777	564	1,615	..	389	19,735
3. Fertilizers distributed (mds.).	1,411	5,327	969	8,059	4,523	156	890	..	34	245	53	21,667
4. Seeds distributed (mds.)	6,304	2,623	1,864	1,962	6,092	1,072	776	170	265	2,235	1,318	24,681
5. Implements distributed	25	63	73	424	632	12	42	..	39	9	2,487	3,806
6. Demonstrations held	813	2,193	949	12,209	505	1,437	1,084	328	654	1,163	1,632	22,967
7. Area brought under fruits (acres).	19	13	244	916	N.I.	54	45	550	177	30	54	2,102
8. Area brought under vegetables (acres).	306	N.I.	..	1,608	1,000	80	109	4,728	182	61	223	8,297
9. Breeding Centres (including key village & A.I. Centres) started.	1	3	5	2	..	2	7	N.I.	N.I.	..	8	28
10. Bulls castrated	4,685	1,108	641	1,611	7,446	1,475	226	181	343	673	526	18,915
11. Pedigree bulls supplied	12	..	..	7	23	19	13	N.I.	N.I.	60	..	134
12. Pedigree birds supplied	140	..	..	4,448	372	24	..	..	N.I.	9	140	5,133
13. Cattle inocculated & vaccinated.	9,173	20,194	3,359	2,270	50,931	578	..	8,761	24,029	32,629	1,819	153,743
14. Cattle treated	25,494	1,004	3,367	3,384	28,624	44,088	N.I.	26,309	1,674	2,380	5,814	142,138
15. Fisheries—Fingerlings supplied.	N.I.	89,242	3,400	18,212	268,000	N.I.	..	..	N.I.	..	..	378,854

N. I.—Not Indicated.

P—Full Project.
D—Development Block.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN COMMUNITY PROJECTS/BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1952-53: OCTOBER, 1952 TO JUNE, 1954.

PART 'C' STATES—*contd.*

	Ajmer (1D)	Bhopal (1P)	Bilaspur (1D)	Coorg (1D)	Delhi (1D)	Himachal Pradesh (1P)	Kutch (1D)	Manipur (1D)	Tripura (1D)	V.P. (1D)	N.E.F.A. (1D)	Total (2P+9D)
16. Govt. expenditure on Agriculture & Animal Husbandry (Rs. '000).	16·41	40·60	25·88	48·40	78.76	157·34	..	96·34	23·60	111·63	81·95	680·91
Reclamation.												
17. Area reclaimed (acres)	554	3,530	32	440	1,486	126	788	658	1,304	2,181	3,897	14,996
18. Govt. expenditure on Reclamation (Rs. '000).	..	21·90	..	1·50	5·00	..	15·50	29·85	..	23·90	85·00	182·65
Irrigation.												
19. Additional area brought under irrigation (acres).	1,825	1,952	341	7,295	2,052	2,116	2,344	9,944	745	133	585	29,332
20. Govt. expenditure on irrigation (Rs. '000).	..	227·20	25·12	125·60	73·50	80·00	564·40	3·40	6·40	45·80	7·50	1158·92
Health & Rural Sanitation.												
21. Soakage pits constructed	472	394	..	46	850	35	30	42	N.I.	60	98	2,027
22. Rural latrines constructed	8	..	..	85	222	12	..	19	N.I.	..	3	349
23. Drains constructed (yds.)	96	33	25	21,223	21,881	782	..	3,973	175	..	48,354	166
24. Wells constructed	12	37	3	71	33	57	***	N.I.	96	28	..	369
25. Wells renovated	16	77	7	92	52	445	32*	N.I.	22	41	..	752
26. Govt. expenditure on Health & Rural Sanitation (Rs. '000).	41·90	83·30	23·69	105·80	69·17	433·42	44·53	32·90	95·20	88·49	24·79	1043·19
Education.												
27. New schools started	21	38	5	31	..	156	19	35	14	1	4	324
28. Schools converted into basic type.	36	..	10	..	..	5	11*	..	2	..	..	64

29. Govt. expenditure on education (Rs. '000).	51·53	27·00	15·43	53·00	4·87	56·45	11·49	68·30	43·20	34·21	5·10	370·58
Social Education.												
30. A. E. Centres started	135	88	15	57	78	75	20	160	36	10	8	682
31. Adults under training	3,272	836	30	1,316	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	..	5,454
32. Recreation Centres started	20	159	8	32	3	23	15	16	39	17	4	336
33. Community —entertainments organised.	110	16	2	428	187	7	352	5	1	3	20	1,131
34. Govt. expenditure on Social Education (Rs. '000).	†	31·70	1·40	19·10	4·34	45·11	12·28	27·84	12·60	33·97	21·77	210·11
Communications.												
35. Pacca roads constructed (miles).	4	6	..	11	13	..	27	2	..	..	9	72
36. Kacha roads constructed (miles).	11	463	26	636	28	39	43	62	34	14	42	1,398
37. Govt. expenditure on Communications (Rs. '000).	7·37‡	47·60	114·56	49·40	41·07	624·36	195·36	154·01	127·49	55·66	7·80	1424·68
Arts & Crafts.												
38. Production-*cum*-training Centres started.	5	1	N.I.	1	N.I.	1	N.I.	..	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	8
39. Govt. Expenditure on arts & crafts (Rs. '000).	7·81	84·80	..	11·30	108·77	79·06	4·29	30·91	28·71	12·25	0·96	368·86
Co-operation.												
40. New co-operatives societies started.	13	15	13	1	145	16	..	1	24	5	..	233
V.L.W's.												
41. No. trained	26	112	18	..	20	106	4	23	26	122	12	469
42. No. under training	..	48	..	..	N.I.	66	..	..	1	28	..	143

* Added against item No. 24.
† Added against item No. 29.
‡ Includes expenditure on Works.
N. I. — Not Indicated.

P—Full Project.
D— Development Block.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN COMMUNITY PROJECTS/BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1952-53 : OCTOBER, 1952 TO JUNE, 1954.

PART 'C' STATES—*concld.*

	Ajmer (1D)	Bhopal (1P)	Bilaspur (1D)	Coorg (1D)	Delhi (1D)	Himachal Pradesh (1P)	Kutch (1D)	Manipur (1D)	Tripura (1D)	V.P. (1D)	N.E.F.A. (1D)	Total (2P+9D)
Housing.												
43. Village houses constructed.	267	33	9	290	806	8	..	68	10	104	311	1906
44. Village houses reconditioned.	181	..	..	N.I.	..	N.I.	..	N.I.	N.I.	..	..	181
*Government Expenditure.**												
45. Total Govt. Expenditure (Rs. '000).	405·62	1,560·57	381·23	658·97	466·97	2,001·73	968·69	728·04	570·50	786·89†	540·59	9,069·80
People's Contribution.												
46. Labour (Value Rs. '000)		32	88	89	87	45	365	710	270	29	207	3,198
47. Cash and other contributions (Rs. '000).	132	37	12		798	37		252			8	

* Total Government expenditure includes Rs. 164,324 ; Rs. 649,575 ; Rs. 52,297 ; Rs. 105,968 ; Rs. 7,768 ; Rs. 52,620 ; Rs. 16,464 ; Rs. 106,958; Rs. 52,399 and Rs. 2,13.635 respectively as cost of imported equipment upto March 1954, for Ajmer, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh.

