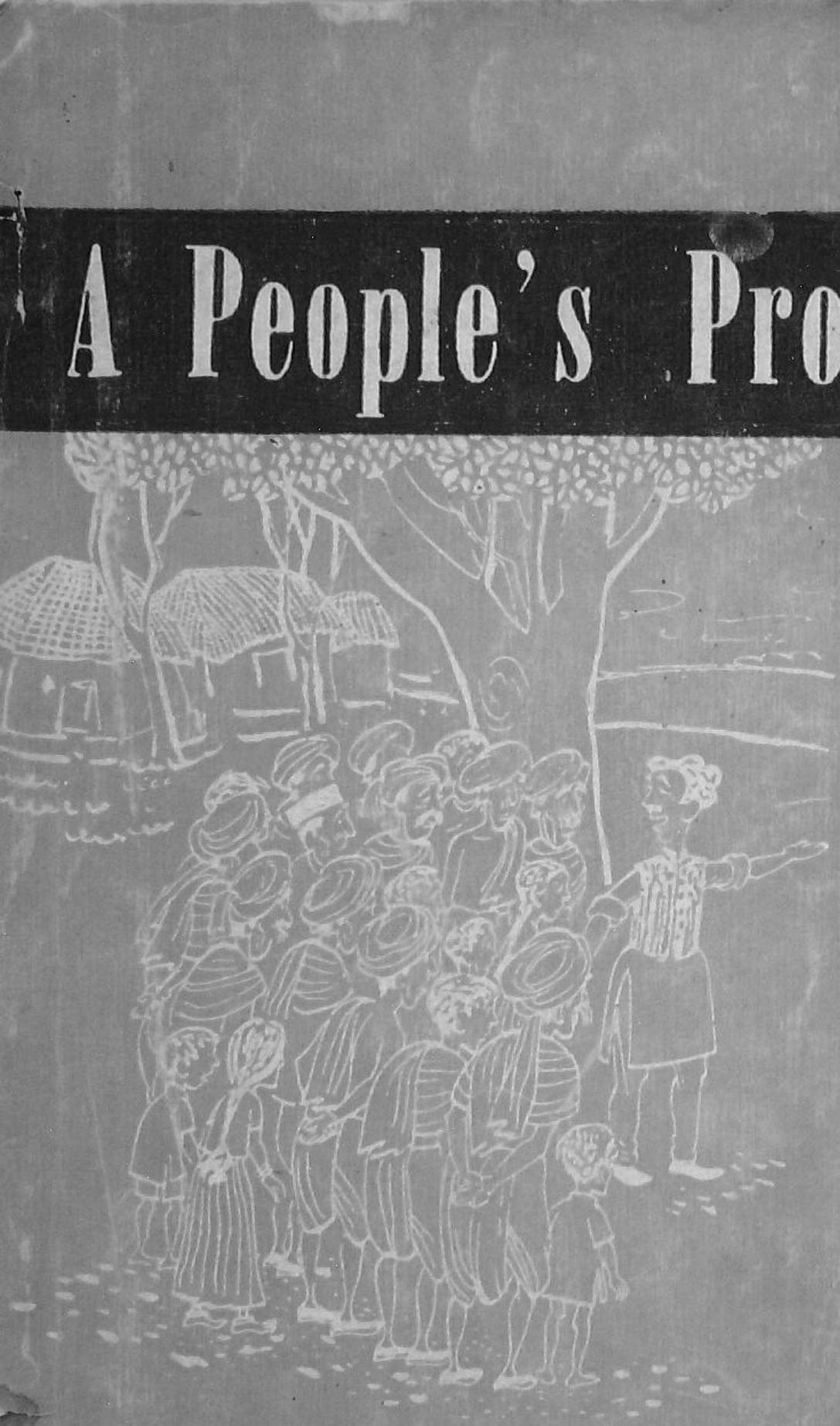
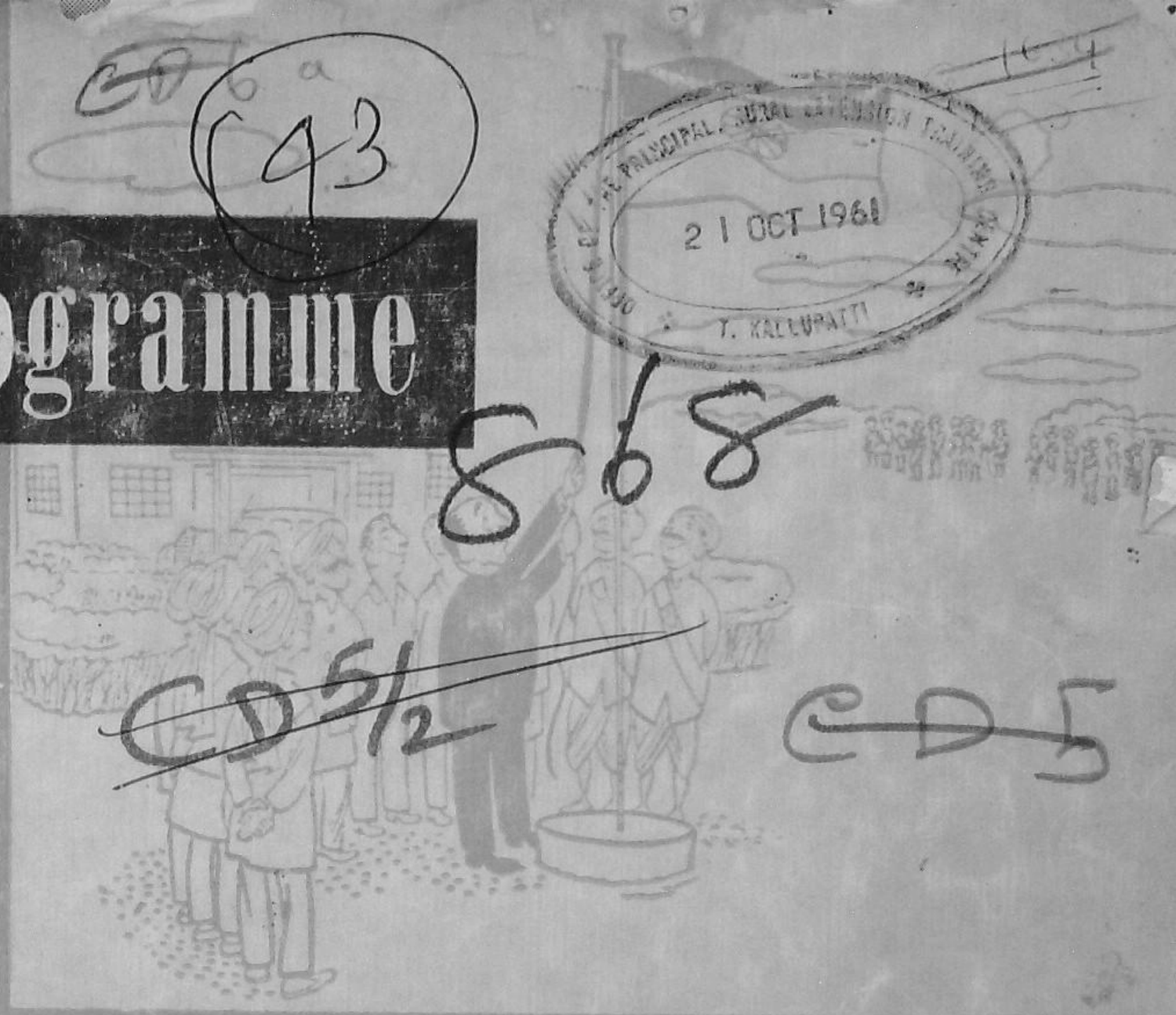
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A People's Programme

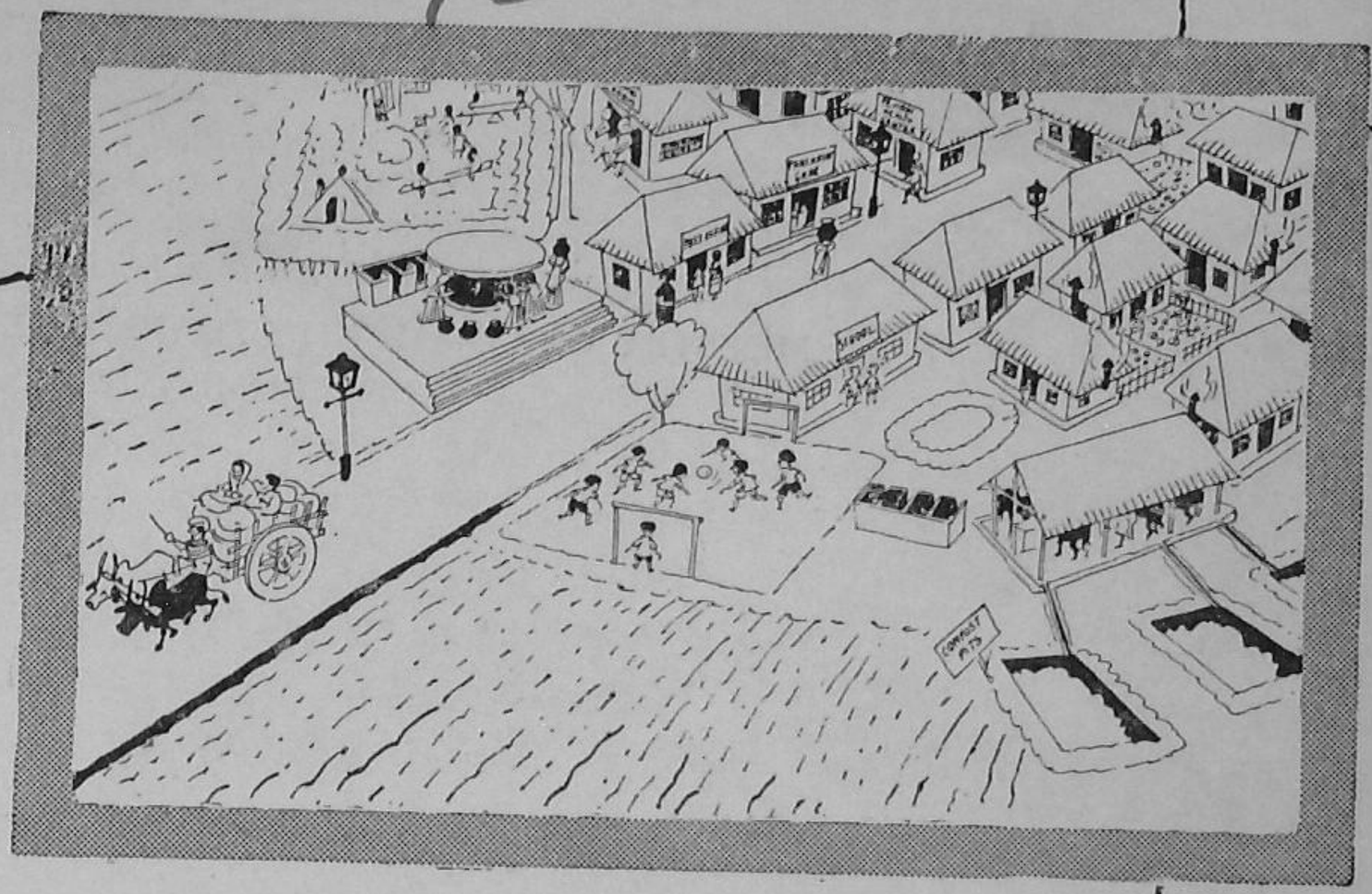


THE PRINCIPAL RURAL EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRE
21 OCT 1961
T. KALLUPATTI

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN CARTOONS

THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

CD 5/2



A PEOPLE'S PROGRAMME

CD 5

360 GoI.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN CARTOONS

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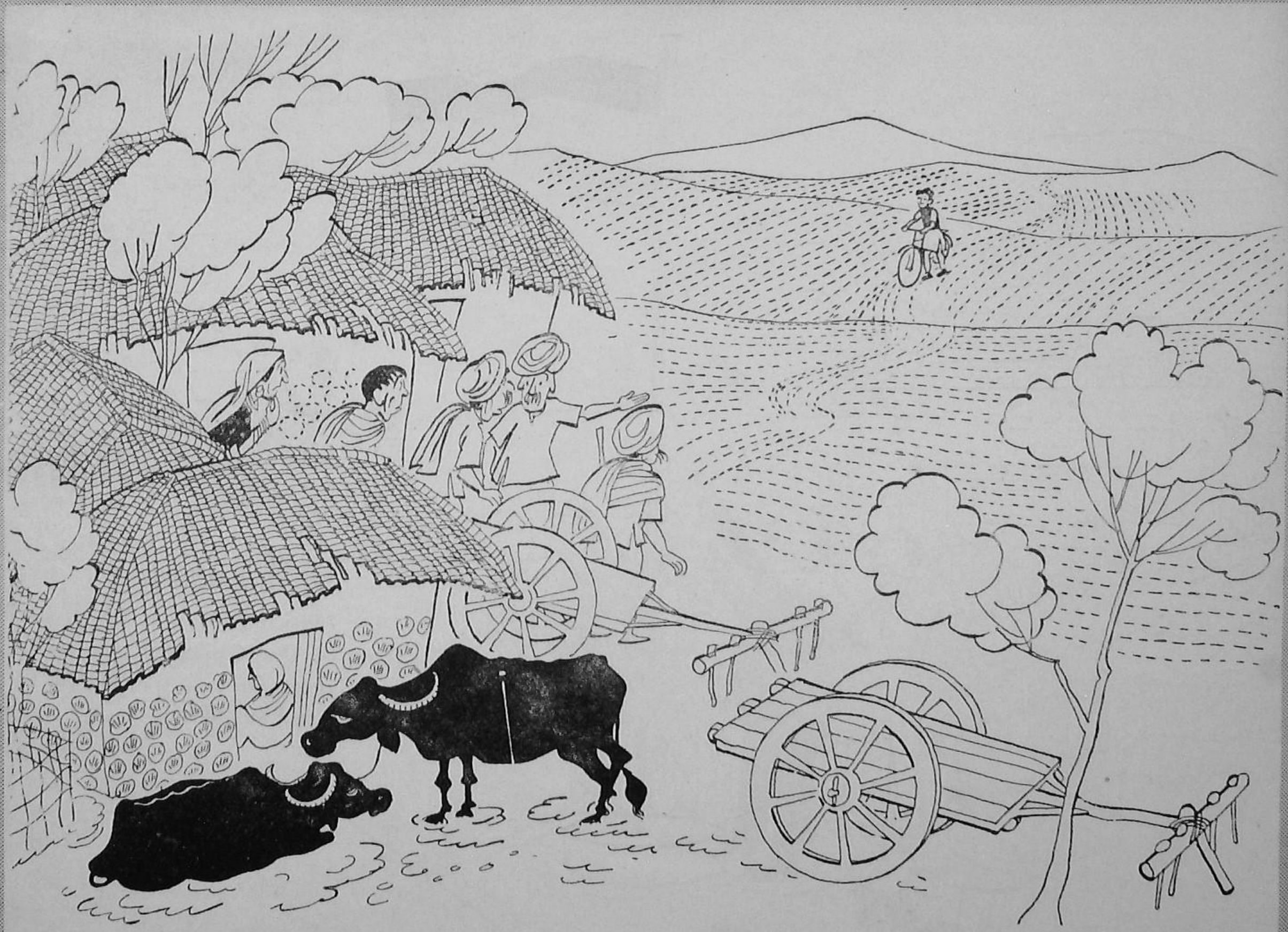
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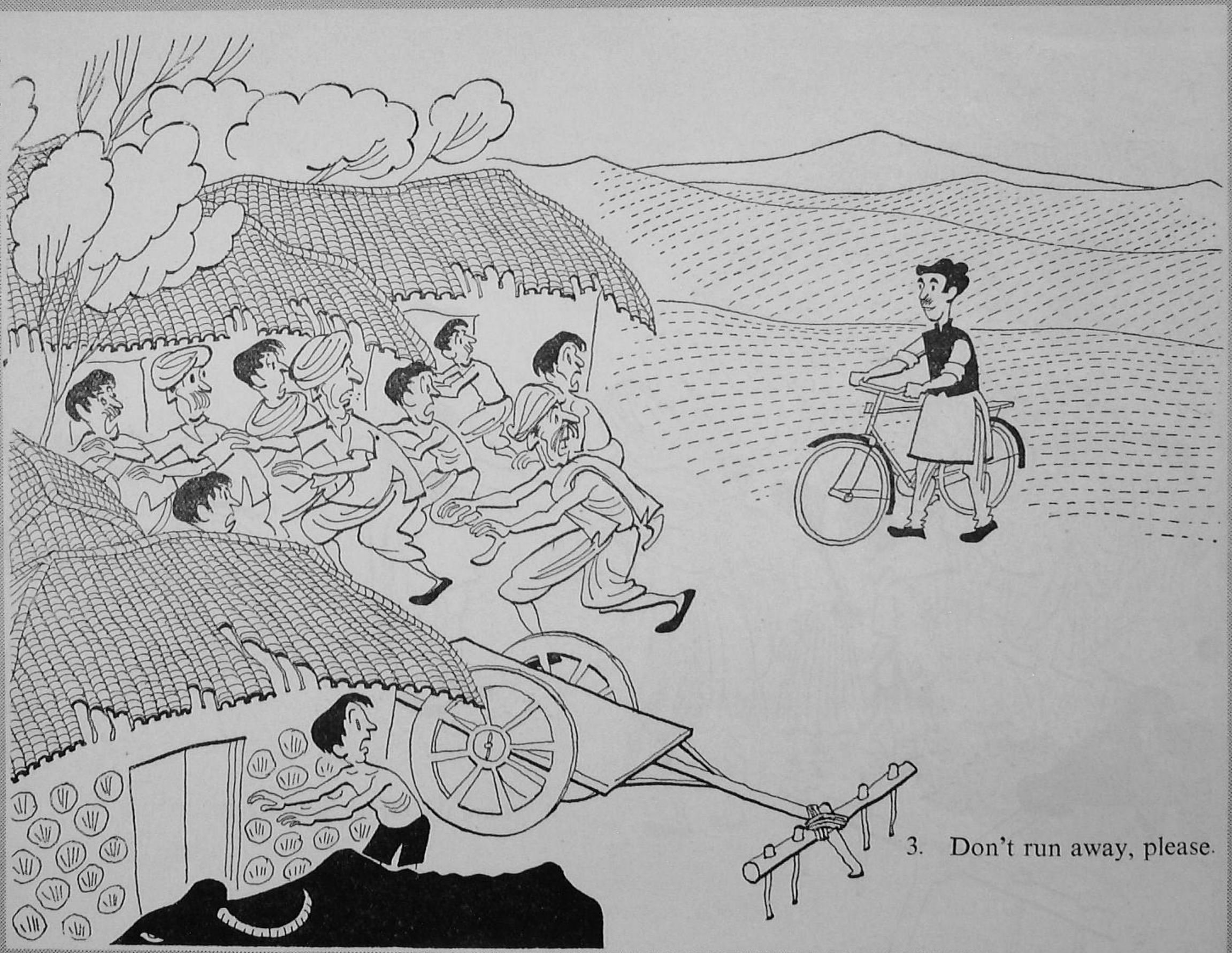
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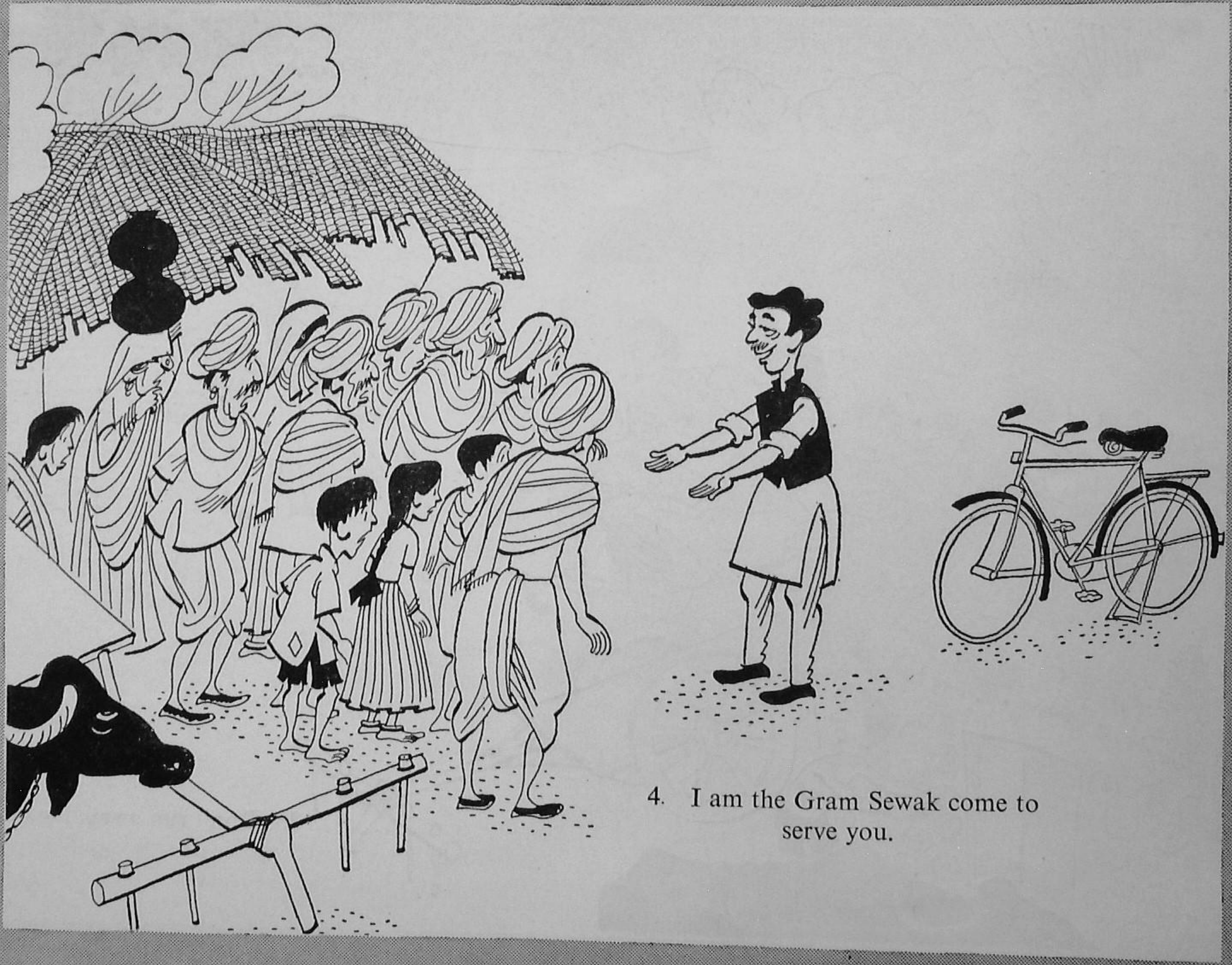
1. The National Flag is hoisted in front of the Collector's house. But villagers look on with fear and suspicion.