† Includes Rs. 38,900 spent on Works.

N. I. — Not Indicated.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1953-54 : OCTOBER, 1953 TO MARCH, 1954.

ALL STATES

	Part 'A' States* (39D)	Part 'B' States† (9D)	Part 'C' States‡ (5D)	Total (53D)
1. Govt. expenditure on State and Project Headquarters (Rs. '000)	1100·69	125·06	67.96	1293.71
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.—				
2. Compost pits dug.	79,42	6,381	1,937	16,260
3. Feritlizers distirbuted (mds.)	24,770	6,053	176	30,999
4. Seeds distributed (mds.)	47,043	3,167	1,334	51,544
5. Implements distributed	719	142	10	871
6. Demonstrations held	4,098	276	871	5,245
7. Area brought under fruits (acres)	298	5	15	318
8. Area brought under vegetables (acres)	1,467	53	44	1,564
9. Breeding Centres (including key-village and A. I. Centres) started	1	2	..	3
10. Bulls castrated	11,584	133	2	11,719
11. Pedigree bulls supplied	33	16	..	49
12. Pedigree birds supplied	1,569	..	26	1,595
13. Cattle inoculated and vaccinated	237,839	35,274	244	273,357
14. Cattle treated	26,260	3,822	105	30,187
15. Fisheries—Fingerlings supplied	712	150	3,900	4,762
16. Govt. expenditure on Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Rs. '000).	658.20	23.73	3.32	685.25
Reclamation.—				
17. Area reclaimed (acres)	4,723	319	315	5,357
18. Govt. expenditure on Reclamation (Rs. '000)	147.10	..	1.36	148.46
Irrigation—				
19. Additional area brought under irrigation (acres)	13,858	60	117	14,035
20. Govt. expenditure on irrigation (Rs. '000)	365.31	159.86	12·78	537·95
Health and Rural Sanitation.—				
21. Soakage pits constructed	2,511	117	278	2,906
22. Rural latrines constructed	302	89	1	392
23. Drains constructed (yds).	32,249	60	5	32,309
24. Wells constructed	79	N.I.	5	84
25. Wells renovated	718	14	28	760

* Information relates to 35 blocks out of 39 allotted.
† Information relates to 8 blocks out of 9 allotted.
‡ Information relates to 4 blocks out of 5 allotted.

	Part 'A' States* (39D)	Part 'B' States (9D)	Part 'C' States (5D)	Total (53D)
26. Govt. expenditure on Health and Rural Sanitation (Rs. '000).	265.36	28.77	61.00	355.13
Education.—				
27. New Schools started	65	73	..	138
28. Schools converted into basic type	4	6	..	10
29. Govt. expenditure on education (Rs. '000)	86.99	10.11	9.41	106.51
Social Education.—				
30. A. E. Centres started	442	153	26	621
31. Adults under training	7,791	955	100	8,846
32. Recreation centres started	316	69	6	391
33. Community entertainments organised	170	32	4	206
34. Govt. expenditure on social education (Rs. '000)	115.16	13.10	8.83	137.09
Communications.—				
35. Pacca roads constructed (miles)	5	11	3	19
36. Kacha roads constructed (miles)	503	4	259	766
37. Govt. expenditure on communication (Rs. '000)	491.03	54.54	2.14	547.71
Arts and Crafts.—				
38. Production-*cum*-training Centres started	..	..	..	N.I.
39. Govt. expenditure on arts and crafts (Rs. 000)	119.50	0.46	3.00	122.96
Co-operation.—				
40. New co-operative societies started	87	..	3	90
Village Housing.—				
41. Village houses constructed	98	..	7	105
42. Village houses reconditioned	4,305	..	..	4,305
43. *Total Government Expenditure* (*Rs.* '000)	3,351.44§	415.63	188.67"	3,955.74
People's Contribution.—				
44. Labour (value Rs. '000)	367.13	383.70	60.00	810.83
45. Cash and other contributions (value Rs. '000)	805.92	322.90	15.00	1,143.82

*Information relates to 35 blocks out of 39 allotted.
†Information relates to 8 blocks out of 9 allotted.
‡Information relates to 4 blocks out of 5 allotted.
§Includes Rs. 2,100 under "suspense".
"Includes Rs. 3,870 spent under 'Training' and Rs. 15,00 under "Works".

D—Development Block

PROGRESS OF WORK IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1953-54 : OCTOBER 1953 TO MARCH 1954.—*contd.*

PART 'A' STATES

	Andhra (2D)	Assam (3D)	Bihar (2D)	Bombay (6D)	M. P.* (4D)	Madras (4D)	Orissa (3D)	Punjab (4D)	Uttar Pradesh** (8D)	West Bengal (3D)	Total (39D)
1. Government expenditure on State and Project Headquarters (Rs. '000).		74·27	39·00	81·25	73·50	48·61	104·00	43·74	548·00	88·32	1,100·69
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry—											
2. Compost pits dug	Work started from 4th April 1954.	1,366	659	442	953	1,800	1,251	915	556@	..	7,942
3. Fertilizers distributed (mds.)		729	2,722	8,872	27	3,258	165	2,257	6,306	434	24,770
4. Seeds distributed (mds.)		214	356	149	1,165	597	7,561	1,134	35,773	94	47,043
5. Implements distributed		15	..	22	..	2	8	156	507	9	719
6. Demonstrations held		80	108	480	55	88	134	472	2,389	292	4,098
7. Area brought under fruits (acres)		..	..	10	7	21	40	212	8	..	298
8. Area brought under vegetables (acres)		..	....	166	175	62	47	730	287	..	1,467
9. Breeding Centres (including key village and A. I. Centres) started.		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
10. Bulls castrated		2,201	177	1,503	644	56	821	4,781	1,401	..	11,584
11. Pedigree bulls supplied		..	..	5	6	..	..	14	5	3	33
12. Pedigree birds supplied		..	115	..	..	..	536	144	615	159	1,569
13. Cattle inoculated and vaccinated		11,148	26,107	22,830	25,909	110	27,651	38,415	57,059	28,610	237,839
14. Cattle treated		2,437	143	2,763	313	807	7,161	249	6,230	6,157	26,260
15. Fisheries—Fingerlings supplied		..	..	..	..	..	712	..	..	..	712
16. Government expenditure on Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Rs. '000).		2·29	33·00	9·62	4·56	..	11·00	20·10	559·00	18·63	658·20

PART 'A' STATES—*contd.*

	Andhra (2D)	Assam (3D)	Bihar (2D)	Bombay (6D)	M. P.* (4D)	Madras (4D)	Orissa (3D)	Punjab (4D)	Uttar Pradesh** (8D)	West Bengal (3D)	Total (39D)
Reclamation—	Work started from 4th April 1954.										
17. Area reclaimed (acres)		17	12	375	..	10	34	3,589	683	3	4,723
18. Government expenditure on Reclamation (Rs. '000).		0·30	..	..	..	..	..	50·80	96·00	..	147·10
Irrigation—											
19. Additional area brought under irrigation (acres).		8	6,600	7	332	..	..	556	6,355	..	13,858
20. Government expenditure on irrigation (Rs. '000).		2·37	..	5·08	15·73	..	..	40·13	302·00	..	365·31
Health and Rural Sanitation—											
21. Soakage pits constructed		..	105	209	1,849	24	59	80	185@	..	2,511
22. Rural latrines constructed		146	30	14	12	10	88	..	2@	..	302
23. Drains constructed (yds).		..	353	..	93	..	30,070	1,655	78@	..	32,249
24. Wells constructed		62	1	3	..	..	..	5	6@	2	79
25. Wells renovated		2	96	7	..	..	..	4	609@	..	718
26. Government expenditure on Health and Rural Sanitation (Rs. ' 000).		3·54	22·00	13·94	4·71	1·41	16·00	7·76	196·00	..	265·36
Education—											
27. New Schools started		..	15	2	9	..	8	3	6	22	65
28. Schools converted into basic type		..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4
29. Government expenditure on education (Rs. ' 000).		5·65	1·00	16·84	0·50	..	6·00	..	57·00	..	86·99

Social Education—										
30. A. E. Centres started . . .	47	128	75	17	10	56	26	11@	72	442
31. Adults under training . . .	N. I.	2,893	2,353	115	502	900	581	447@	..	7,791
32. Recreation centres started . .	40	45	..	146	..	17	60	4@	4	316
33. Community entertainments organised	1	28	24	N. I.	3	33	35	..	46	170
34. Government expenditure on social education (Rs. ' 000).	8·73	5·00	0·78	3·35	3·37	3·00	9·73	80·00	1·20	115·16
Communications—										
35. Pacca roads constructed (miles) .	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	5
36. Kacha roads constructed (miles) .	75	31	57	15	41	43	142	79	20	503
37. Government expenditure on communications (Rs. '000).	7·07	53·00	20·56	14·51	3·87	9·00	4·02	379·00	..	491·03
Arts and Crafts—										
38. Production-cum-training Centres started.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39. Government expenditure on arts and crafts (Rs. ' 000).	1·50	..	..	..	..	1·00	..	117·00	..	119·50
Co-operation—										
40. New co-operative societies started .	4	49	..	..	..	5	..	29@	..	87
Village Housing—										
41. Village houses constructed . .	3	..	..	..	..	10	23	62	..	98
42. Village houses reconditioned . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	4,249	..	4,305
43. *Total Government expenditure* (Rs. '000)	105·72	153·00	150·17†	116·86	57·26	150·00	176·28	2334·00	108·15	3351·44
Peoples' Contribution—										
44. Labour (value Rs. '000) . . .	25·60	40·10	131·70	22·10	12·36	16·62	110·40	..	8·25	367·13
45. Cash and other contributions (value Rs. '000).	5·00	8·90	176·60	44·30	28·20	3·18	525·47	2·30	11·97	805·92

* Physical achievements relate to 3 blocks out of 4 allotted ; but the figures of Government expenditure relate to all the 4 blocks.
** Progress relates to 7 blocks out of 8 allotted.
@ Figures relate to quarter ending December, 1953.
† Includes Rs. 2,100 under ' Suspense'.

D—Development Block

PROGRESS OF WORK IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1953-54: OCTOBER, 1953 TO MARCH, 1954

PART 'B' STATES*

	Hyderabad ** (2D)	M.B. (2D)	Pepsu (1D)	Rajsathan (2D)	Saurashtra (1D)	Travancore Cochin (1D)	Total (9D)
1 Govt. expenditure on State & Project Head-quarters. (Rs. '000)	7·78	28·84	20·84	37·07	5·60	24·93	125·06
Agriculture & Animal Husbandry—							
2 Compost pits dug	N.I.	103	233	4,962	150	933	6,381
3 Fertilizers distributed (mds.)	..	133	4,885	450	585	..	6,053
4 Seeds distributed (mds.)	..	354	1,800	1,012	1	..	3,167
5 Implements distributed	..	..	112	30	..	..	142
6 Demonstrations held	..	26	205	41	4	N.I.	276
7 Area brought under fruits (acres)	..	5	..	N.I.	N.I.	..	5
8 Area brought under vegetables (acres)	..	47	..	2	4	N.I.	53
9 Breeding Centres (including key village & A. I. Centres) started.	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
10 Bulls castrated	..	20	..	113	..	..	133
11 Pedigree bulls supplied	..	12	..	4	N.I.	..	16
12 Pedigree birds supplied	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Cattle inoculated & vaccinated	788	..	..	34,486	..	..	35,274
14 Cattle treated	351	..	..	3,471	..	..	3,822
15 Fisheries-Fingerlings supplied	..	..	..	..	..	150	150
16 Govt. expenditure on Agriculture & Animal Husbandry (Rs. '000)	0·13	2·84	5·34	7·83	..	7·59	23·73
Reclamation—							
17 Area reclaimed (acres)	..	35	244	..	40	..	319

18	Govt. expenditure on Reclamation (Rs. '000)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irrigation—								
19	Additional area brought under irrigation (acres)	..	..	..	60	N.I.	..	60
20	Govt. expenditure on irrigation (Rs. '000)	0·26	140·00	..	15·00	4·60	..	159·86
Health & Rural Sanitation—								
21	Soakage pits constructed	N.I.	90	..	27	..	..	117
22	Rural latrines constructed	..	N.I.	..	89	..	..	89
23	Drains constructed (yds.)	..	60	..	N.I.	..	..	60
24	Wells constructed	N.I.	..	..	..	..	..	N.I.
25	Wells renovated	..	..	..	11	3	..	14
26	Govt. expenditure on Health & Rural Sanitation (Rs. '000)	0·39	12·20	..	15·78	0·40	..	28·77
Education—								
27	New schools started	..	12	28	33	..	..	73
28	Schools converted into basic type	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
29	Govt. expenditure on education (Rs. '000)	0·30	..	0·67	4·14	5·00	..	10·11
Social Education								
30	A. E. Centres started	12	60	36	45	..	..	153
31	Adults under training	..	450	N.I.	505	..	..	955
32	Recreation centres started	..	10	27	32	..	..	69
33	Community entertainments organised	..	N.I.	32	N.I.	..	..	32
34	Govt. expenditure on social education (Rs. '000)	..	6·64	..	2·32	·80	3·34	13·10
Communications—								
35	Pacca roads constructed (miles)	..	10	..	1	..	..	11
36	Kacha roads constructed (miles)	..	2	..	2	..	..	4
37	Govt. expenditure on communications. (Rs. '000)	..	50·02	0·27	4·25	..	..	54·54

* There was no allotment for Mysore State.
** Information relates to one block out of two allotted.