2. Look, someone is approaching the village.

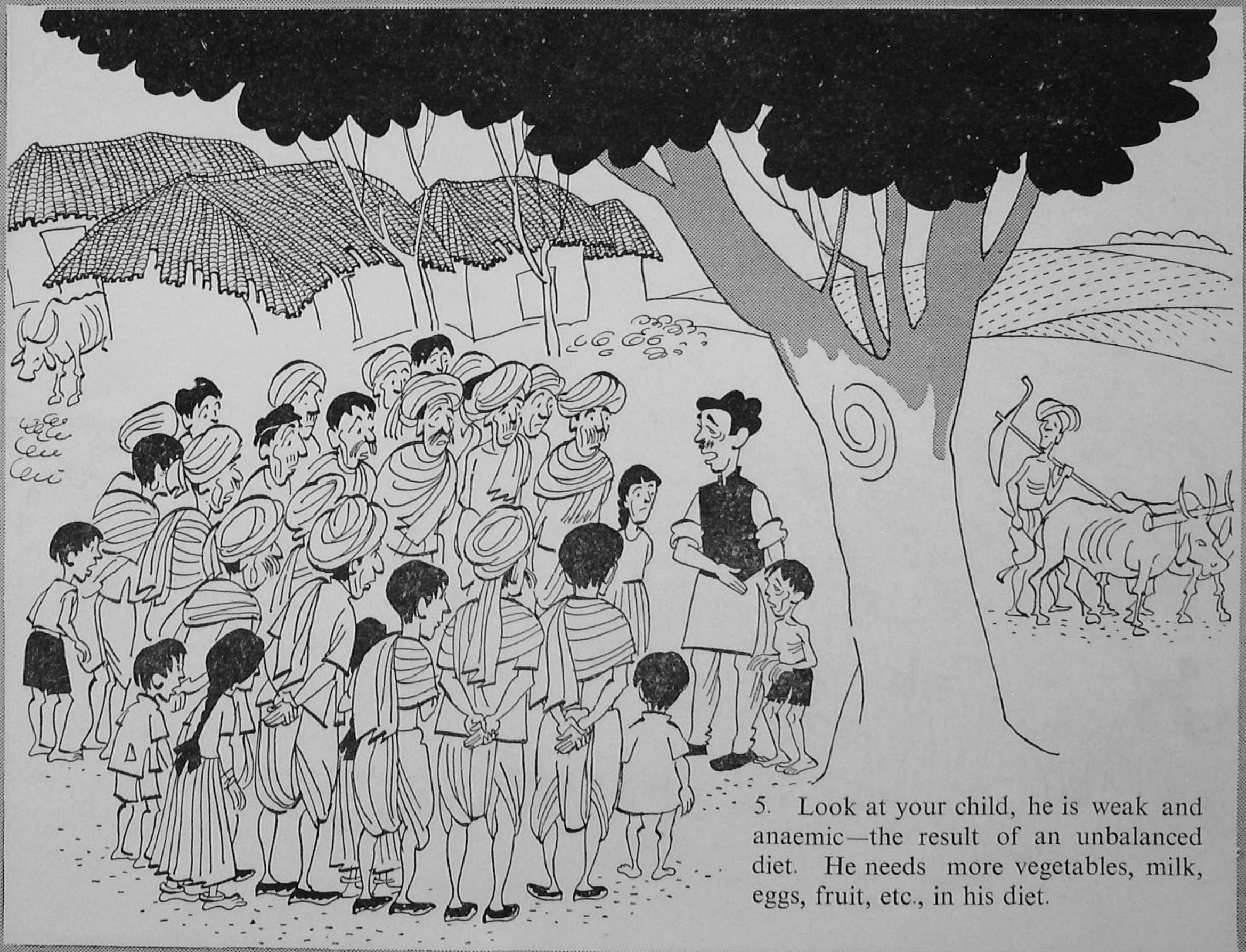


3. Don't run away, please.

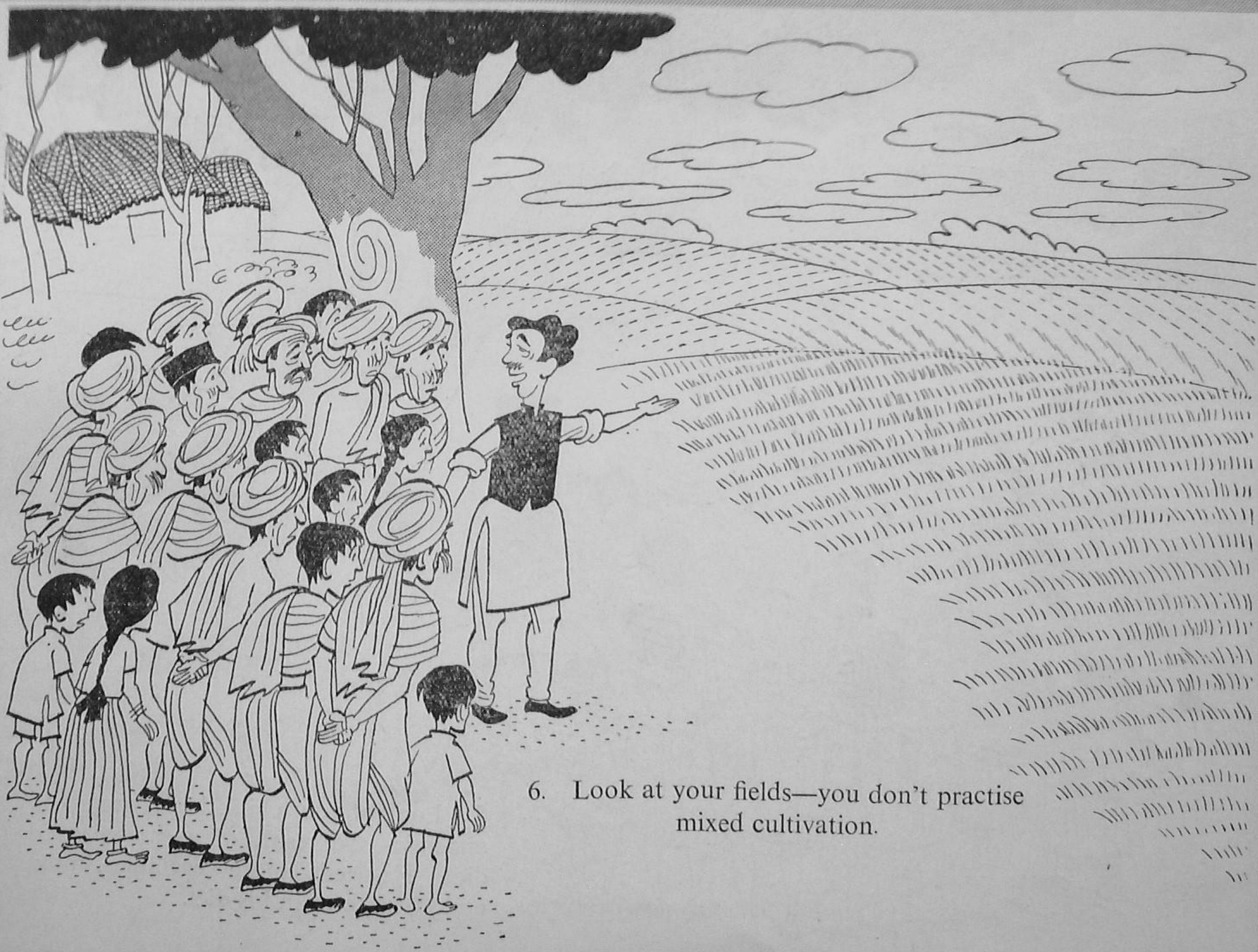


4. I am the Gram Sewak come to serve you.

CD5/2



5. Look at your child, he is weak and anaemic—the result of an unbalanced diet. He needs more vegetables, milk, eggs, fruit, etc., in his diet.



6. Look at your fields—you don't practise mixed cultivation.



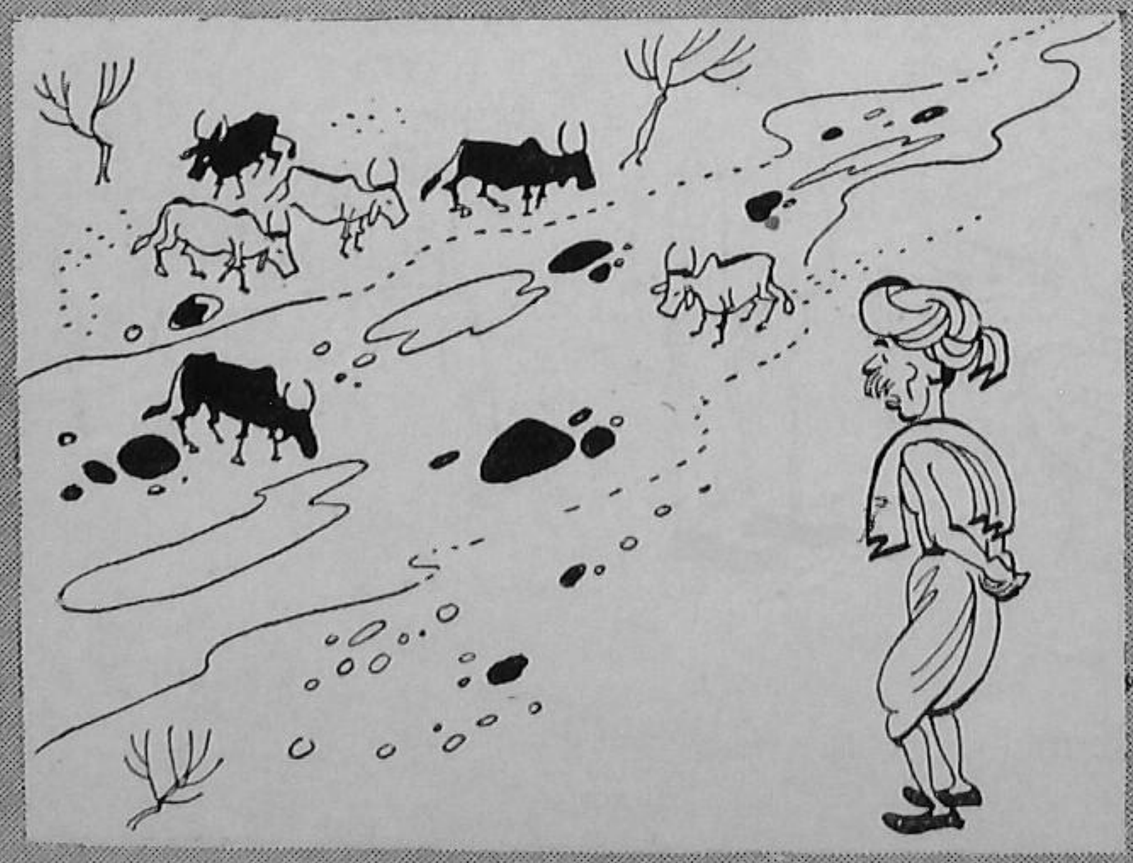
7. But listen to our problems. . . .

8. There is very little water in the village.



9. Because of delay in rains the crops wither away.





10. The nearby river dries up.

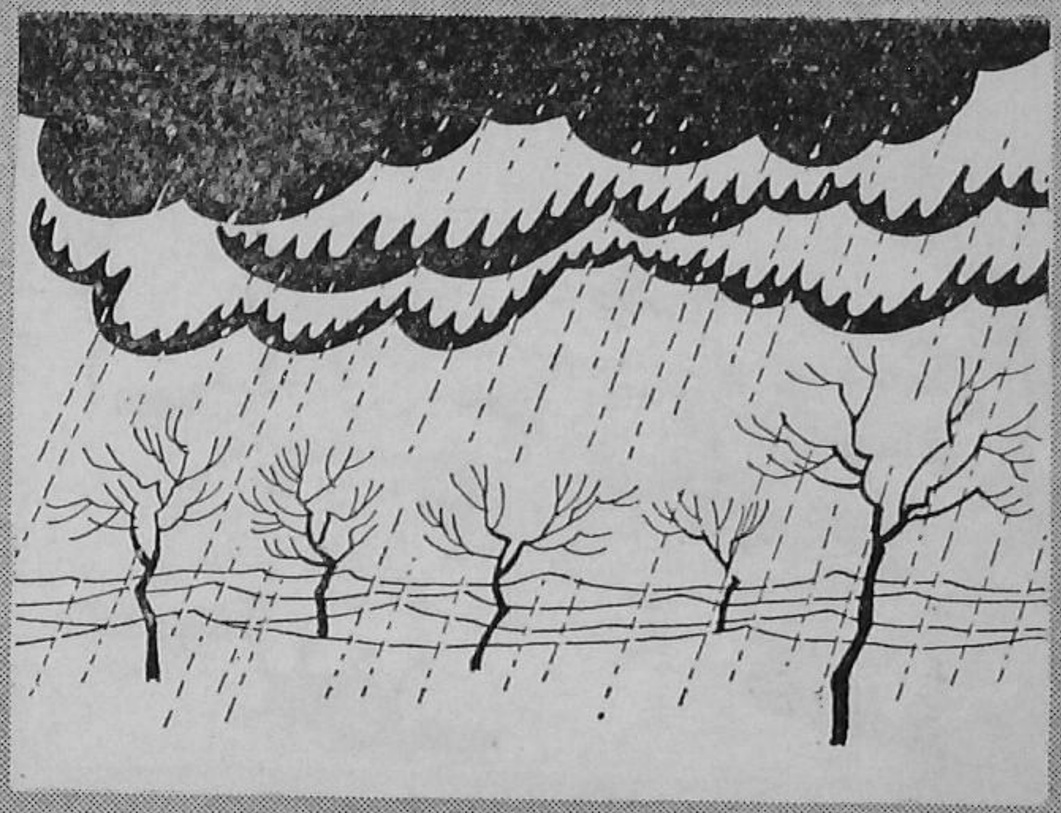


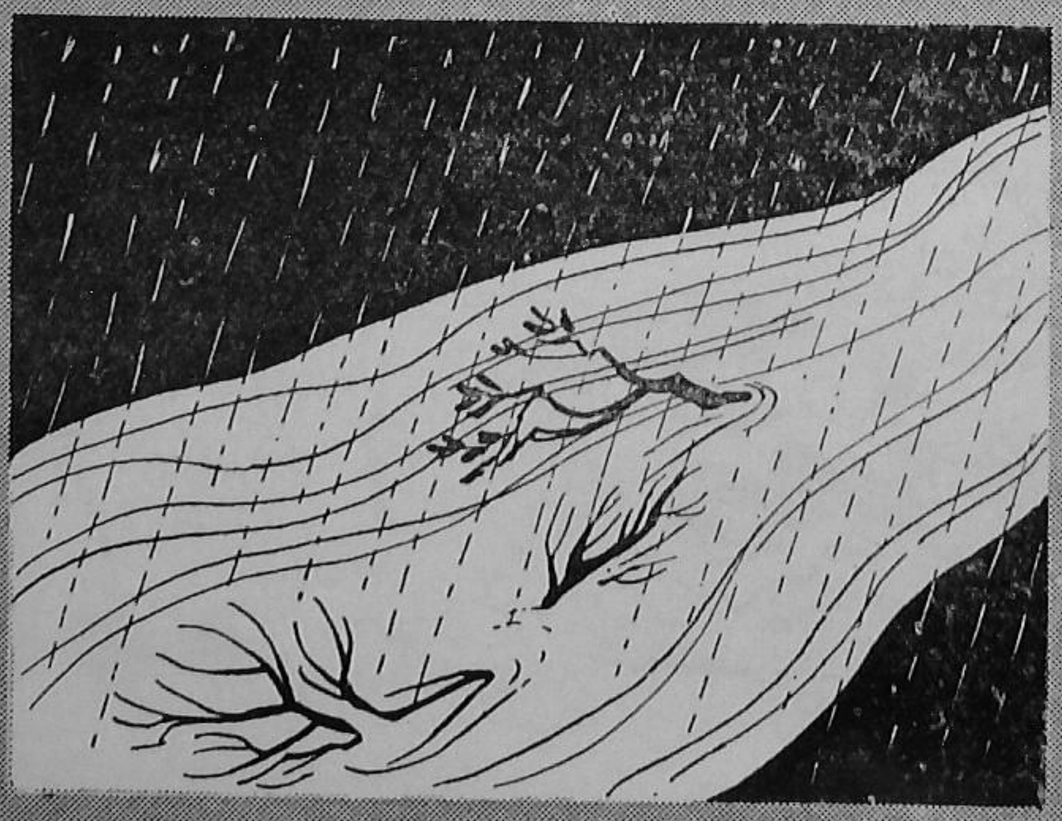
11. The women have to walk miles to fetch water.