D—Development Block.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1953-54 : OCTOBER, 1953 TO MARCH 1954.

PART 'B' STATES —*contd.*

	Hyderabad (2D)	M.B. (2D)	PEPSU (1D)	Rajasthan (2D)	Saurashtra (1D)	Travancore Cochin (1D)	Total (9D)
Arts & Crafts—							
38 Production-cum-training Centres started	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Govt. expenditure on arts & crafts (Rs. '000)	0·46	..	..	..	..	..	0·46
Co-operation—							
40 New Co-operative societies started	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Village Housing—							
41 Village houses constructed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Village houses reconditioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43 Total Govt. expenditure (Rs. '000)	9·32	240·54	27·12	86·39	16·40	35·86	415·63
People's Contribution—							
44 Labour (value Rs. '000)	26·85	145·50	22·76	92·53	96·06	..	383·70
45 Cash and other contribution (value Rs. '000)	35·00	3·30	87·44	65·71	131·45	..	322·90

D = Development Block.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1953-54: OCTOBER, 1953 TO MARCH, 1954.

PART 'C' STATES*

	Bhopal (1D)	Bilaspur (1D)	Coorg (1D)	Vindhya Pradesh** (2D)	Total (5D)
1. Government expenditure on State and Project Headquarters (Rs. '000)	23.28	16.28	..	28.40	67.96
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry—					
2. Compost pits dug	306	1,481	...	150	1,937
3. Fertilizers distributed (mds.)	8	16	22	130	176
4. Seeds distributed (mds.)	..	793	24	517	1,334
5. Implements distributed	1	3	6	..	10
6. Demonstrations held	35	34	36	766	871
7. Area brought under fruits (acres)	4	N.I.	11	..	15
8. Area brought under vegetables (acres)	9	N.I.	35	..	44
9. Breeding Centres (including key village & A.I. Centres) started	..	..	..	N.I.	..
10. Bulls castrated	..	..	2	...	2
11. Pedigree bulls supplied	..	..	..	N.I.	..
12. Pedigree birds supplied	6	..	..	20	26
13. Cattle inoculated & vaccinated	..	..	244	N.I.	244
14. Cattle treated	..	..	105	N.I.	105
15. Fisaheries-Fingerlings supplied	..	3,900	N.I.	..	3,900
16. Government expenditure on Agriculture & Animal Husbandry (Rs. 000)	..	..	..	3.32	3.32
Reclamation—					
17. Area reclaimed (acres)	..	..	15	300	315
18. Government expenditure on Reclamation (Rs. 000)	..	..	..	1.36	1.36
Irrigation—					
19. Additional area brought under irrigation (acres)	67	..	..	50	117
20. Government expenditure on irrigation (Rs. '000)	4.90	..	..	7.88	12.78
Health and Rural Sanitation—					
21. Soakage pits constructed	103	..	..	175	278
22. Rural latrines constructed	1	..	..	..	1
23. Drains constructed (yds.)	..	..	..	..	..
24. Wells constructed	1	..	4	..	5
25. Wells renovated	4	..	13	11	28

D = Development Block.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1953-54: OCTOBER, 1953 TO MARCH, 1954—*contd.*

PART 'C' STATES—*contd.*

	Bhopal (1D)	Bilaspur (1D)	Coorg (1D)	Vindhya Pradesh (2D)	Total (5D)
26. Government expenditure on Health and Rural Sanitation (Rs. '000)	47.27	1.23	..	12.50	61.00
27. New schools started	..	..	..	..	..
28. Schools converted into basic type	..	..	..	..	..
29. Government expenditure on education (Rs. '000)	..	..	..	9.41	9.41
Social Education—					
30. A.E. Centres started	10	N.I.	9	7	26
31. Adults under training	..	N.I.	100	N.I.	100
32. Recreation centres started	1	..	N.I.	5	6
33. Community entertainment organised	4	..	N.I.	N.I.	4
34. Government expenditure on social education (Rs. '000)	2.23	..	..	6.60	8.83
Communications—					
35. Pacca roads constructed (miles)	..	..	3	..	3
36. Kacha roads constructed (miles)	2	3	235	19	259
37. Government expenditure on communications (Rs. '000)	0.01	..	..	2.13	2.14
Arts and Crafts—					
38. Production-cum-Training Centres started	N.I.	..	..	..	..
39. Government expenditure on arts and crafts (Rs. '000)	..	..	..	3.00	3.00
Co-operation—					
40. New co-operative societies started	3	..	..	..	3
Village Housing—					
41. Village houses constructed	N.I.	..	7	..	7
42. Village houses reconditioned	N.I.	..	..	..	..
43. Total Government expenditure (Rs. ' 000)	77.69	17.51	..	93.47@	188.67

People's Contribution.

44. Labour (value Rs. ' 000)	14††	15	27	4	60.00
45. Cash and other contributions (value Rs.' 000)		1	4	10	15.00

*No Community Development Blocks were allotted to Ajmer, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and N.E.F.A. during 1953-54.

**Information relates to one block out of two allotted.

‡Includes Rs. 3,870 spent under 'training' and Rs. 15,000 under 'works'.

††Included in total of item No. 46.

N.I.—Not Indicated.

RESS OF WORK IN THE N.E.S. BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1953-54 : OCTOBER, 1953 TO MARCH, 1954.

ALL STATES

Items	Part 'A' States (a)	Part 'B' States (b)	Part 'C' States (c)	Total
N.E.S. blocks allotted (1953-54)	189	44	16	249
No. of N.E.S. blocks to which the statement relates	152	43	14	209
Agriculture & Animal Husbandry				
1. Compost pits dug	28,863	17,476	3,147	49,486
2. Fertilizers distributed (mds.)	121,369	17,468	3,513	142,350
3. Seeds distributed (mds.)	28,576	8,126	2,964	39,666
4. Implements distributed	1,836	830	738	3,404
5. Demonstration farms started	630	200	11	841
6. Area brought under fruits (acres)	1,885	394	80	2,359
7. Area brought under vegetables (acres)	3,534	9,940	339	13,813
8. Breeding Centres started	30	28	..	58
9. Artificial insemination centres started	15	..	1	16
10. Bulls castrated	22,519	9,110	1,518	33,147
11. Pedigree bulls supplied	206	54	6	266
12. Pedigree birds supplied	1,577	4,750	893	7,220
13. Cattle treated	124,922	63,828	29,037	217,787
14. Fisheries—Fingerlings supplied	24,298	200	31,920	56,418
Reclamation				
15. Area reclaimed (acres)	12,395	4,184	2,639	19,218
Irrigation				
16. Additional area brought under irrigation (acres)	64,865	11,412	1,831	78,108
Health & Rural Sanitation				
17. Soakage pits constructed	8,438	4,582	1,189	14,209
18. Rural latrines constructed	2,016	173	24	2,213
19. Drains constructed (yds.)	81,328	18,130	229	99,687
20. Wells constructed	572	101	11	684
21. Wells renovated	3,657	121	108	3,886
Education				
22. New schools started	563	332	52	947
23. Ordinary Schools converted into basic type	111	20	..	131