12. Clouds at last on the horizon.



13. The long awaited rain comes.



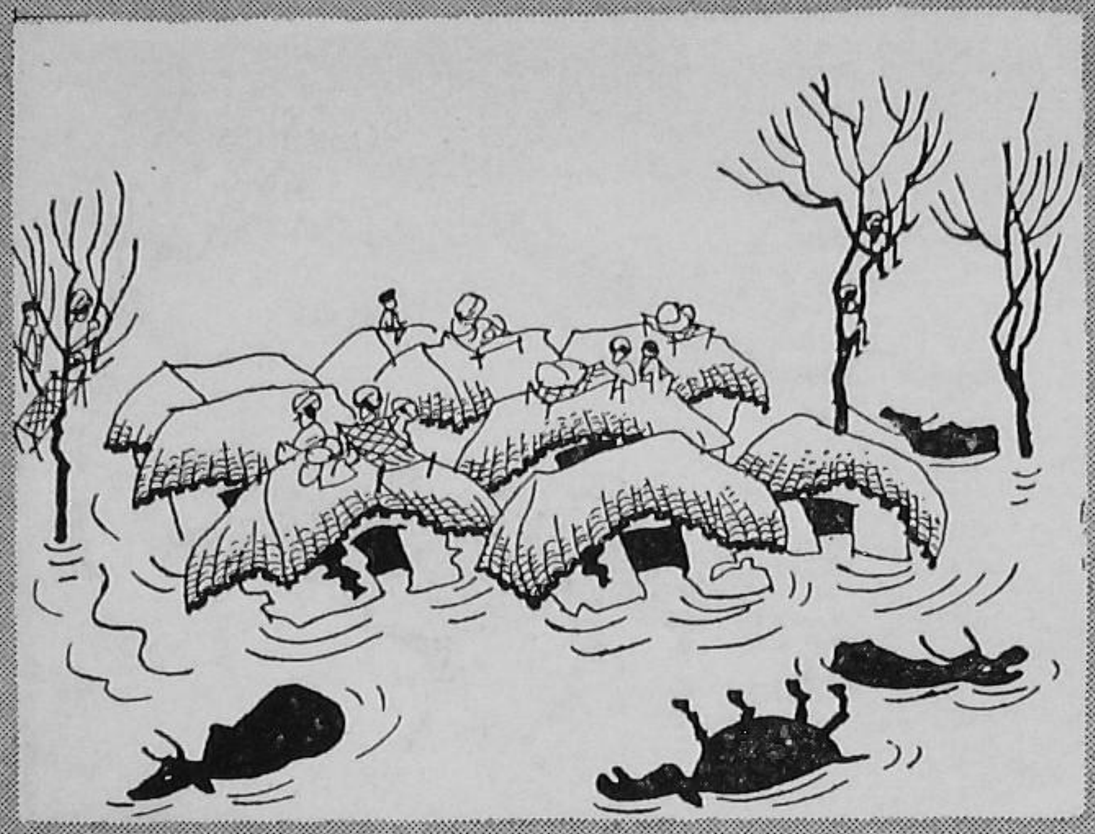


14. There is heavy rain for days, and the river swells.



15. Flood waters approach the village.

16. Houses collapse, and livestock perish.



17. The villagers evacuate.





18. When the floods subside



19. the people return to find the village devastated.

20. The soil has been eroded at places, making cultivation difficult.



21. Anyhow, the villagers plough and sow.





22. The crop is very feeble.



23. The harvest is meagre.

24. Days of depression follow.

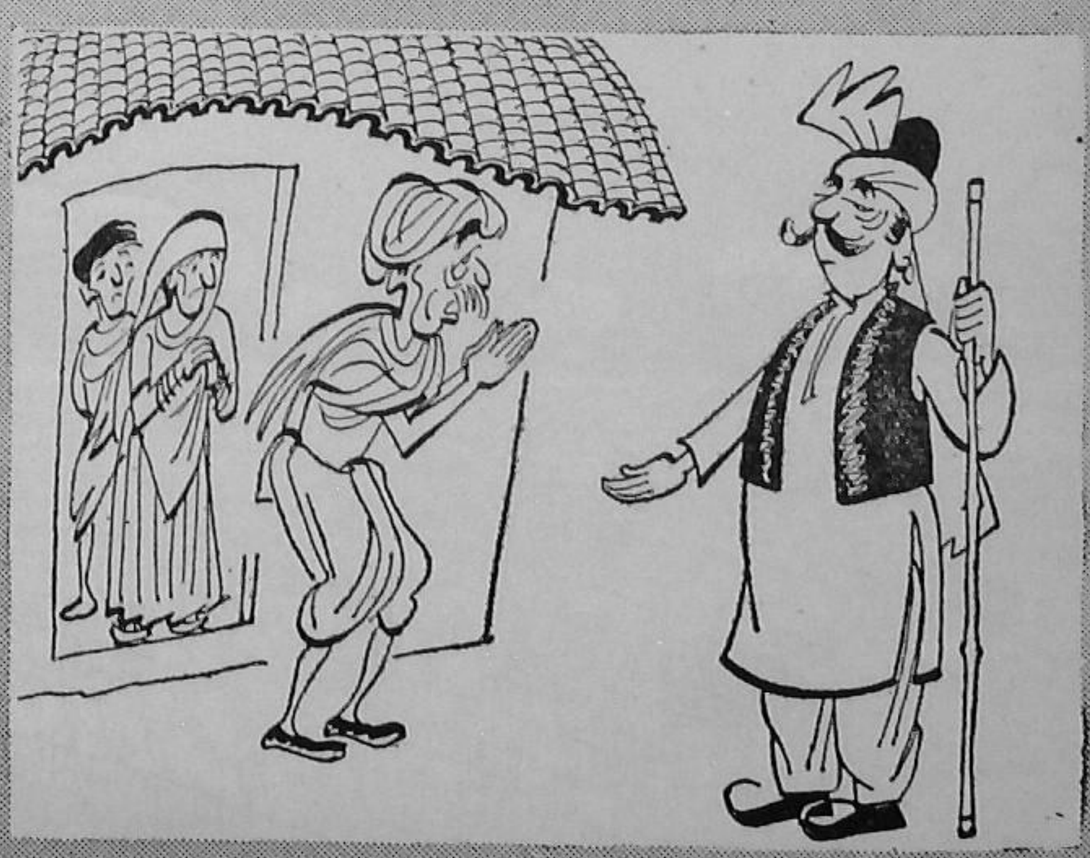


25. The farmers run to the money-lender.





26. He loans money on heavy interest.



27. The farmer is not able to pay back.

28. He pawns his wife's jewellery,

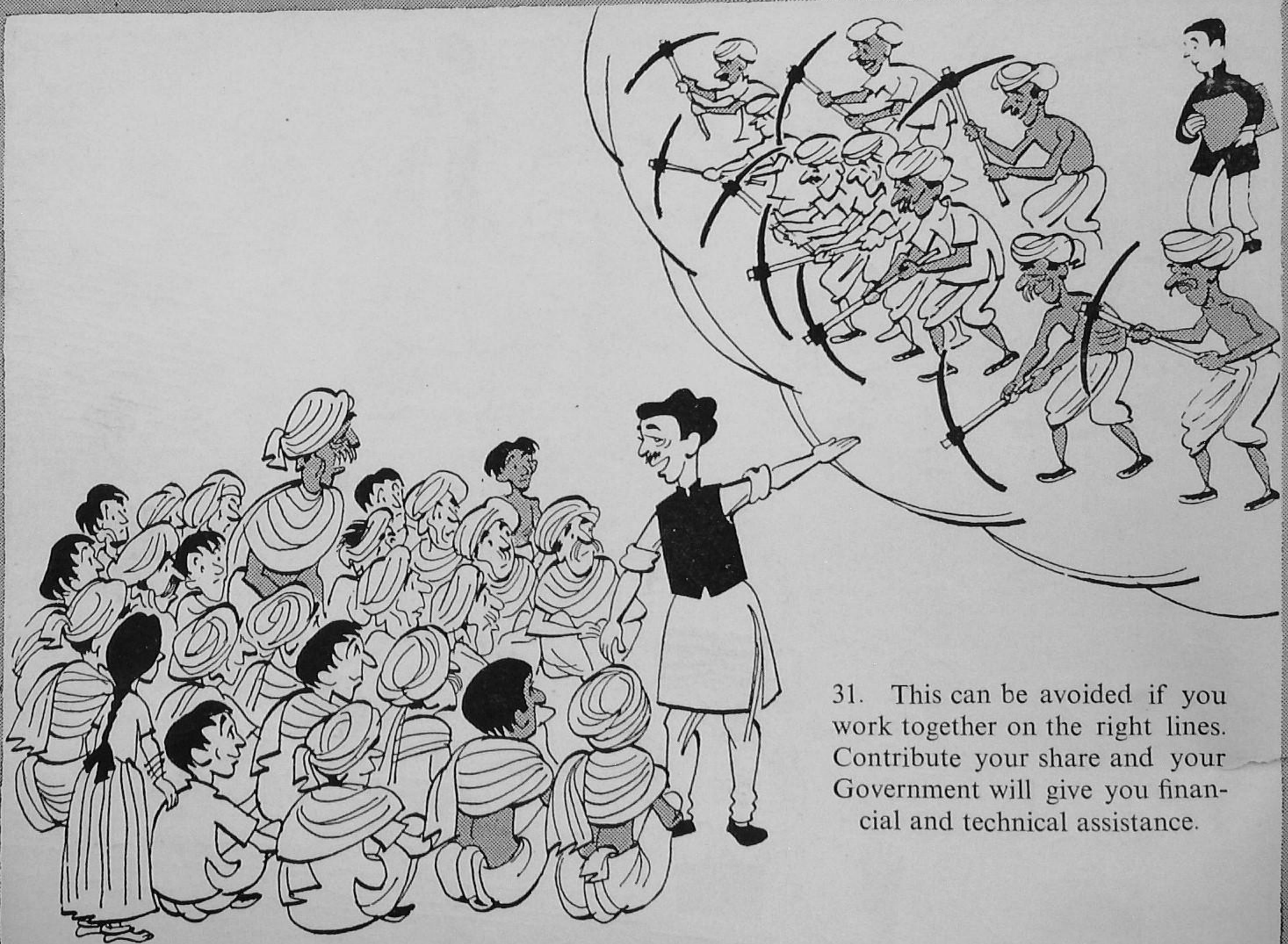


29. mortgages his land,

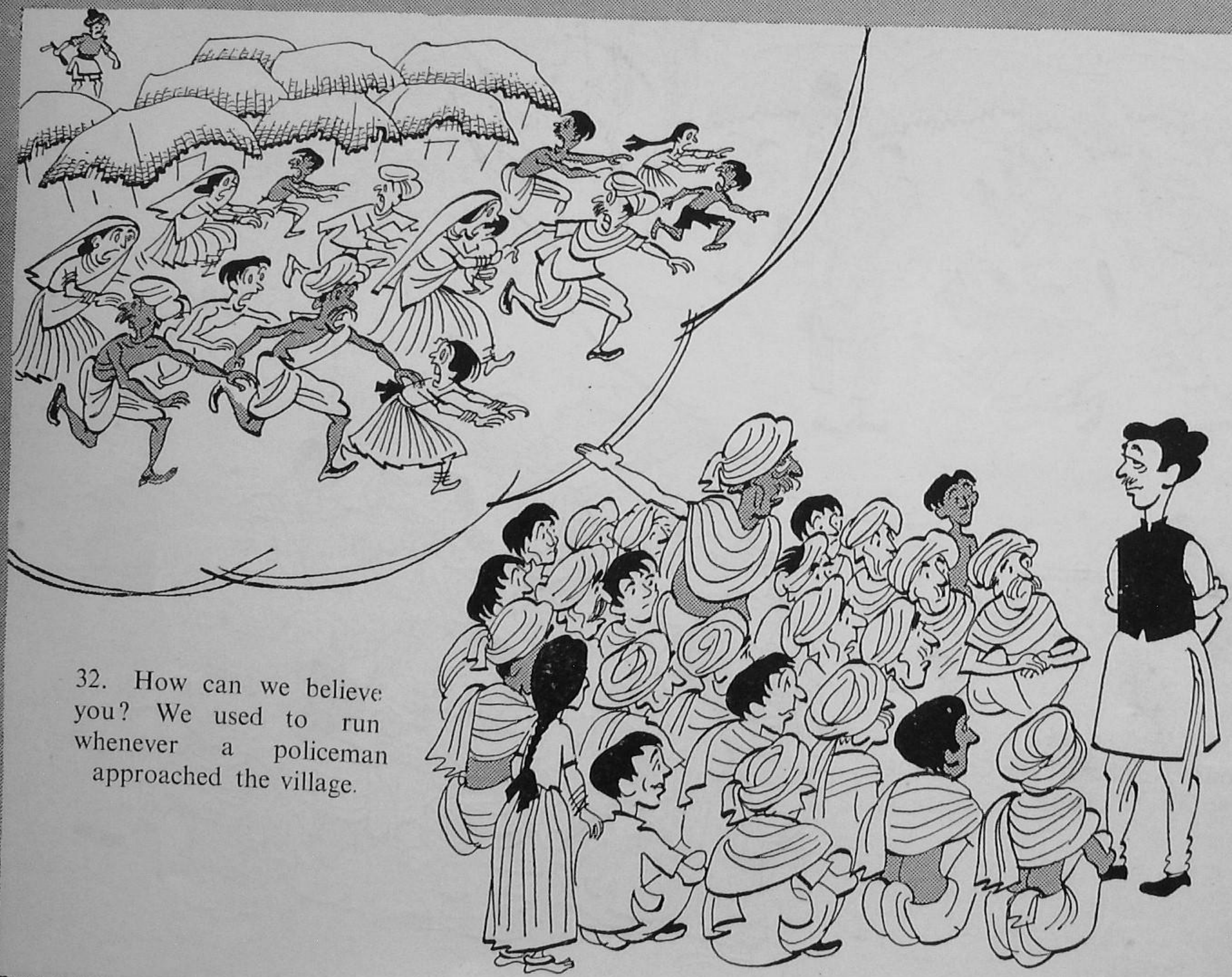




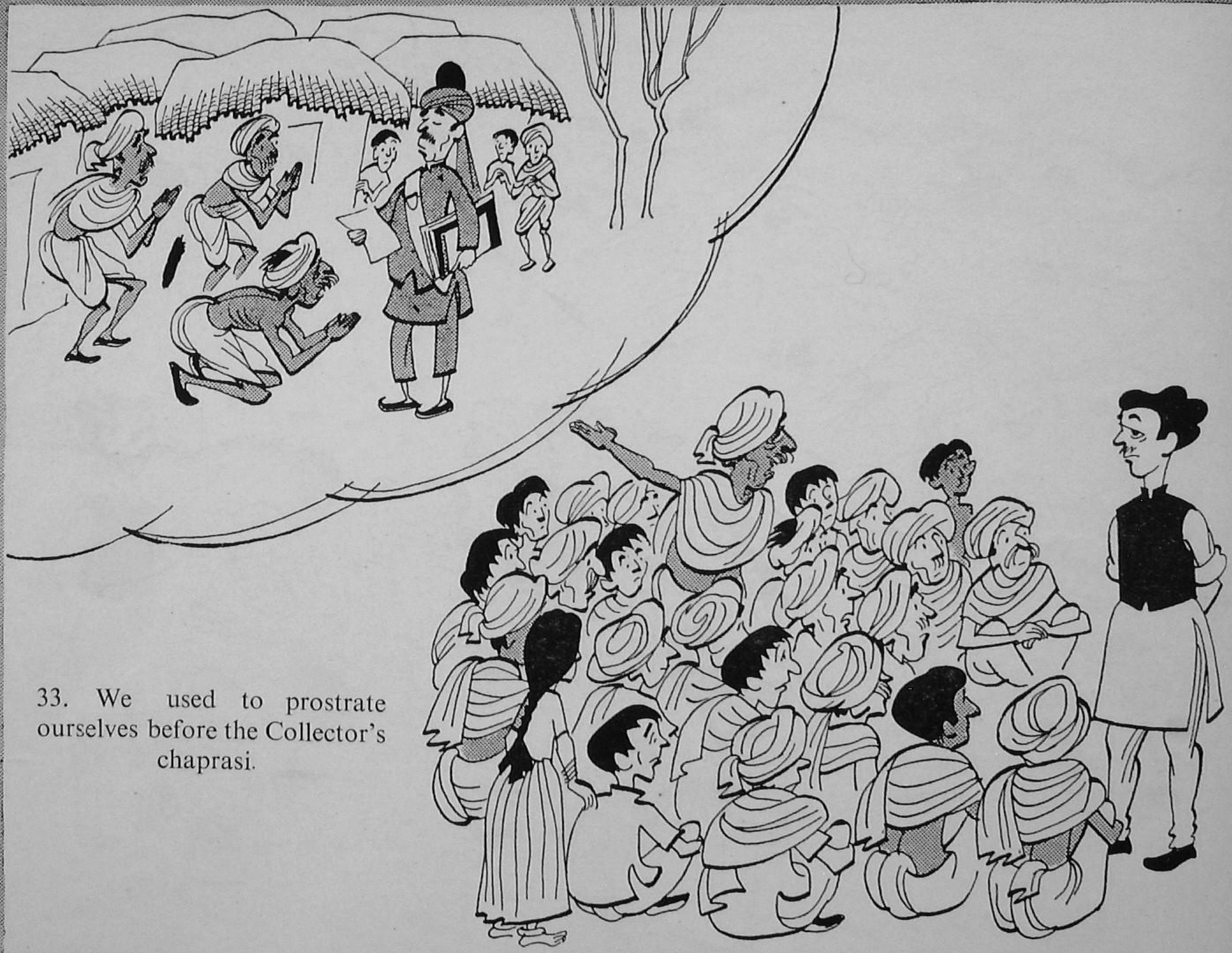
30. and finally leaves the village for employment elsewhere.



31. This can be avoided if you work together on the right lines. Contribute your share and your Government will give you financial and technical assistance.



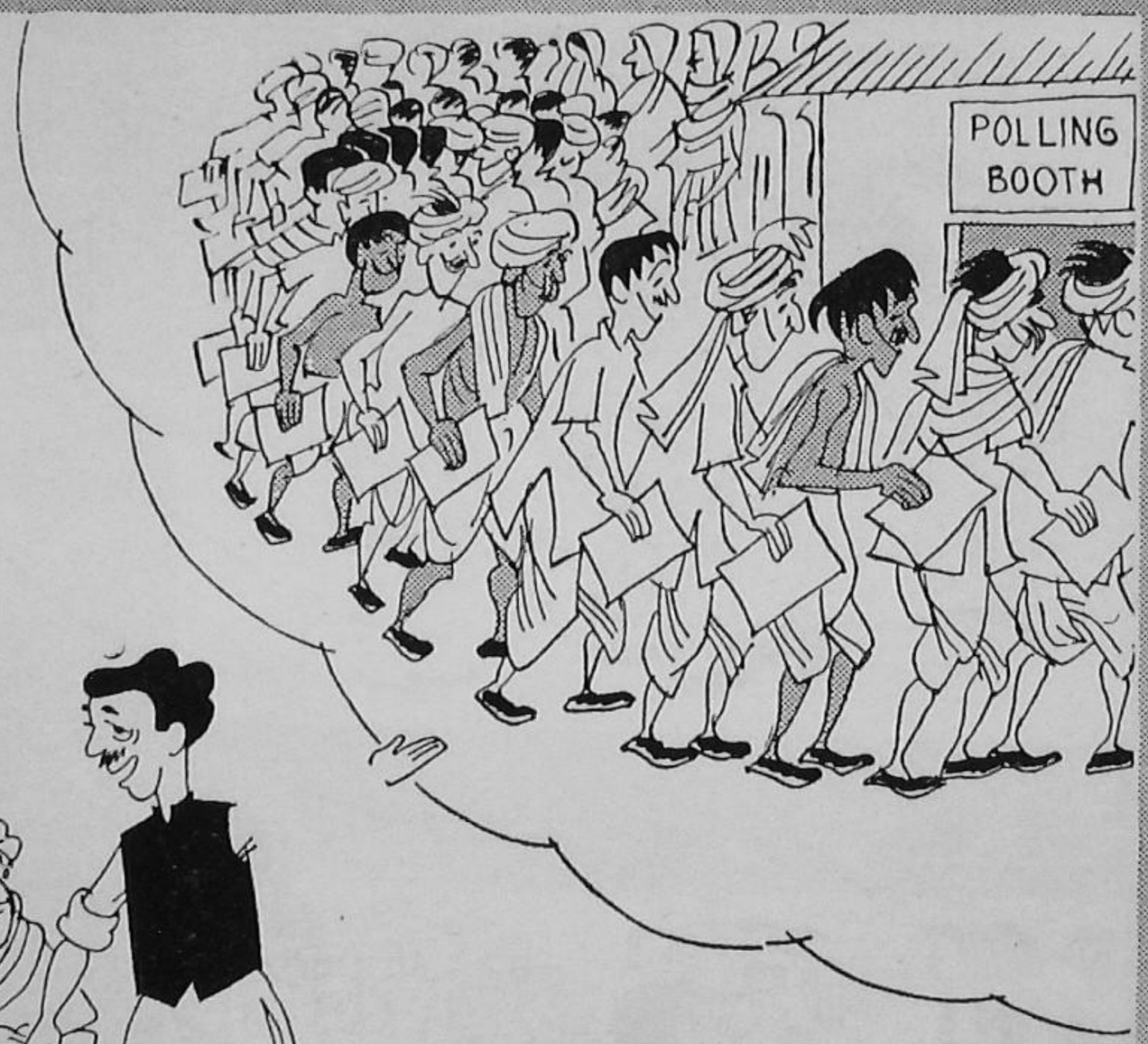
32. How can we believe you? We used to run whenever a policeman approached the village.