Social Education				
21. A.E. Centres started	672	357	135	1,164
25. Adults trained	4,387	4,760	1,310	10,457
26. Recreation centres started	543	183	76	802
27. Community entertainments organised	1,163	181	465	1,809
Communications				
28. Pacca roads constructed (miles)	44	11	16	71
29. Kacha roads constructed (miles)	1,352	288	99	1,739
Arts & Crafts				
30. Production-*cum*-training centre started	..	4	..	4
Co-operations				
31. New co-operative societies started	279	148	23	441
Govt. Expenditure (Rs. '000)				
32. Personnel	906·21	162·15	62·67	1131·03
33. Transport, equipment stores, etc.	609·53	115·81	88·74	814·08
34. Local Works	910·97	153·89	18·30	1083·16
35. Social Education	206.11	22·85	12·12	241·08
36. Grants-in-aid	290·53	18·60	1·22	310·35
37. Loans for minor irrigation	327·82	70·04	28·00	425·86
38. Loans for providing short-term credit	48·43	57·62	..	106·05
39. Total Govt. expenditure	3335·22(d)	717·51(e)	361·06(f)	4413·79
People's Contribution				
40. Labour (value Rs.'000)	1778·57	360·29	119·00	2257·86
41. Cash and other contributions (value Rs.'000)	1433·74	841·97	68·00	2343·71

(a) The work did not start in Andhra and West Bengal during the period concerned. Progress relates to 4 blocks out of 14 allotted to Bihar. In U.P. work has been taken up in 41 blocks though 40 blocks were allotted.

(b) Hyderabad information on physical achievements is for 10 out of 11 blocks allotted.

(c) Expenditure relates to 3 blocks allotted to Bhopal and physical achievements to 2 blocks expenditure relates to 3 blocks allotted to Vindhya Pradesh and physical achievements to 2 blocks.

(d) Includes Rs. 20,061 under 'suspense' and Rs. 15,558 on miscellaneous items.

(e) Expenditure figures for 3 blocks each in respect of PEPSU and Rajasthan States and for 5 blocks for Hyderabad State.

(f) Break up of expenditure under different heads for Vindhya Pradesh not available.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN THE N.E.S. BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1953-54 : OCTOBER, 1953 TO MARCH, 1954.
PART 'A' STATES

Items	Andhra	Assam	Bihar	Bombay	Madhya Pradesh	Madras	Orissa	Punjab	U.P.	West Bengal	Total
No. of blocks allotted (1953-54)	22	12	14	28	30	28	2	7	40	6	189
No. of blocks to which the statement relates		12	4	28	30	28	2	7	41(c)	..	152
Agriculture & Animal Husbandry											
1. Compost pits dug	Work started on 4-4-1954	1,942	1,990	2,992	6,287	7,314	463	7,875	3,050	Work started on 1-7-1954	28,863
2. Fertilizers distributed (mds.)		341	3,936	2,837	6,927	84,013	305	16,680	6,330		121,369
3. Seeds distributed (mds.)		162	242	371	367	3,900	17	4,690	18,827		28,576
4. Implements distributed		7	3	47	94	834	2	533	316		1,836
5. Demonstration farms started		53	112	20	57	304	3	69	12		630
6. Area brought under fruits (acres)		55	6	24	376	335	..	715	374		1,885
7. Area brought under vegetables (acres)		215	50	486	303	1,035	140	129	1176		3,534
8. Breeding Centres started		..	..	5	8	12	..	1	4		30
9. Artificial insemination centres started.		..	..	..	4	10	..	..	1		15
10. Bulls castrated		934	326	660	5,753	3,506	736	7,942	2,662		22,519
11. Pedigree bulls supplied		..	6	36	18	114	..	23	9		206
12. Pedigree birds supplied		..	3	81	179	808	202	76	228		1,577
13. Cattle treated		6,736	14,238	16,032	42,527	13,437	8,779	13,808	9,365		124,922
14. Fisheries-Fingerlings supplied		..	..	..	..	19,162	..	..	5,136		24,298
Reclamation											
15. Area reclaimed (acres)		175	11	..	3,702	4,220	3	4,089	198		12,395
Irrigation											
16. Additional area brought under irrigation (acres)		14,944	906	545	709	1,131	80	2,177	44,373		64,865
Health and Rural Sanitation											
17. Soakage pits constructed		..	198	1,039	4,289	593	7	102	2,210		8,438
18. Rural latrines constructed		622	59	165	77	941	4	9	139		2,061
19. Drains constructed (yds.)		10,535	6,133	416	4,027	16,598	320	15,058	28,241		81,328

20. Wells constructed (No.)		54	21	65	46	195	15	17	159	572
21. Wells renovated		50	5	23	23	130	4	30	2,820	3,657
Education										
22. New Schools started		30	12	82	45	278	8	59	49	563
23. Ordinary Schools converted into basic type		..	3	..	3	67	13	..	25	111
Social Education										
24. A.E. Centres started	Work started on 4-4-1954	73	142	75	29	222	30	41	60	672
25. Adults trained		423	263	540	140	2,009	32	383	597	4,387
26. Recreation centres started		17	106	2	37	211	7	66	97	543
27. Community entertainments organised		13	301	15	50	447	18	42	277	1,163
Communications										
28. Pacca roads constructed (miles)		..	..	9	2	31	..	..	2	44
29. Kacha roads constructed (miles)		326	9	346	33	149	10	135	344	1,352
Arts and Crafts										
30. Production-*cum*-training Centres started.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Co-operation.										
31. New Co-operative societies started.	Work started on 1-7-1954	10	10	13	3	16	2	41	175	270
Government Expenditure (Rs. '000)										
32. Personnel		71·41	38·14	81·63	256·35	343·23	13·53	69·59	32·33	906·21
33. Transport equipment stores, etc.		58·21	73·44	13·02	66·64	89·42	0·79	22·01	286·00	609·53
34. Local Works		32·00	9·34	125·53	80·84	467·53	..	91·23	104·50*	910·97
35. Social Education		7·08	4·44	2·78	10·63	113·23	..	7·85	60·10**	206·11
36. Grants-in-aid		20·54	3·33	3·48	11·08	41·29	..	12·21	198·60†	290·53
37. Loans for minor irrigation		52·42	..	34·10	43·30	3·50	..	..	194·50‡	327·82
38. Loans for providing short-term credit.		15·27	..	..	..	33·16	..	..	..	48·33

PROGRESS OF WORK IN THE N.E.S. BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1953-54: OCTOBER, 1953 TO MARCH, 1954—*Contd.*