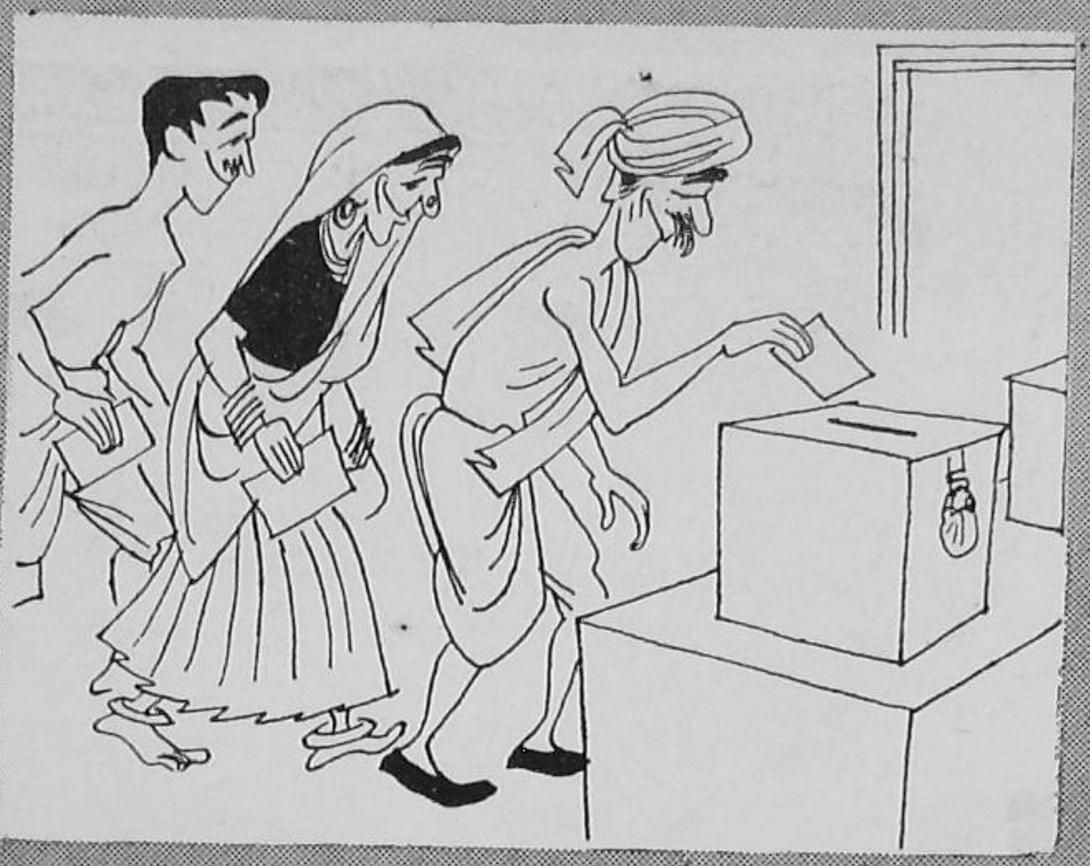
33. We used to prostrate ourselves before the Collector's chaprasi.

34. Tell me, what is the significance of the last election?

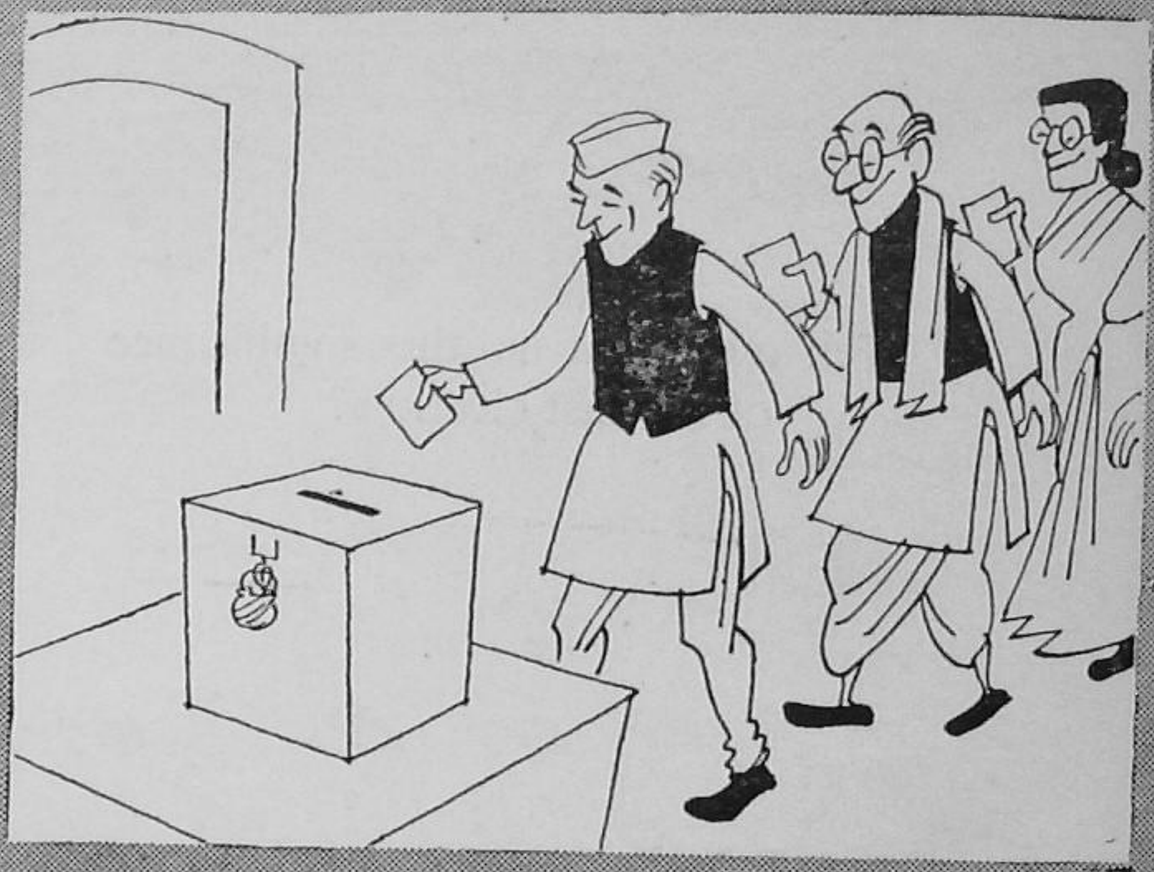


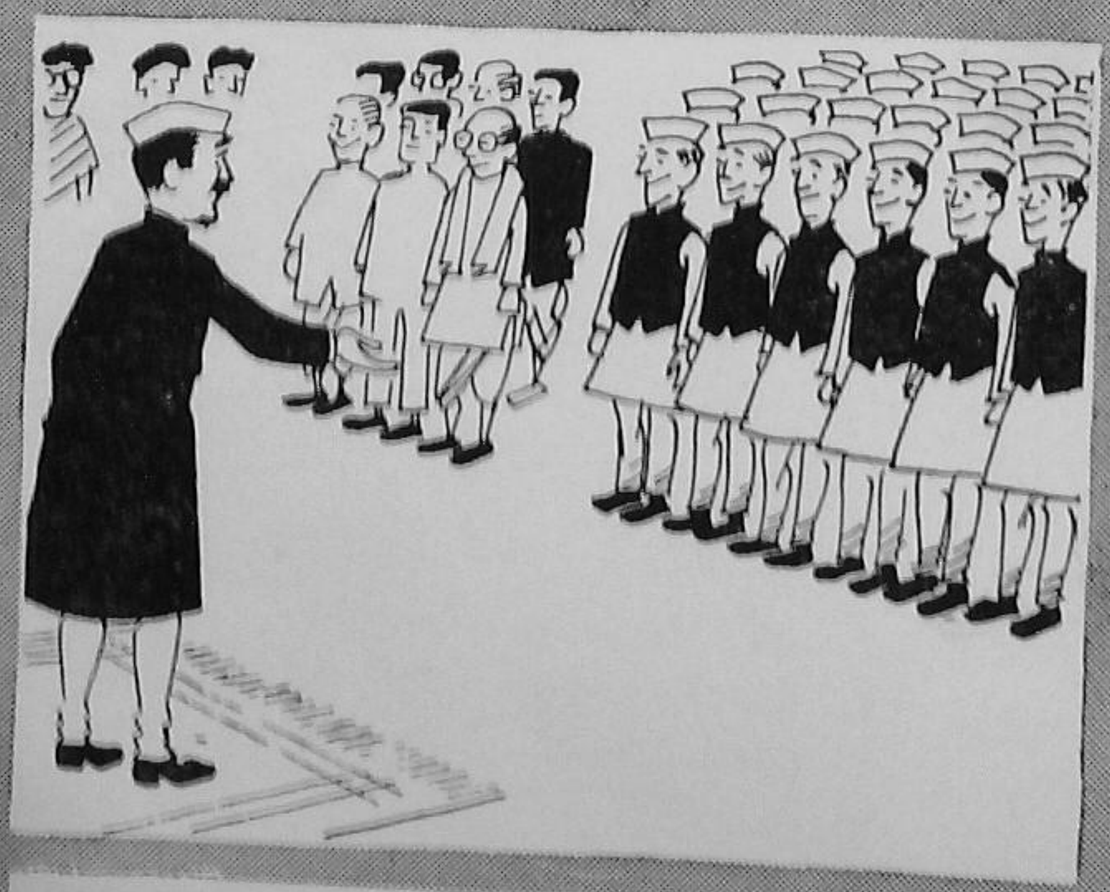


35. You cast votes and elected your representatives.

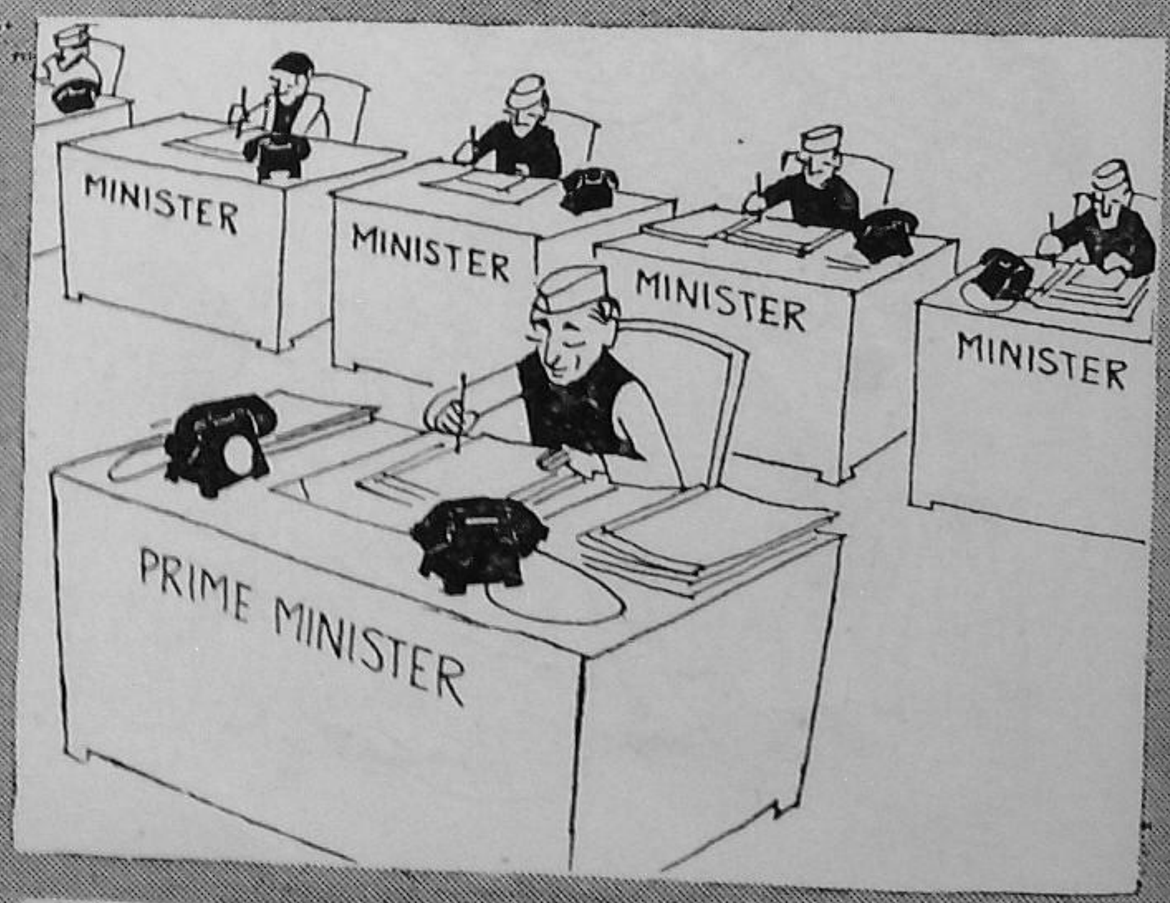


36. They, in turn, elected the President.

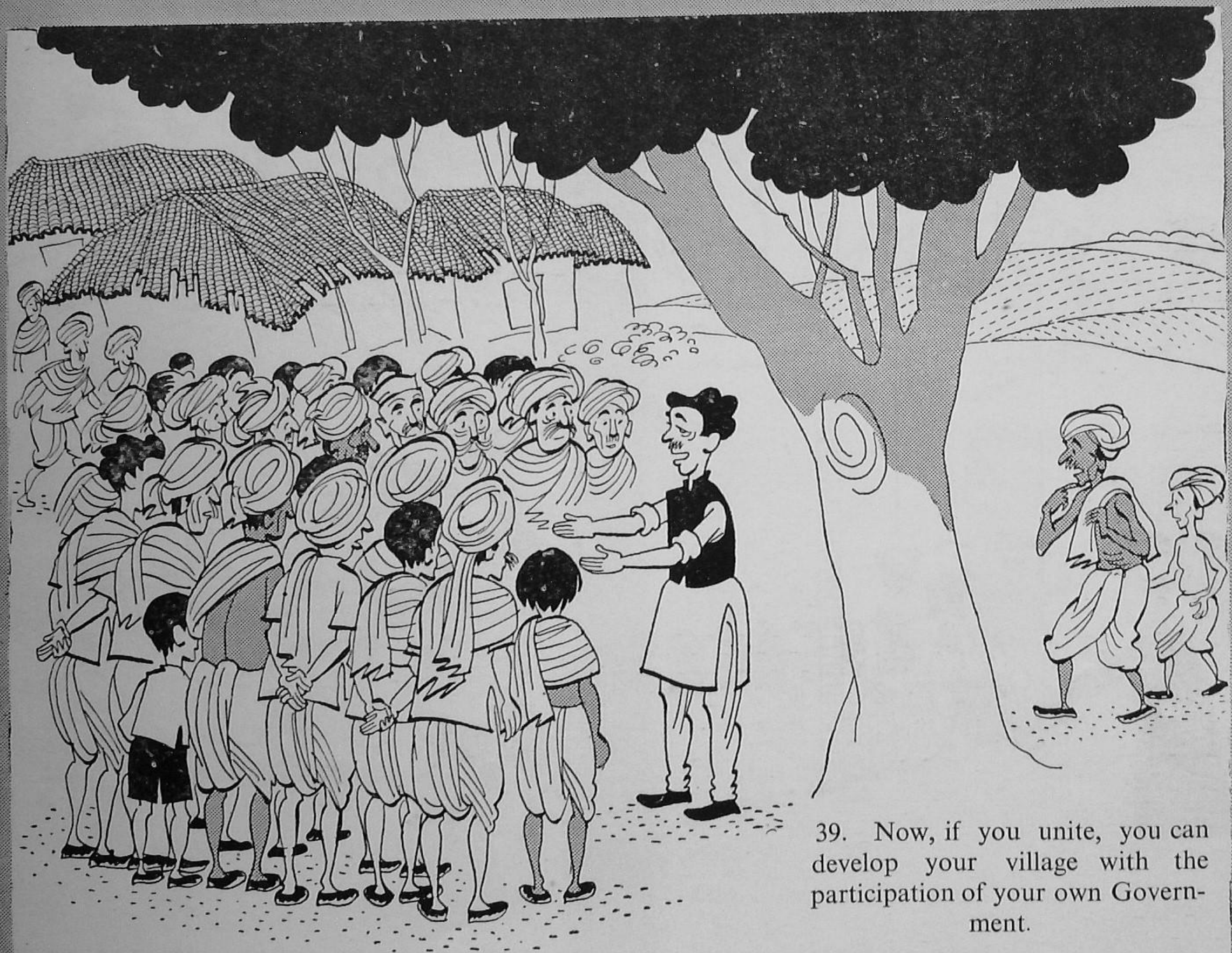




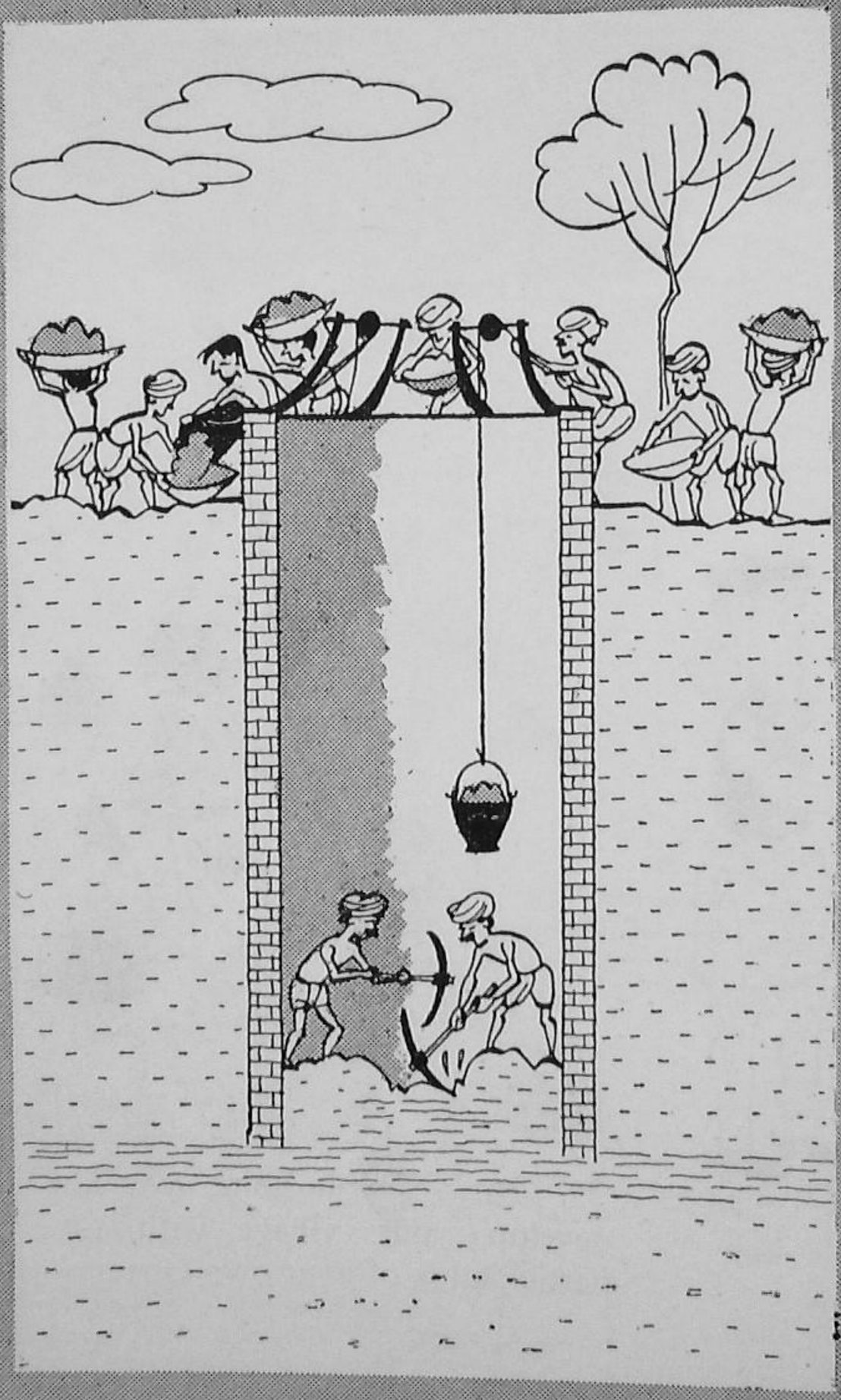
37. The President invited the leader of the majority party of your elected representatives to form the Government.



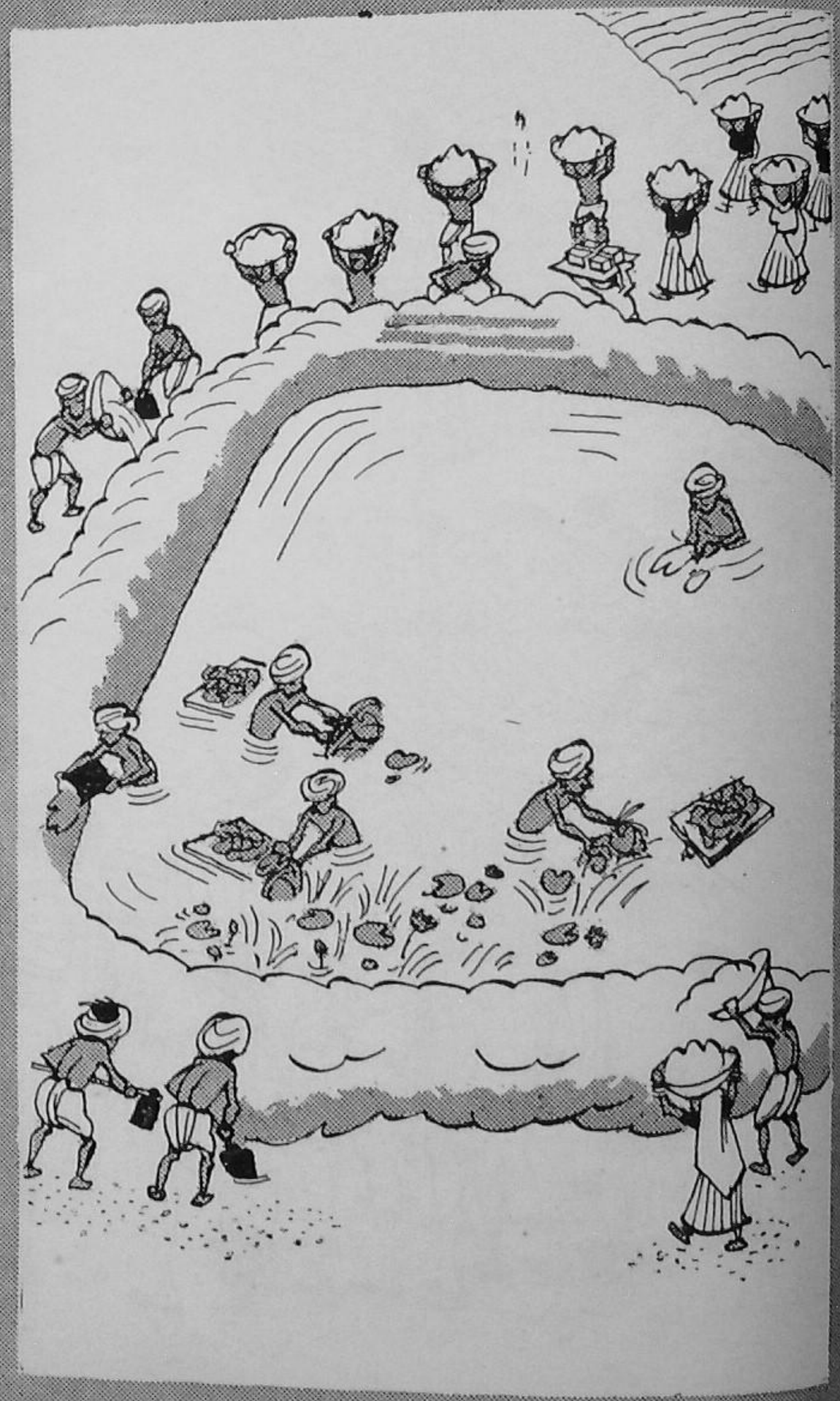
38. He chose the most capable of his colleagues to form a Cabinet. This means that now the Government, which is your own, is to reflect your wishes and carry them out.



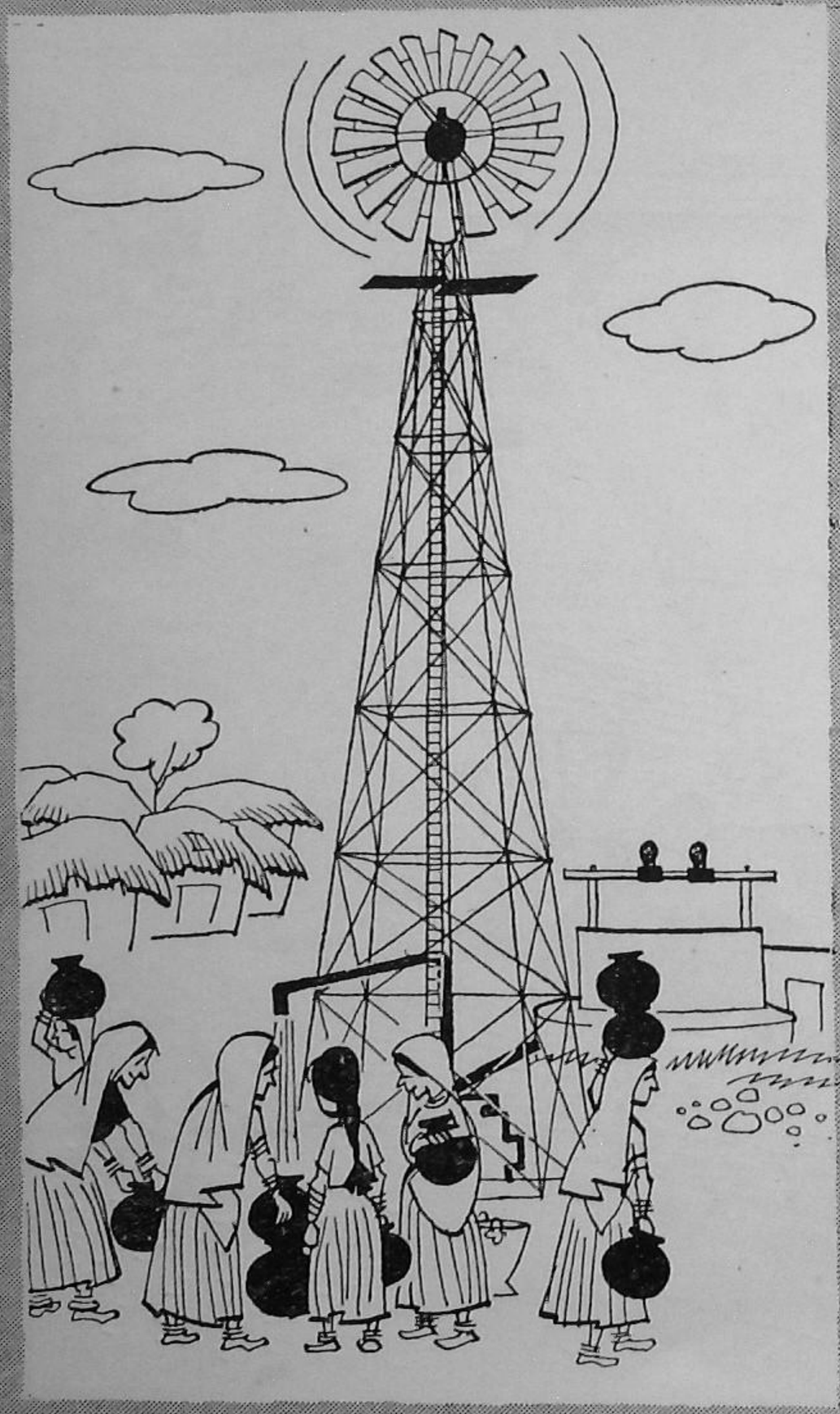
39. Now, if you unite, you can develop your village with the participation of your own Government.



40. If water is scarce, village wells can be deepened or new wells dug.



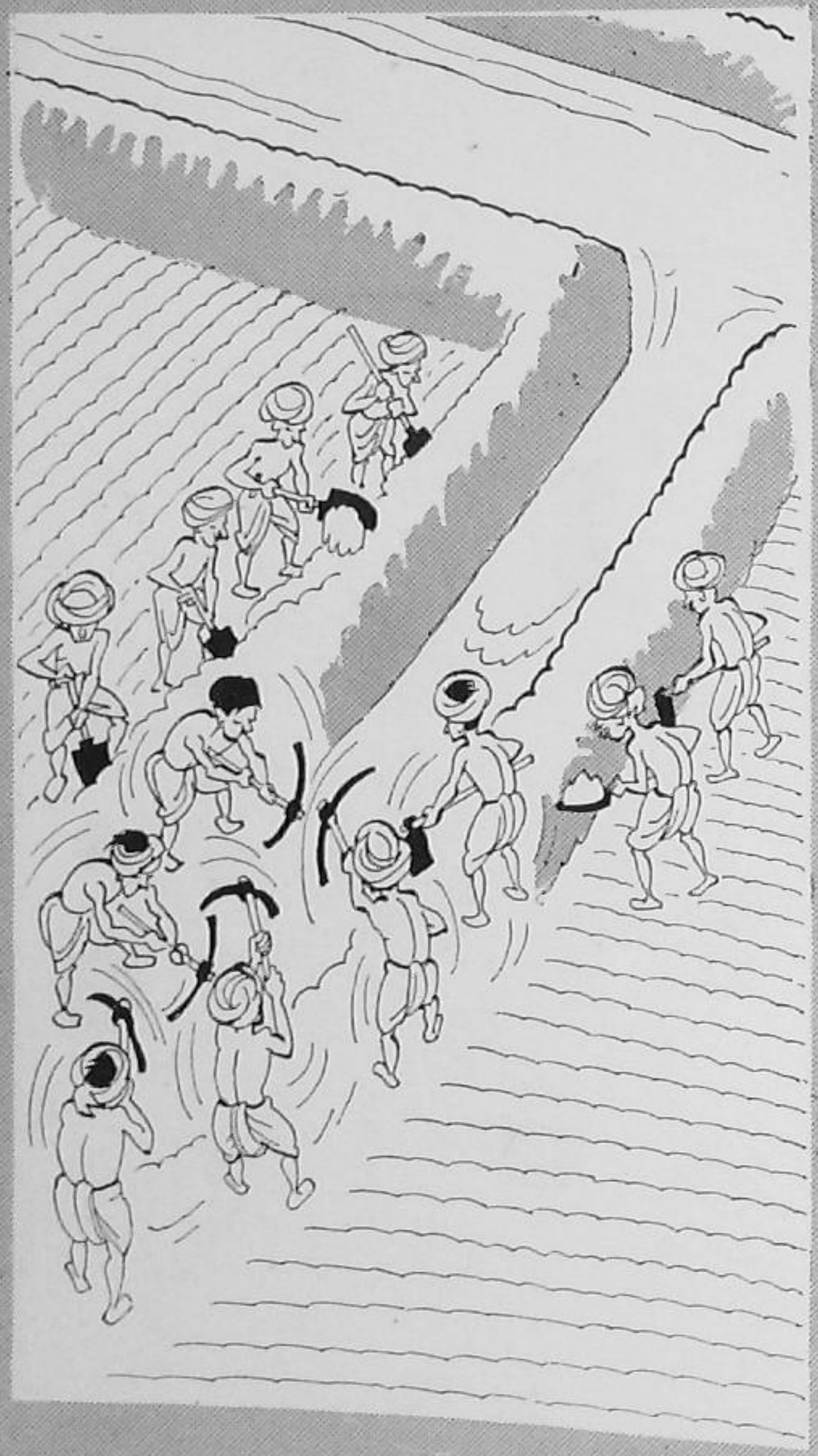
41. Tanks can be repaired and renovated.



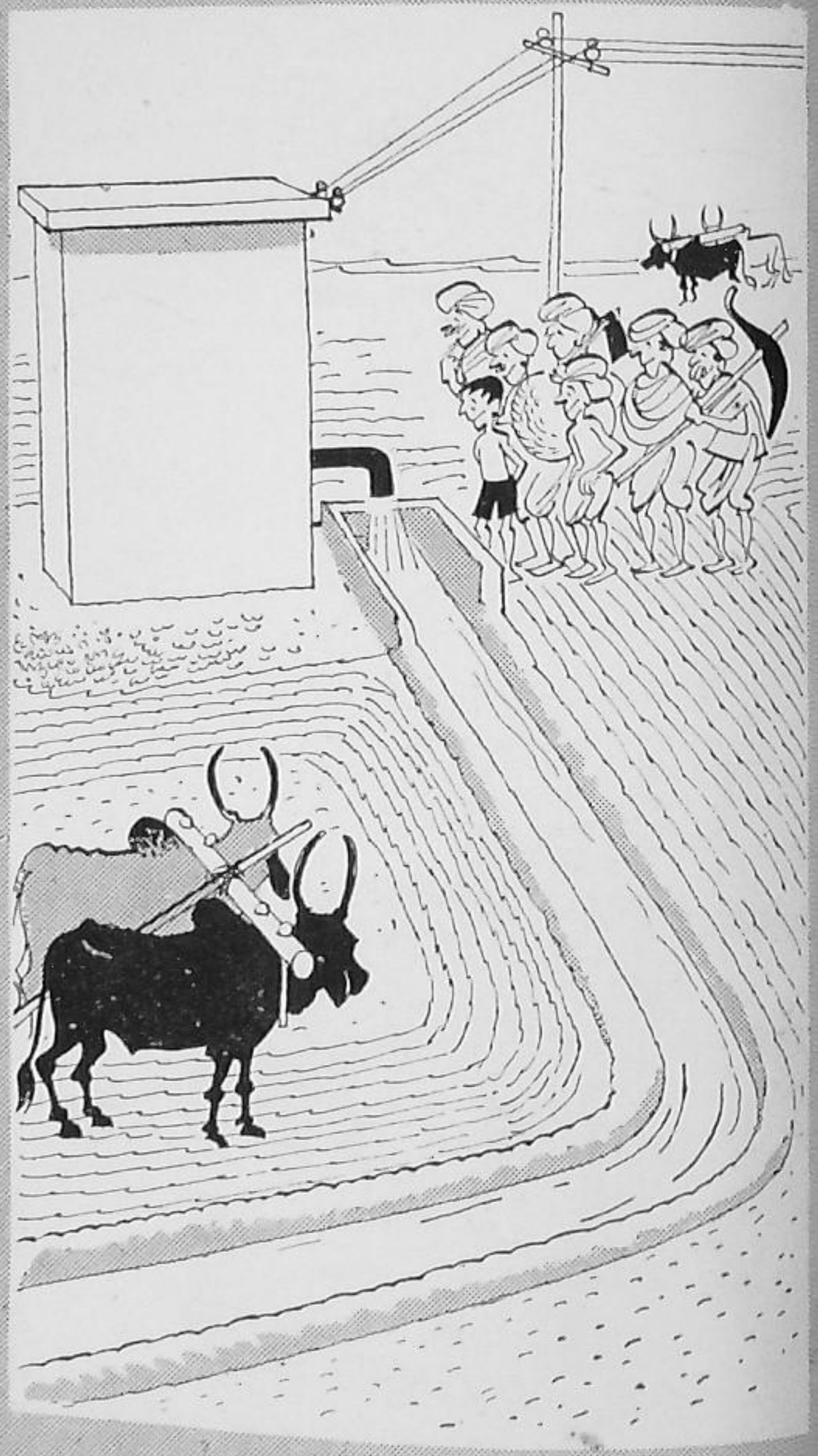
42. Wells can be fitted with windmill-operated pumps.