PART 'A' STATES—*concld*

Items	Andhra	Assam	Bihar	Bombay	Madhaya Pradesh	Madras	Orissa	Punjab	U.P.	West Bengal	Total
No. of blocks allotted	22	12	14	28	30	28	2	7	40	6	189
No. of blocks to which statement relates	..	12	4	28	30	28	2	7	41	..	152
Government Expenditure (Rs. '000)—Contd.	Work started on 4-4-1954									Work started on 1-7-1954	
39. Total Government Expenditure		256·93	128·69	260·54	488·90(*a*)	1097·19††	14·32	202·89	885·76§		3335·22
People's Contribution.											
40. Labour (value Rs. '000)		192·28	12·15	638·05	81·57	216·02	13·89	215·00	409·61		1778·57
41. Cash and other contributions (value Rs. '000)		197·30	29·57	197·05	176·79	528·43	5·68	222·00	76·92		1433·74

*(*c*) U. P. was allotted 40 N.E.S.Blocks by the C. P. A. The State Govrnment has, however, taken up work in 41 blocks.
*Does not include Rs. 2,500/-which has been transferred to Personnel Ledger Account.
**Does not include Rs. 12,630/-which has been transferred to Personal Ledger Account.
†Does not include Rs. 75,520/-which has been transferred to Personal Ledger Account.
‡Does not include Rs. 35,500/- which has been transferred to Personal Ledger Account.
††Includes Rs. 5,830 on account of Poultry and Livestock.
§ Includes Rs. 1,812/- for recurrring contingency and Rs. 7,916/- for miscellaneous expenditure. (Total amount transferred to Personal Ledger Account is Rs. 126,150 and this has not been included in the figure for total expenditure).
(*a*) Includes Rs. 20,061 under 'Suspense'.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN N. E. S. BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1953-54: OCTOBER, 1953 TO MARCH, 1954.

PART 'B' STATES

Items	Hyderabad	Madhya Bharat	Mysore	PEPSU	Rajasthan	Saurashtra	Travancore-Cochin	Total
N. E. S. blocks allotted (1953-54)	11	3	7	4	12	4	3	44
No. of N. E. S. blocks to which the statement relates	10	3	7	4	12	4	3	43
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry—								
1. Compost pits dug	4,675	199	97	4,890	6,458	136	1,021	17,476
2. Fertilizers distributed (mds.)	10,484	—8	1,705	2,369	1,167	1,441	302	17,468
3 Seeds distributed (mds.)	3,326	654	42	2,398	1,640	66	..	8,126
4. Implements distributed	115	9	145	218	35	..	308	830
5. Demonstration farms started	50	N.I.*	10	84	56	..	N.I.	200
6. Area brought under fruits (acres)	23	N.I.	12	313	7	..	39	394
7. Area brought under vegetables (acres)	79	23	74	611	9,112	1	40	9,940
8. Breeding Centres started	10	1	1	16	..	..	..	28
9. Artificial insemination centres started	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Bulls castrated	2,782	136	1,691	3,910	513	18	60	9,110
11. Pedigree bulls supplied	10	6	6	29	..	3	..	54
12. Pedigree birds supplied	327	..	40	4,383	..	..	..	4,750
13. Cattle treated	7,752	..	7,821	37,800	7,361	2,769	325	63,828
14. Fisheries—Fingerlings supplied	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Reclamation—								
15. Area reclaimed (acres)	59	..	49	3,729	344	...	3	4,184
Irrigation—								
16. Additional area brought under irrigation (acres)	498	125	1,038	6,378	3,105	268	..	11,412

PRORESS OF WORK IN N.E.S. BLOCK ALLOTTED IN 1953-54 : OCTOBER. 1953 TO MARCH 1954. —(*contd*)

PART 'B' STATES

Items	Hyderabad	Madhya Bharat	Mysore	PEPSU	Rajasthan	Saurashtra	Travancore-Cochin	Total
N. E. S. Blocks allotted (1953-54):	11	3	7	4	12	4	3	44
No. of N. E. S. Blocks to which the statement relates	10	3	7	4	12	4	3	43
Health and Rural Sanitation—								
17. Soakage pits constructed	3,257	13	38	75	1,190	..	9	4,582
18. Rural latrines constructed	22	..	108	8	8	12	15	173
19. Drains constructed (yds.)	3,556	..	1,582	11,883	959	..	150	18,130
20. Wells constructed	37	..	17	19	19	9	..	101
21. Wells renovated	33	..	11	37	38	1	1	121
Education—								
22. New schools started	131	..	23	91	65	22	..	332
23. Ordinary schools converted into basic type	..	..	..	..	1	19	..	20
Social Education—								
24. A. E. Centres started	100	18	44	64	105	24	2	357
25. Adults trained	1,436	..	819	550	1,894	48	13	4,760
26. Recreation Centres started	93	..	14	17	44	7	8	183
27. Community entertainments organised	42	..	9	67	32	28	3	181
Communications.—								
28. Pacca roads construcetd (miles)	1	..	6	..	4	..	..	11
29. Kacha roads constructed (miles)	38	32	72	27	115	2	2	288

Arts & Crafts—									
30. Production-*cum*-training Centres started	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Co-operation—									
31. New Co-operative Societies started	20	..	5	108	7	8	..	148
Govt. Expenditure (Rs. '000).—									
32. Personnel	16·30†	N.I.	16·43	13·25‡	55·90*	14·82	45·50	162·15
33. Transport, equipment stores, etc.	14·49†	N.I.	3·12	5·06‡	65·31*	4·31	23·52	115·81
34. Local Works	99·23†	N.I.	5·53	19·08‡	26·98*	1·65	1·42	153·89
35. Social Education	3·13†	N.I.	..	1·00‡	16·24*	2·48	..	22·85
36. Grants-in-aid	4·63†	N.I.	0·94	..‡	13·03*	..	..	18·60
37. Loans for minor irrigation	..†	N.I.	..	..‡	68·54*	1·50	..	70·04
38. Loans for providing short-term credit	..†	N.I.	..	..‡	57·62*	..	..	57·62
39. Total Govt. expenditure	137·78†	116·55	26·02	38·34	303·62*	24·76	70·44	717·51
People's Contribution—									
40. Labour (value Rs. '000)	37·91	6·05	34·89	138·88	112·27	29·10	1·19	360·29
41. Cash and other contributions (value Rs. '000)	157·22	23·34	19·62	505·07	107·45	26·81	2·46	841·97

N.I.—Not indicated. †Expenditure figures are for 5 blocks only. ‡Expenditure figures are for 3 blocks only. *Expenditure figures are for 11 blocks only.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN THE EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1953-54: OCTOBER 1953 TO MARCH 1954.