43. Hand-pumps can be installed wherever possible.



44. Canals can be dug to irrigate your fields.

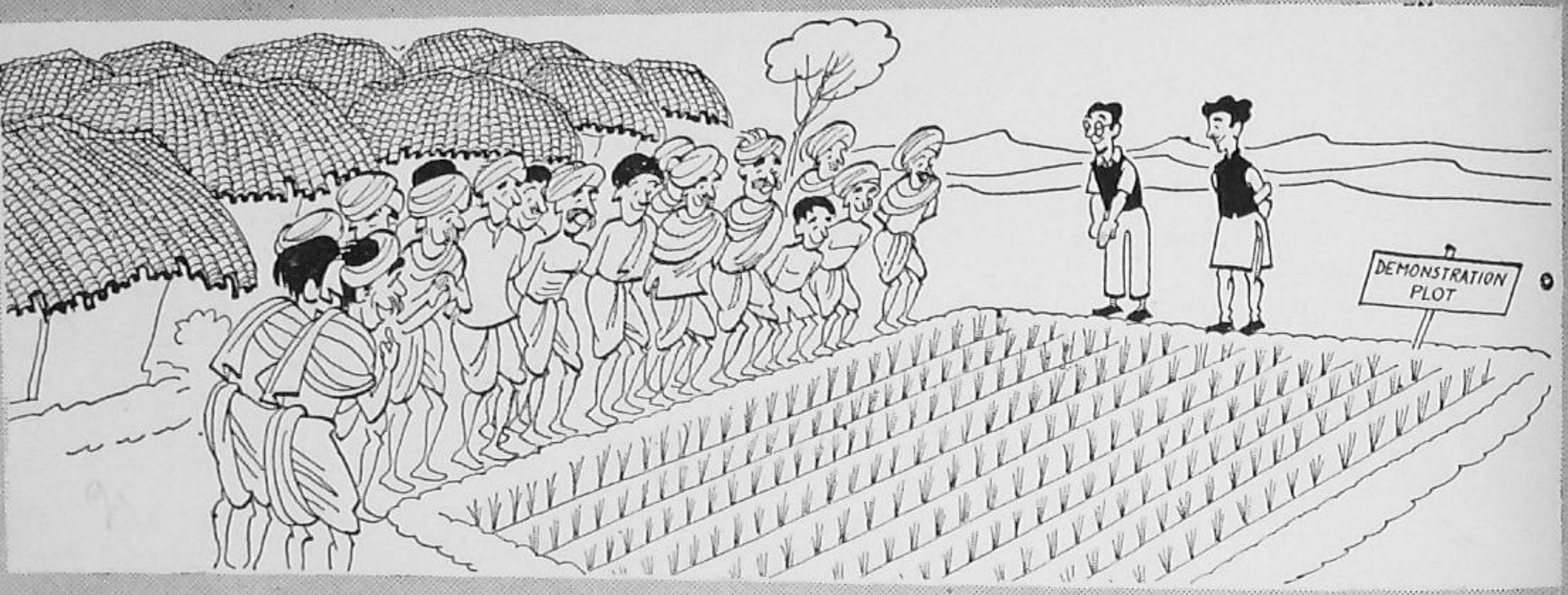


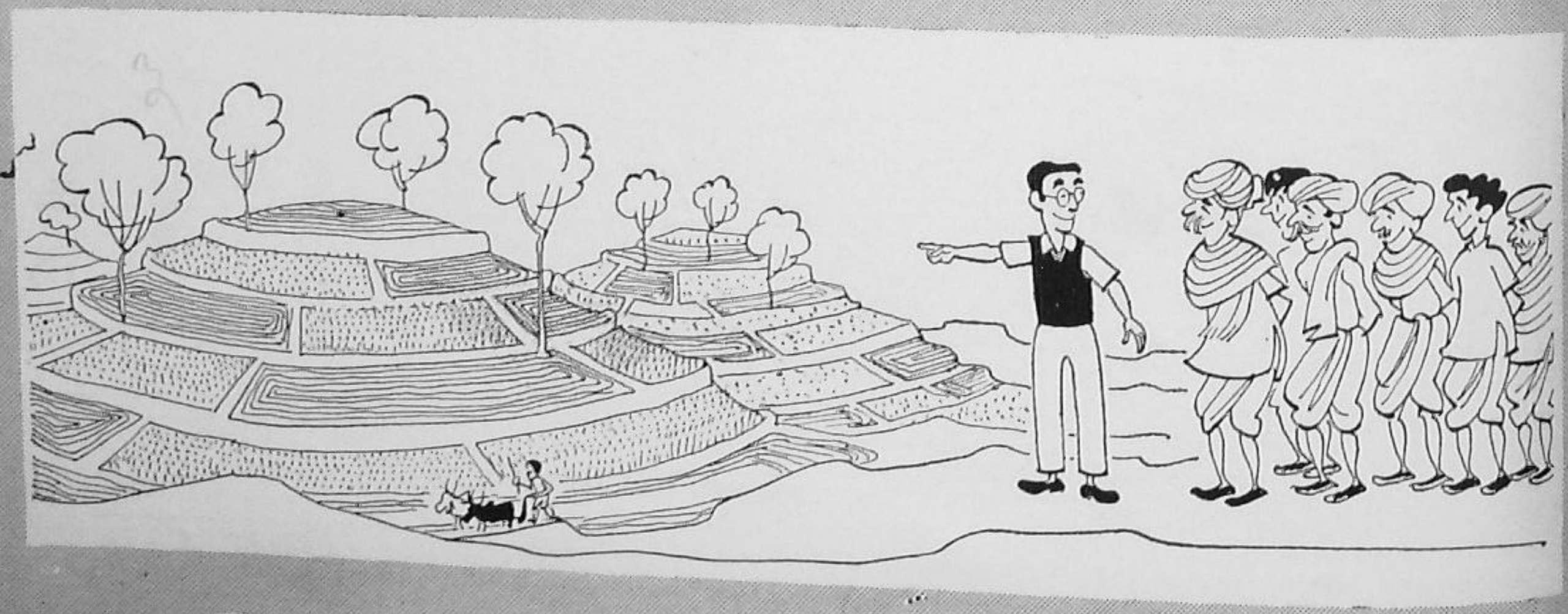
45. Tube-wells can be sunk.



46. Tractors can be made available to reclaim land.

47. The services of the Agriculture Extension Officer will be available.





48. He will teach you scientific methods of farming like terracing, line sowing,

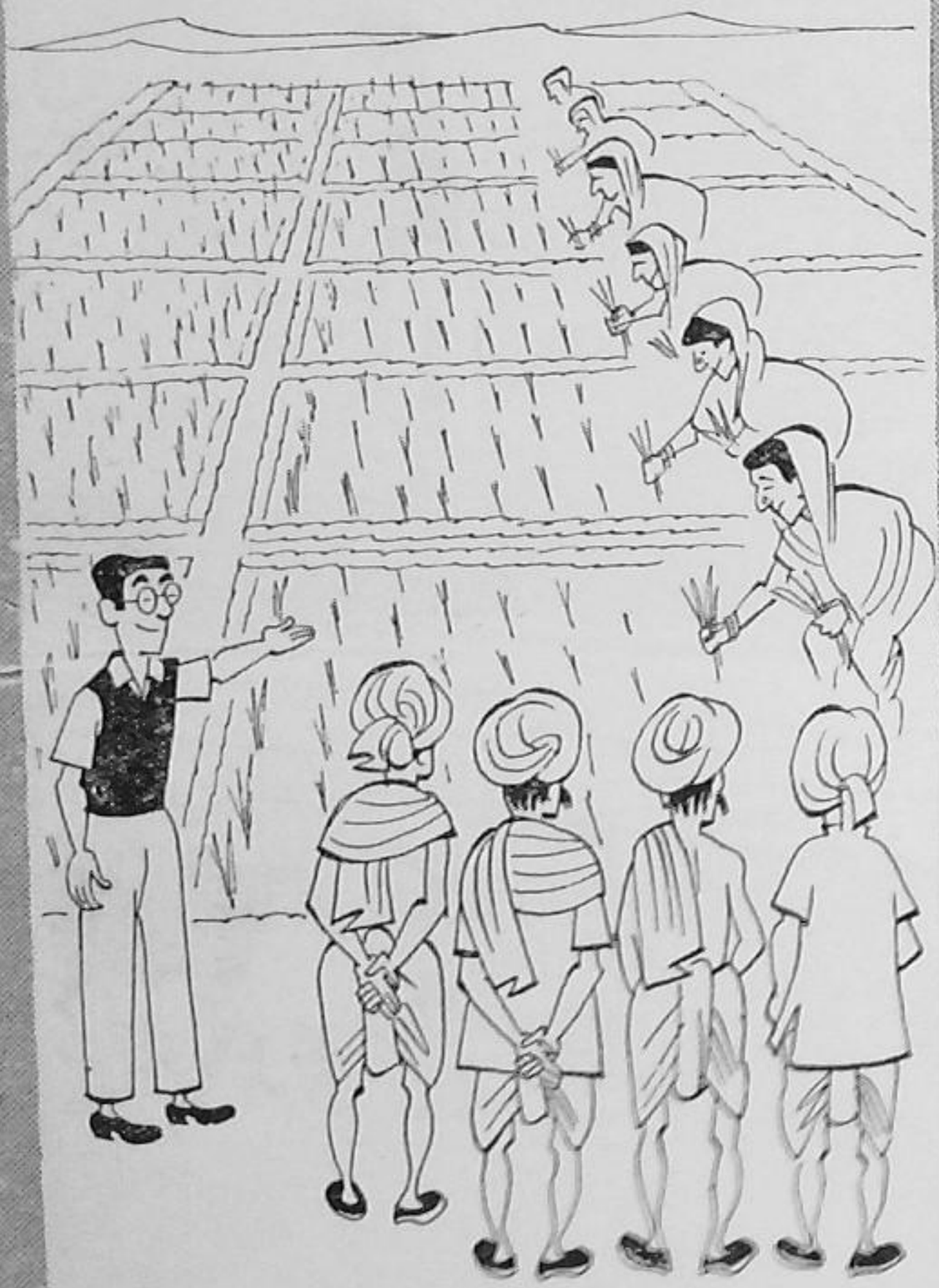
49. contour bunding





50. and soil conservation.

51. You will be shown how to transplant paddy in a better way

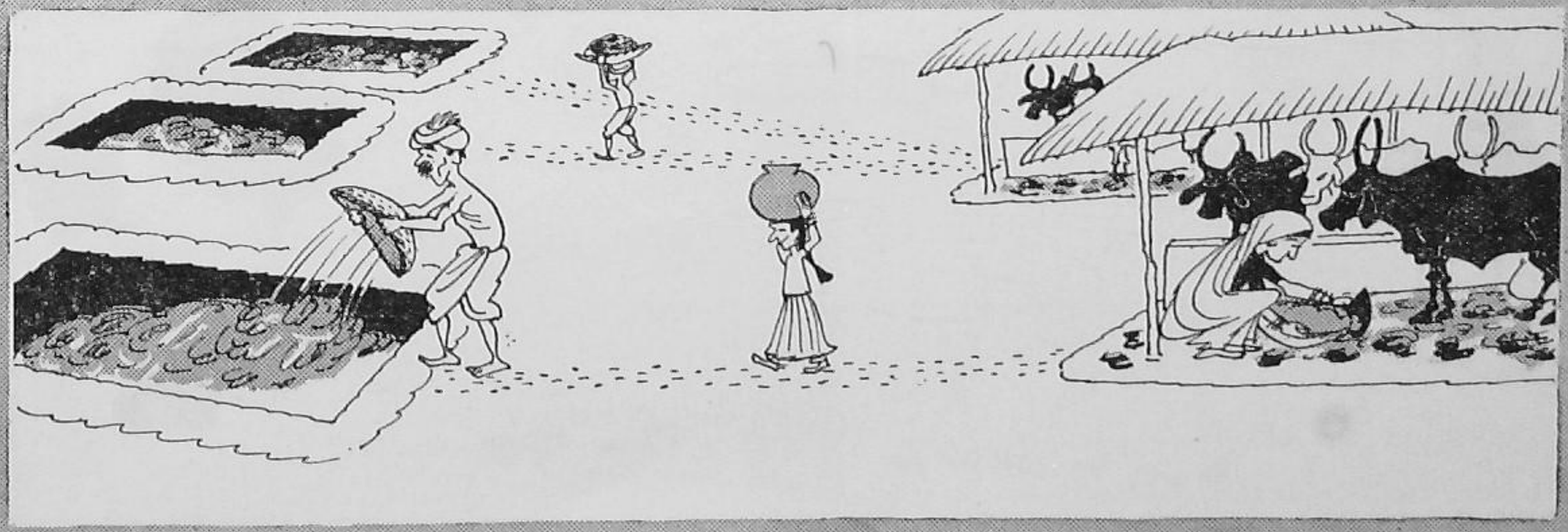




52. and how to remove weeds quickly.

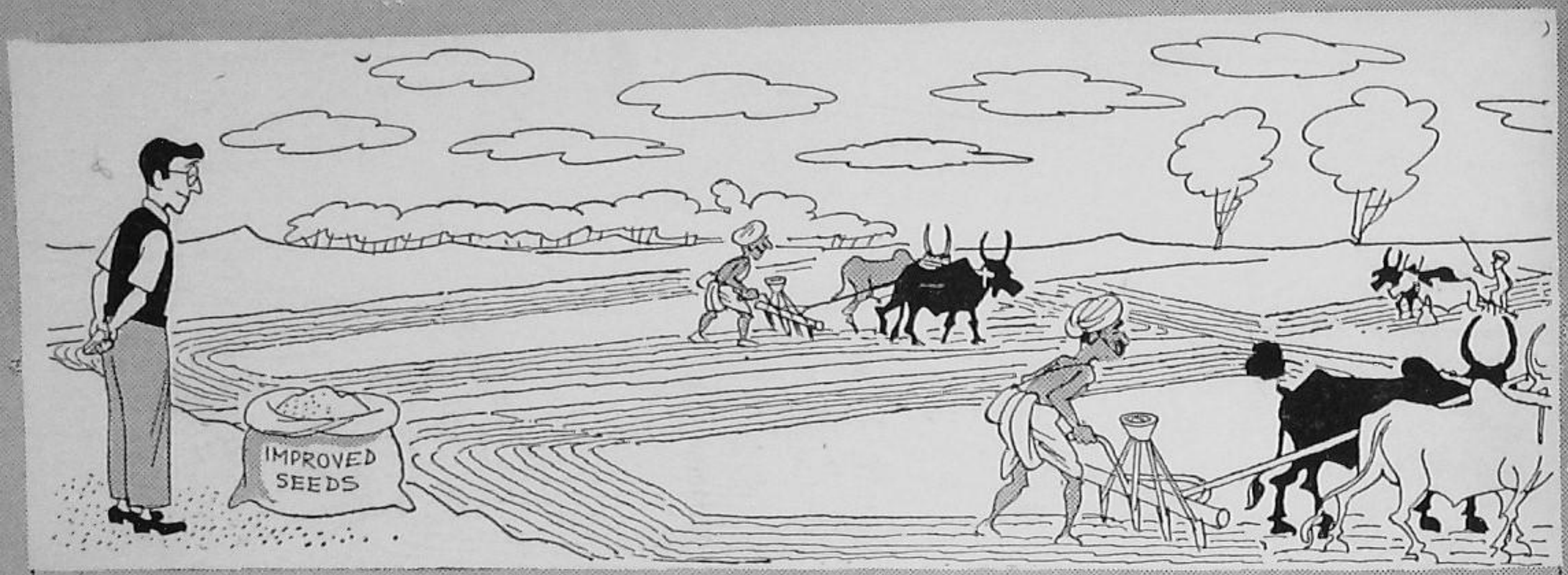
53. Fertilizers will increase production.

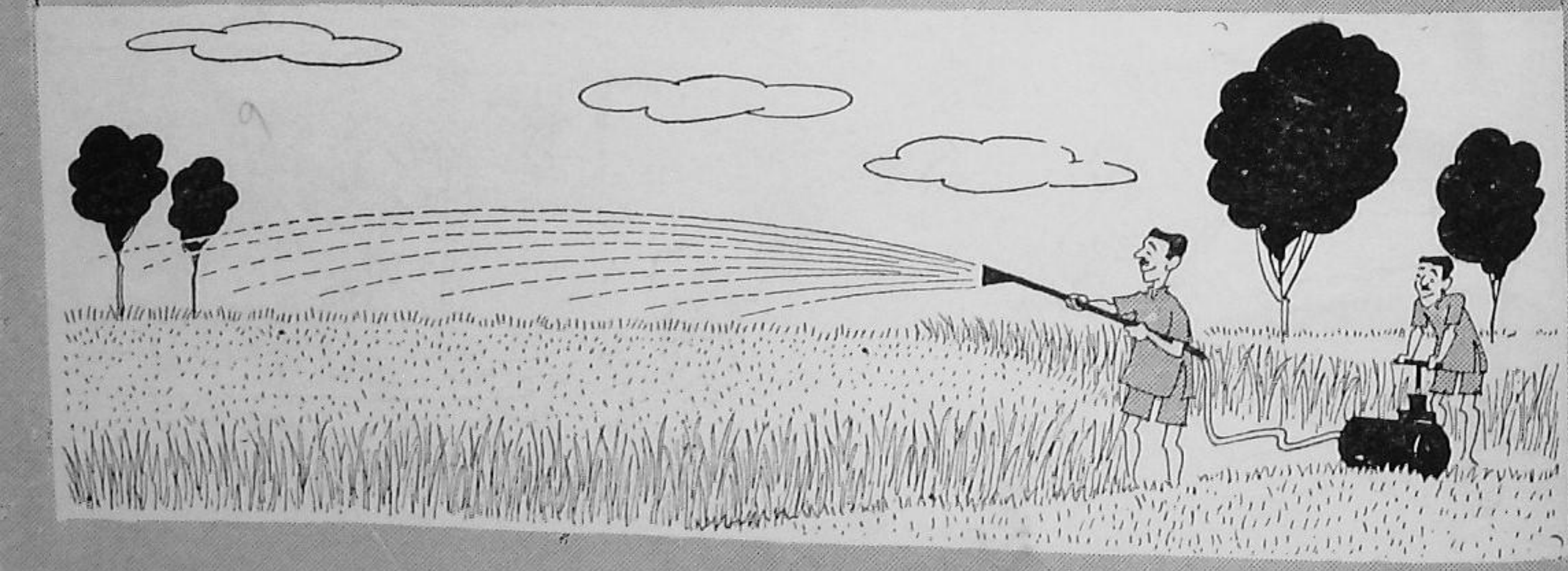




54. You can conserve dung, urine and waste vegetation in compost pits.

55. You can get improved seeds for sowing.

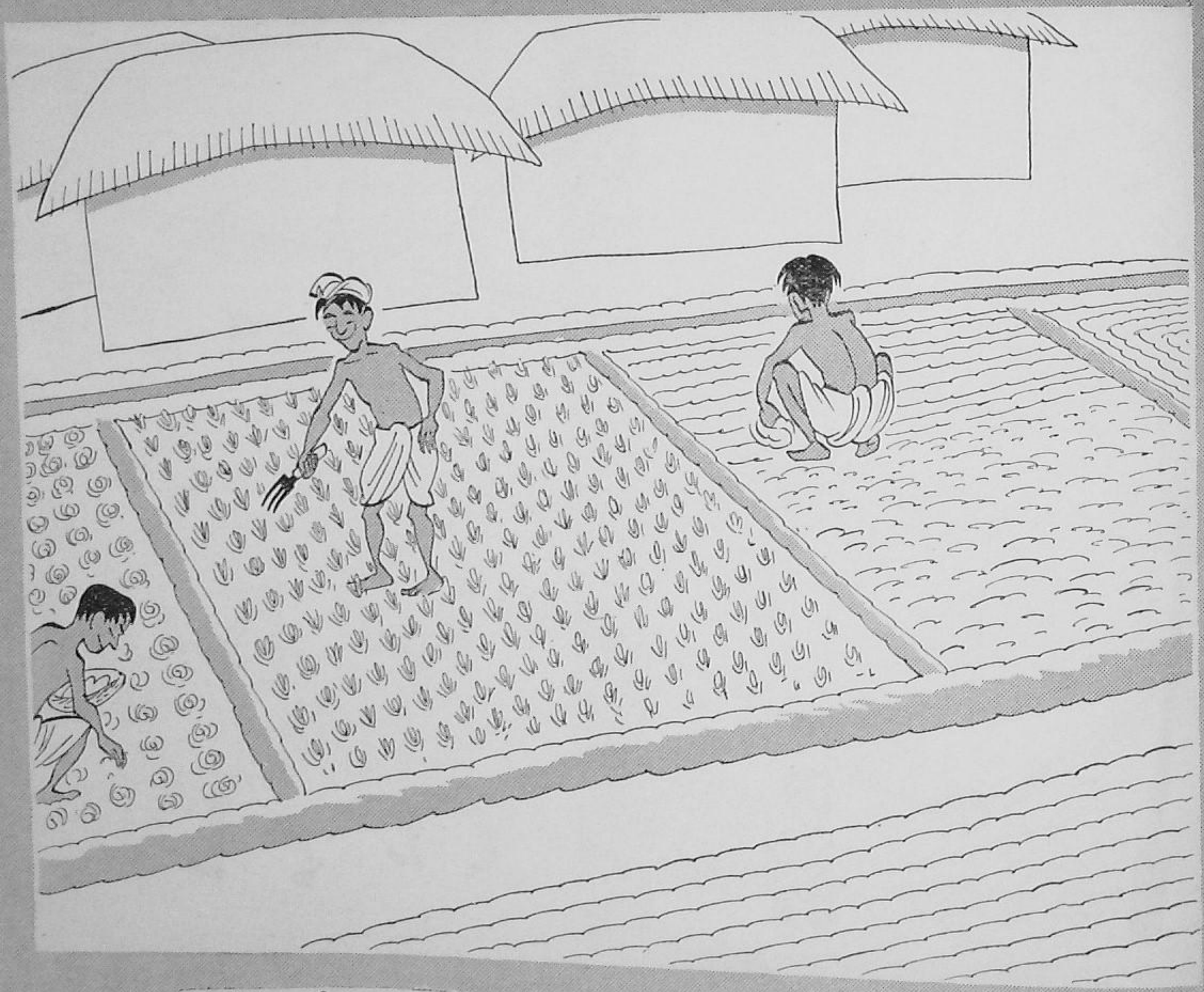




56. Your crops can be sprayed to eradicate pests.

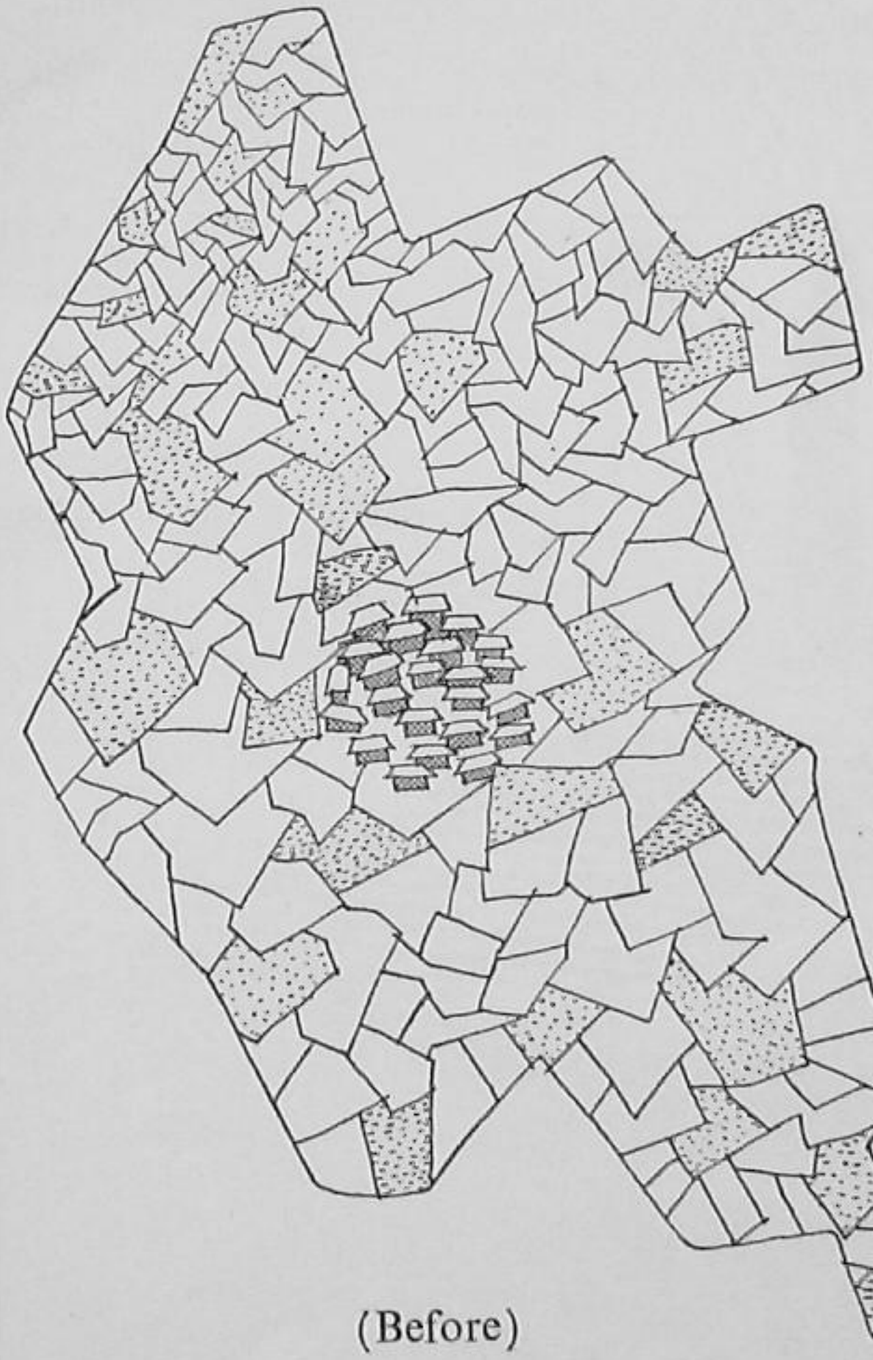


57. You can also build rat-proof grain stores in the village.

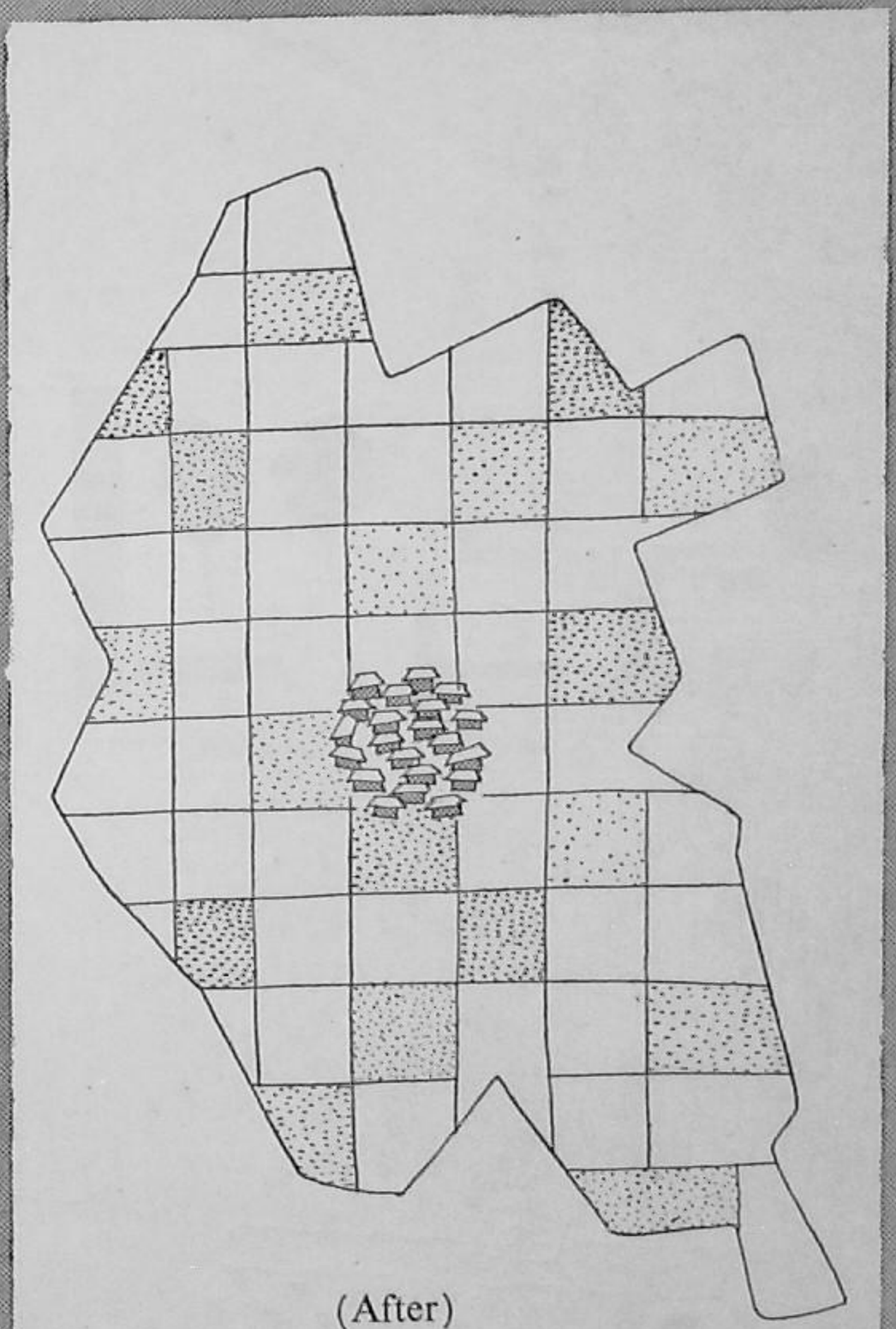


58. Young farmers can be trained in agricultural practices on small individual plots given to them.

59. You can consolidate your holdings to make cultivation easier.



(Before)



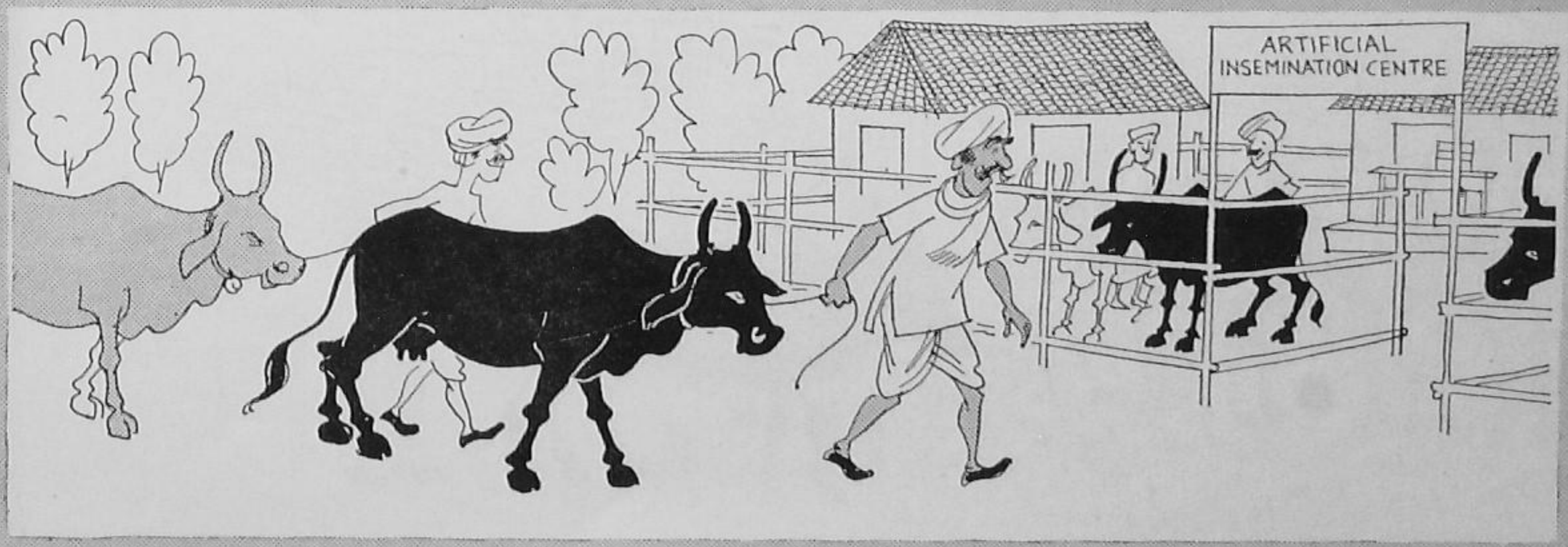
(After)



60. The results of agricultural research conducted by the Government will be available at your own doorstep.

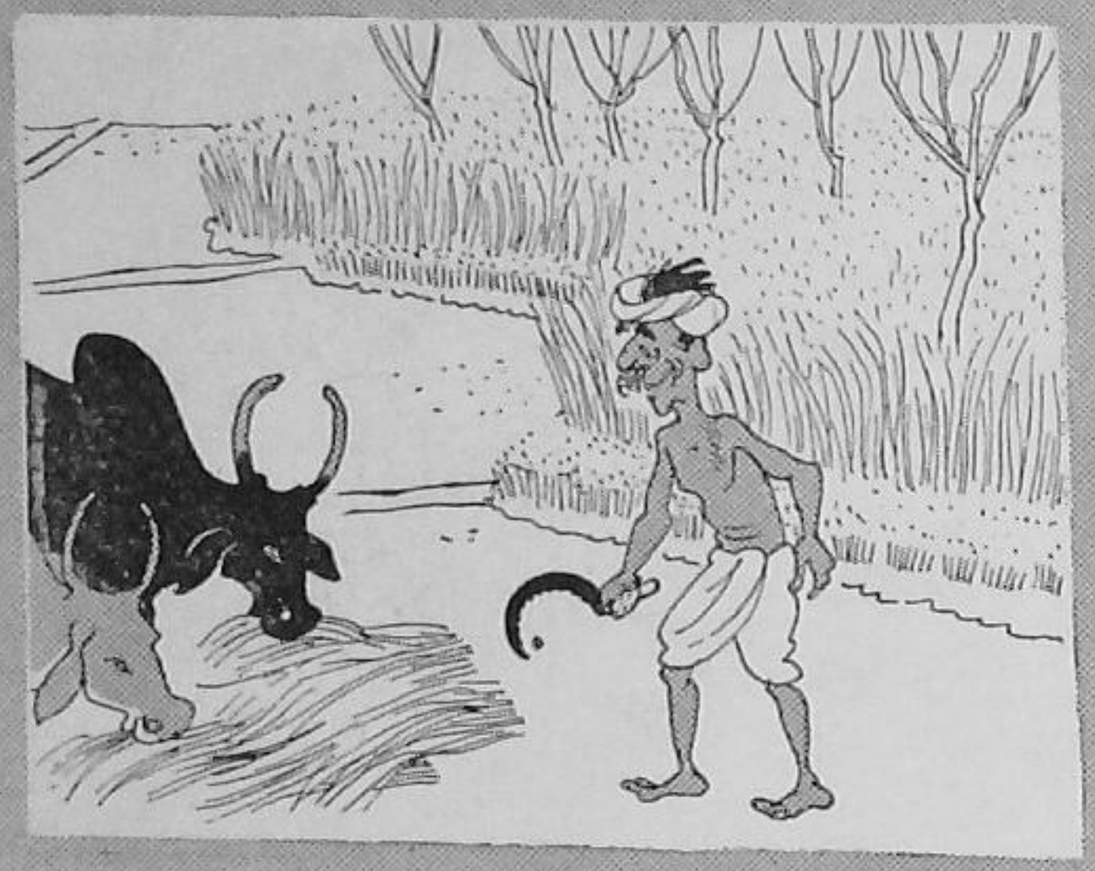
61. To improve livestock you can have the services of pedigree bulls.





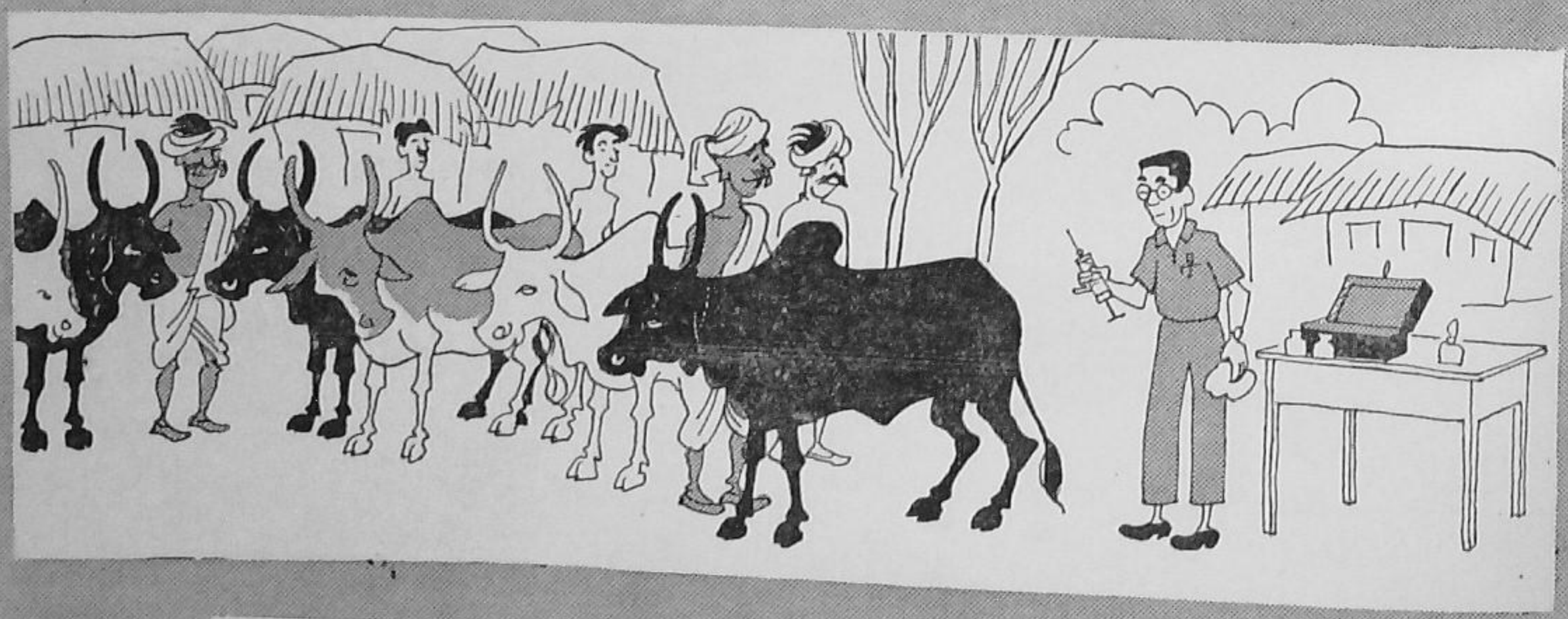
62. You can make use of the Artificial Insemination Centre.