PART 'C' STATES

Major Head	Ajmer	Bhopal	Bilaspur	Coorg	Delhi	H.P.	Kutch	Manipur	Tripura	V.P.	NEFA	Total
No. of blocks allotted	1	3	Nil	1	1	4	1	Nil	1	3	1	16
No. of blocks to which statement relates	1	2‡		1	1	4	1		1	2†	1	14
Agriculture & Animal Husbandry												
1. Compost pits dug	26	442		N.I.	409	1,567	260		64	223	156	3,147
2. Fertilizers distributed (mds.)	386	295		1,536	1,235	8	..		1	30	22	3,513
3. Seeds distributed (mds.)	656	N.I.		1,662	37	..	115		1	393	100	2,964
4. Implements distributed	..	2		33	197	..	6		..	..	500	738
5. Demonstration farms started	..	..		..	9	..	..		2	..	..	11
6. Area brought under fruits (acres)	..	N.I.		80	N.I.	..	..		..	..	..	80
7. Area brought under vegetables (acres)	..	N.I.		285	11	1	..		12	30	N.I.	339
8. Breeding Centres started	..	..		..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
9. A.I. Centres started	..	..		1	..	..	..		..	..	..	1
10. Bulls castrated	343	95		591	2	414	7		16	..	50	1,518
11. Pedigree bulls supplied	..	..		1	5	..	..		..	..	..	6
12. Pedigree birds supplied	..	..		472	408	..	..		..	..	13	893
13. Cattle treated	4,230	500		17,415	4,069	648	1,230		769	..	176	29,037
14. Fisheries-Fingerlings supplied	..	..		1,920	30,000	..	..		..	..	..	31,920
Reclamation—												
15. Area reclaimed	6	..		239	359	N.I.	..		..	2,000	135	2,639
Irrigation—												
16. Area brought under irrigation (acres)	228	150		720	733	N.I.	N.I.		..	..	..	1,831

Health & Rural Sanitation—														
17. Soakage pits constructed	..	52	37	N.I.	1,024	..		..	76	..	1,189			
18. Rural latrines constructed	5	4	11	N.I.	..	4		..	..	..	24			
19. Drains constructed (yds.)	..	..	169	N.I.	..	..		60	..	..	229			
20. Wells constructed	..	8	..	N.I.	..	1		1	1	..	11			
21. Wells renovated	16	4	..	N.I.	79	9		..	..	..	108			
Education—														
22. New schools started	N.A.	12	2	N.I.	..	9		10	18	1	52			
23. Ordinary schools converted into basic type	N.A.	..	..	N.I.	..	..		..	..	..	..			
Social Education—														
24. A.E. Centres started	4	29	36	34	..	12		16	..	4	135			
25. Adults trained	N.I.	55	187	477	..	191		400	..	..	1,310			
26. Recreation Centres started	N.I.	5	6	58	..	3		..	1	3	76			
27. Community entertainments organised	N.I.	68	46	201	..	15		23	98	14	465			
Communications—														
28. Pucca roads constructed	..	..	15	..	1	..		..	..	..	16			
29. Kacha roads constructed	1	3	7	3	7	..		23	55	..	99			
Arts & Crafts—														
30. Production-*cum*-training Centres started	..	N.I.	..	N.I.	..	..		..	..	..	..			
Co-operation—														
31. New Co-operative Societies started	..	5	..	6	11	1		..	..	..	23			
Govt. Expenditure (Rs. '000)—														
32. Personnel	5·53	25·53*	N.I.	0·89	4·13	10·12		1·68		14·79	62·67			
33. Transport, equipment stores, etc.	4·14	45·09*	N.I.	2·85	17·34	0·88		..		18·44	88·74			
34. Local Works	3·80	..	N.I.	8·08	0·26	..		..	§	6·16	18·30			
35. Social Education	4·60	..		..	3·52	..		..		4·00	12·12			

N.A.—Not Available.
N.I.—Not Indicated.

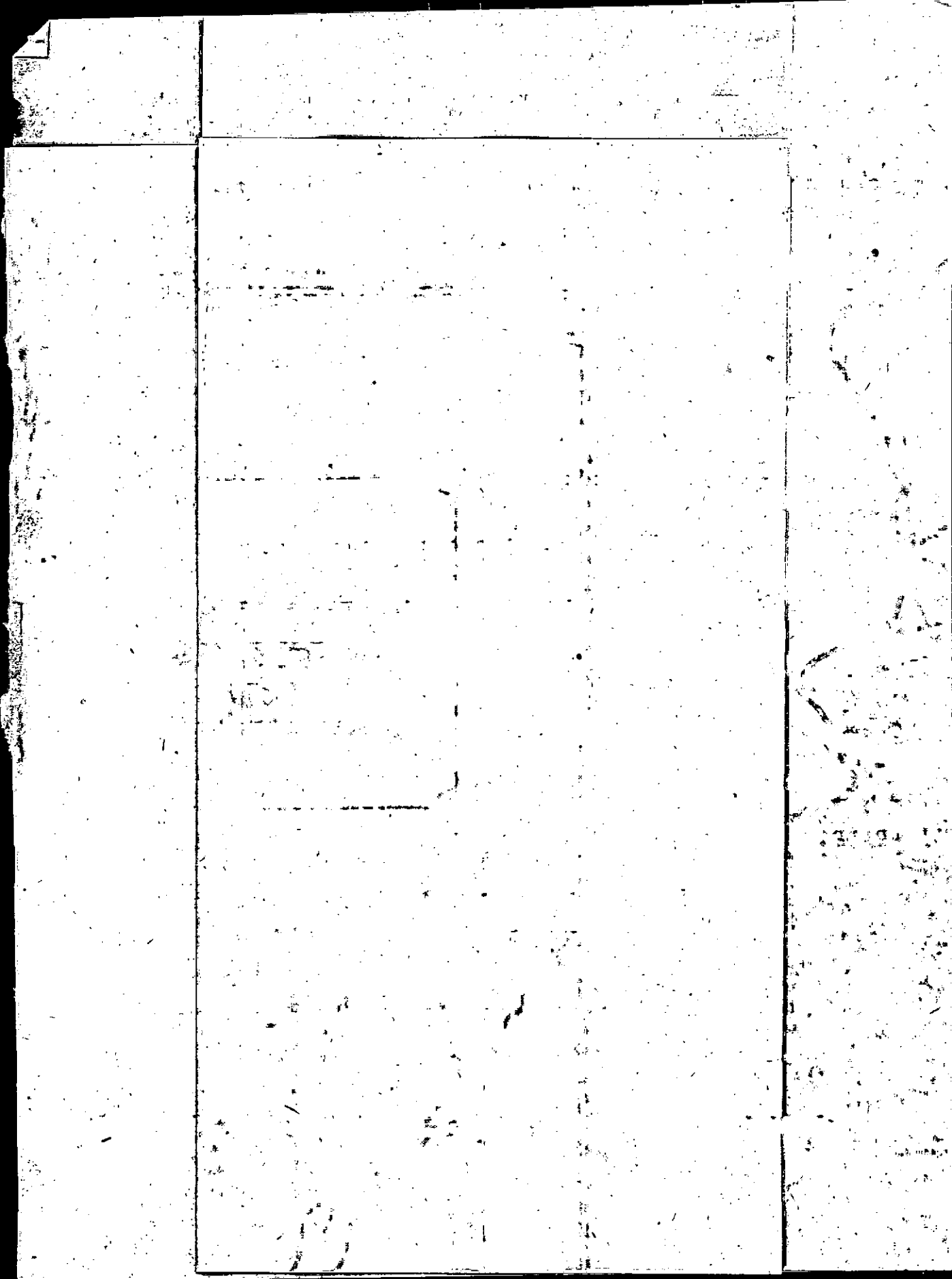
*Figures of expenditure in Bhopal relate to all N.E.S. Blocks.
†Figures for Vindhya Pradesh relate to Datia & Sidhi Blocks.
‡Figures for Bhopal relate to the Ashta and Amrabad Blocks only.
§Break-up not available

PROGRESS OF WORK IN THE EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS ALLOTTED IN 1953-54: OCTOBER 1953 TO MARCH 1954—*contd.*

PART 'C' STATES

Major Head	Ajmer	Bhopal	Bilaspur	Coorg	Delhi	H.P.	Kutch	Manipur	Tripura	V.P.	NEFA	Total
No. of blocks allotted	1	3	Nil	1	1	4	1	Nil	1	3	1	16
No. of blocks to which statement relates	1	2‡		1	1	4	1		1	2†	1	14
36. Grants-in-aid	..	..		N.I.	..	..	..		..		1·22	1·22
37. Loans for minor irrigation	..	..		N.I.	16·00	..	12·00		..	..	..	28·00
38. Loans for providing short-terms credit	..	..		N.I.	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
39. Total Government expenditure	18·07	70·62†		N.I.	27·82	25·25	23·00		1·68	150·01‡	44·61	361·06
People's Contribution—												
40. Labour (value in Rs. '000)	24*	22		N.I.	59	N.I.	..		4	1	9	119
41. Cash Contributions (Rs. '000)		32		N.I.	12	N.I.	..		13	5	6	68

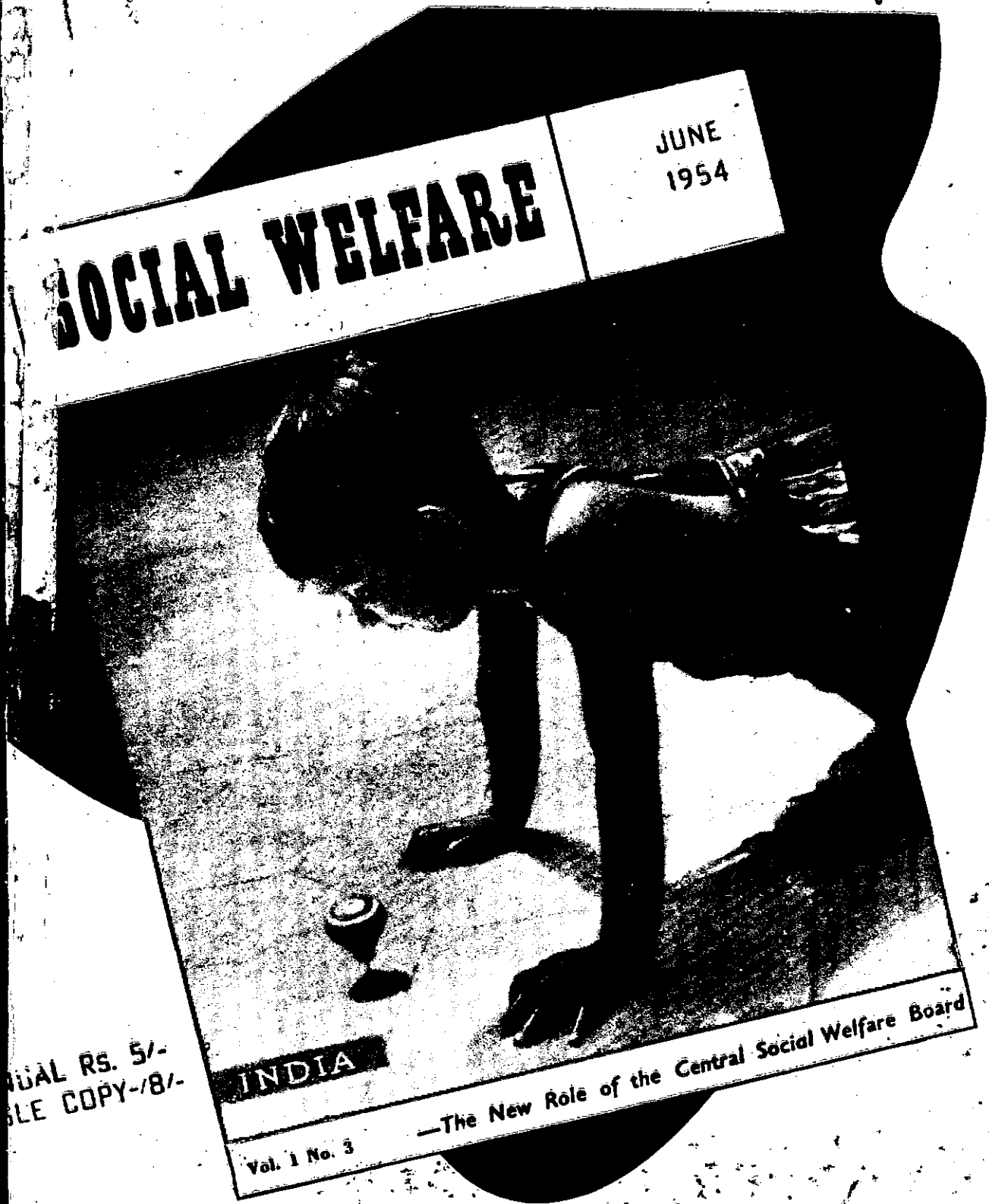
†.—Figures of expenditure in Bhopal relate to all N.E.S. Blocks.
‡The total expenditure figure for Vindhya Pradesh relates to all 3 N.E.S. Blocks.
*Shown with the total for item No. 40.
N.I. —Not indicated.



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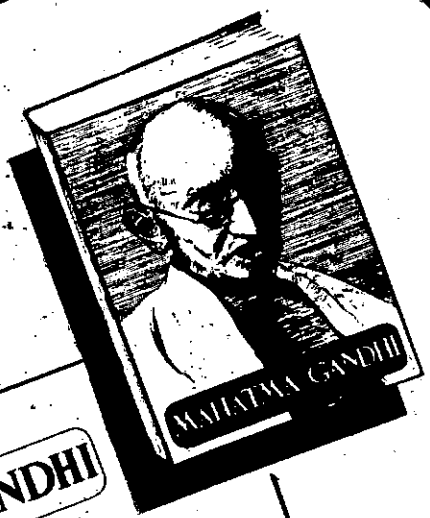
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