63. Greater variation of green fodder can be introduced.



64. The services of veterinary doctors will be available



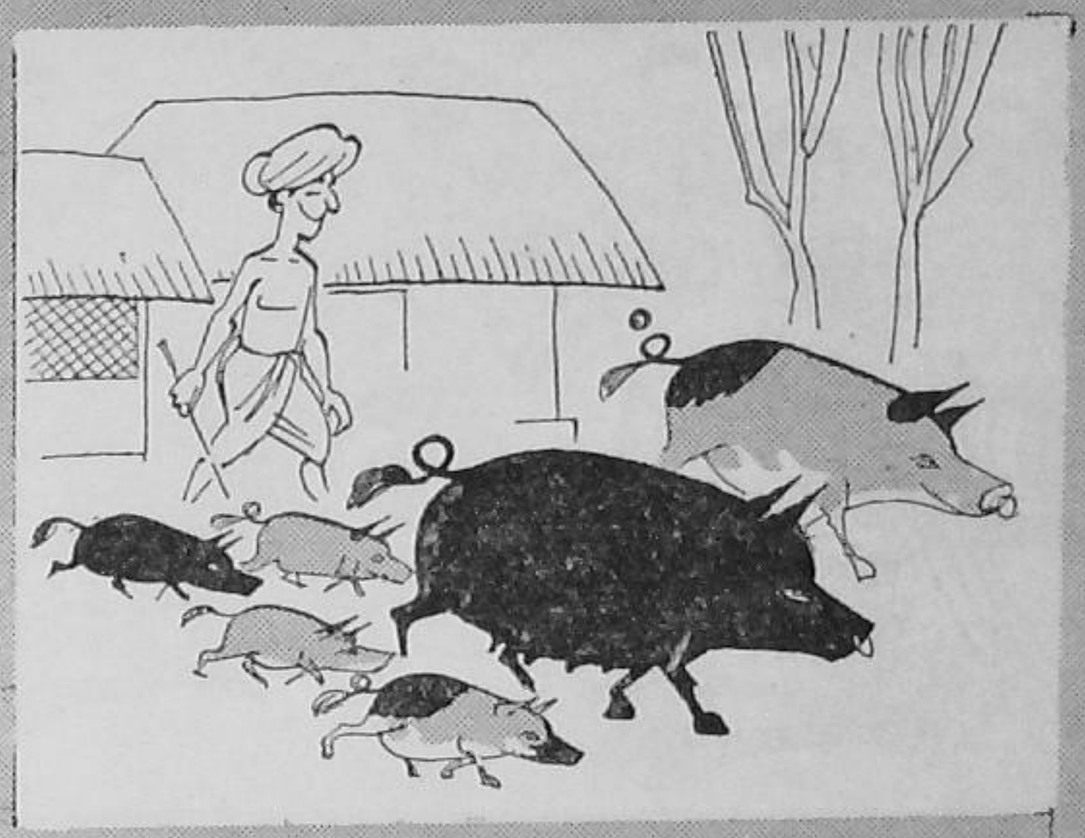


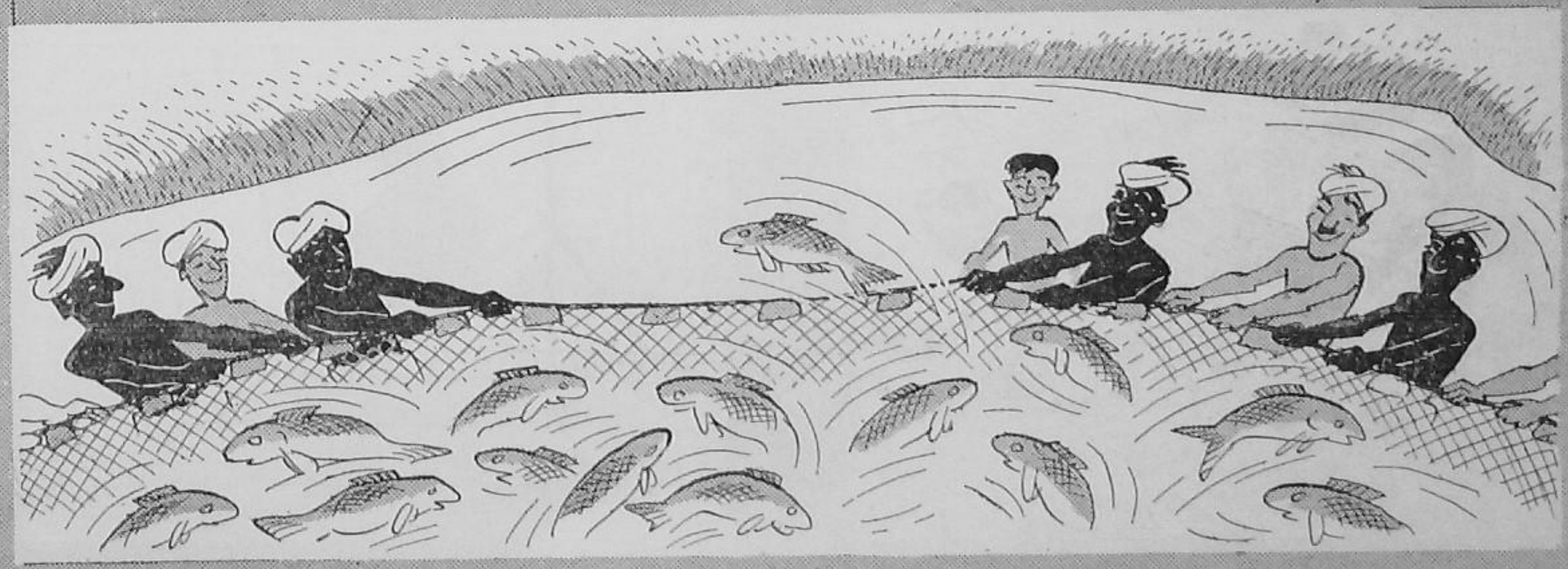
65. and your cattle will be protected against epidemics.

66. You can develop poultry farming,



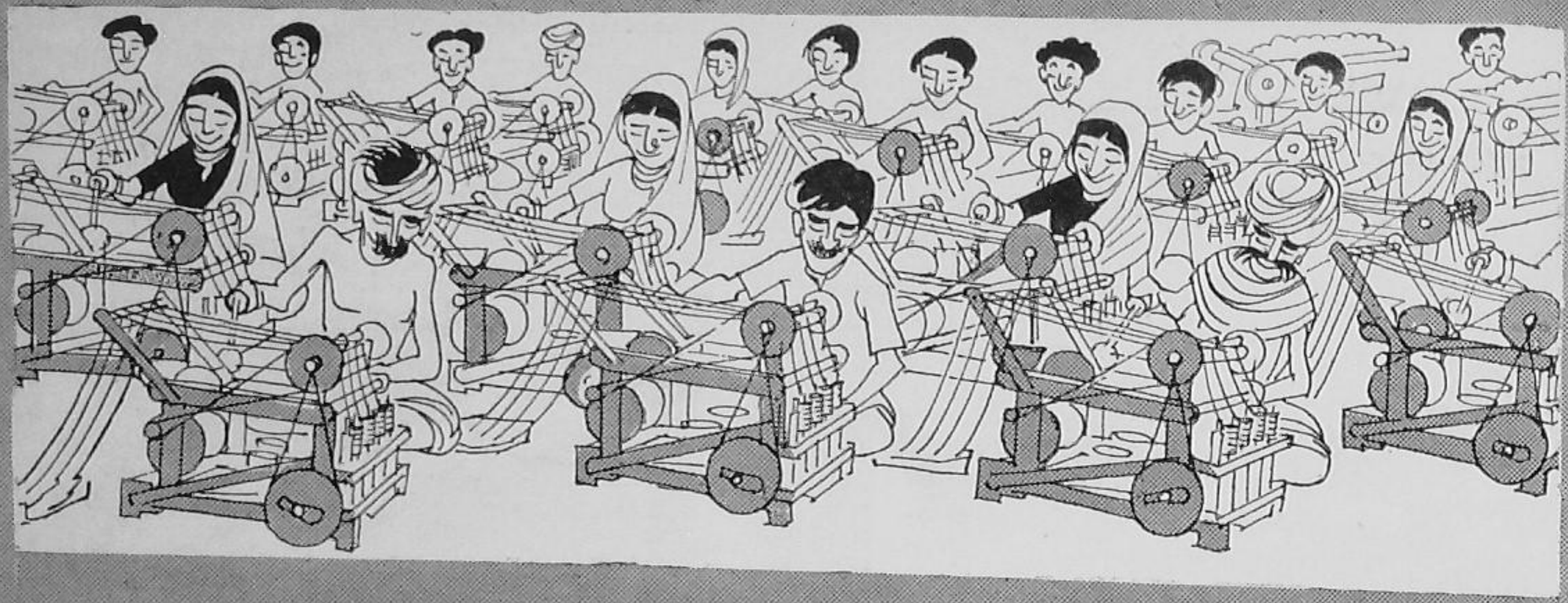
67. piggeries

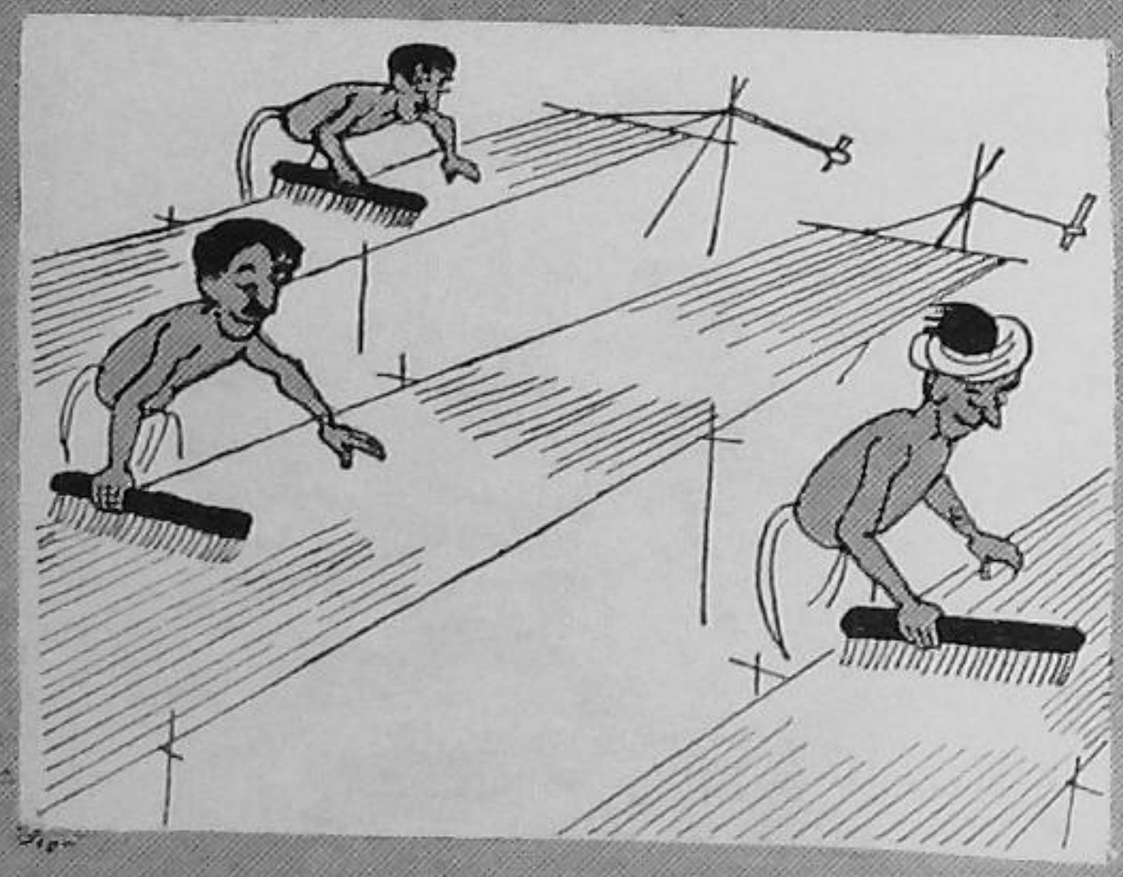


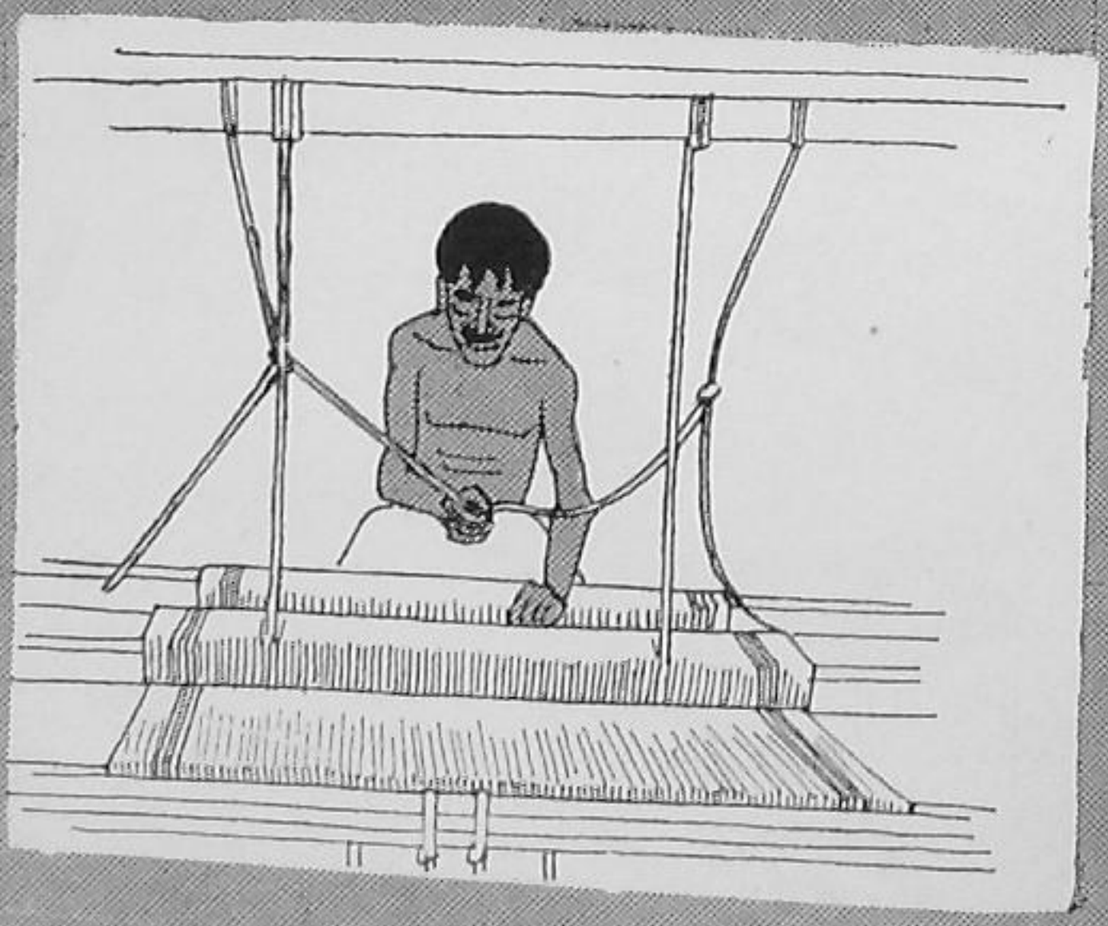


68. and fisheries.

69. To remove unemployment : the Ambar Charkha is being popularised







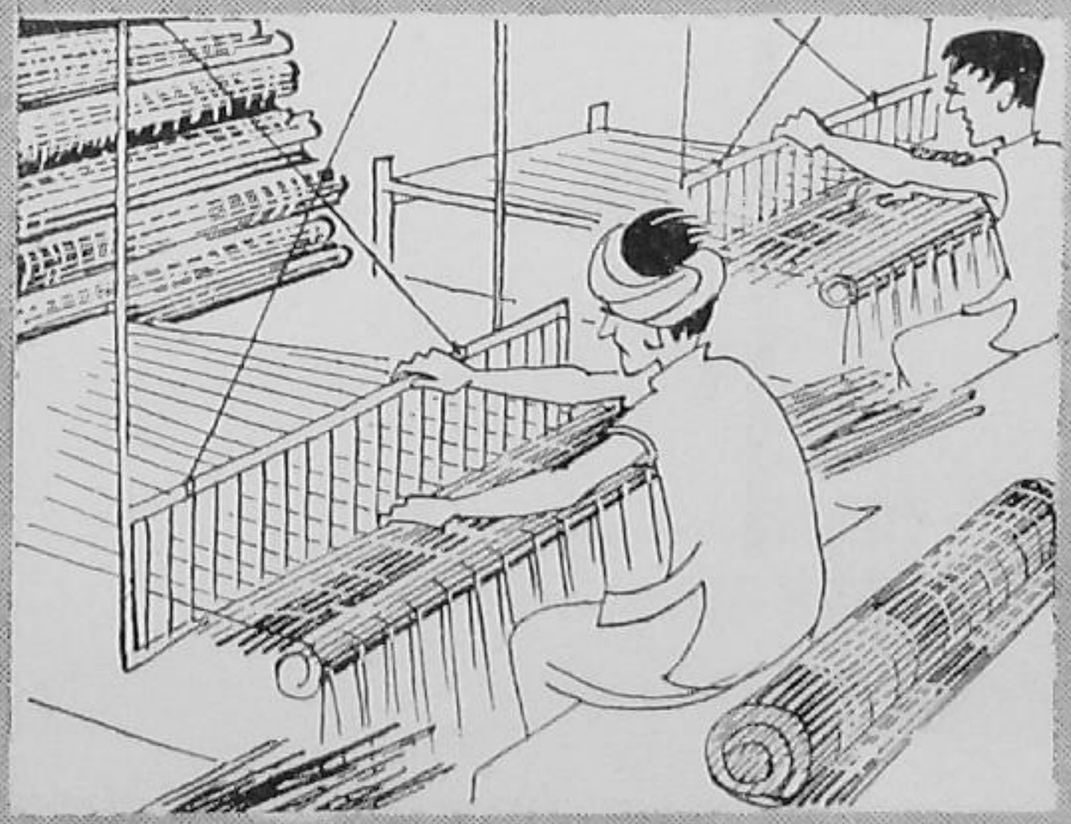
70. weaving profitably introduced as a cottage industry

71. also, basket making



72. carpet weaving





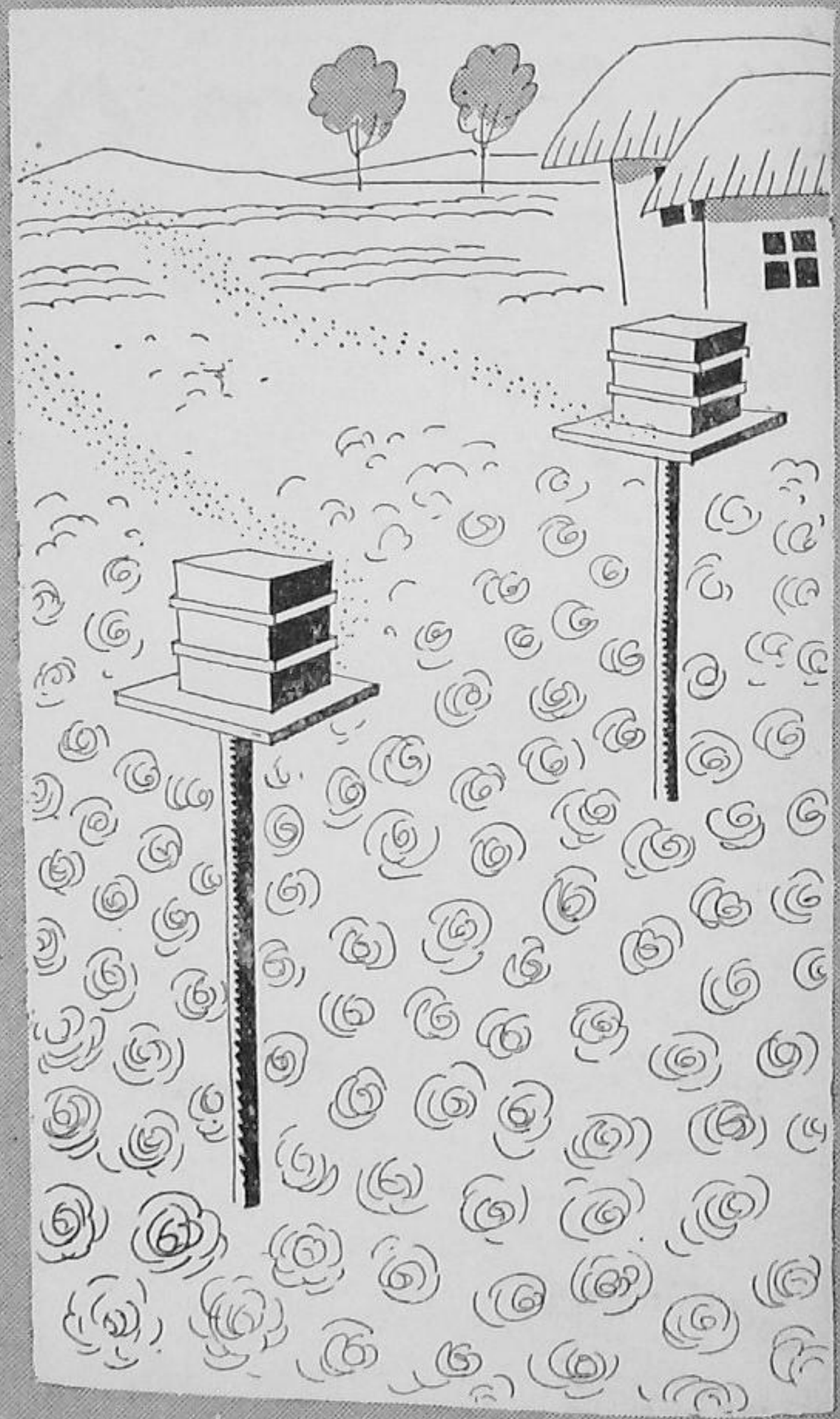
73. mat making



74. shoe making

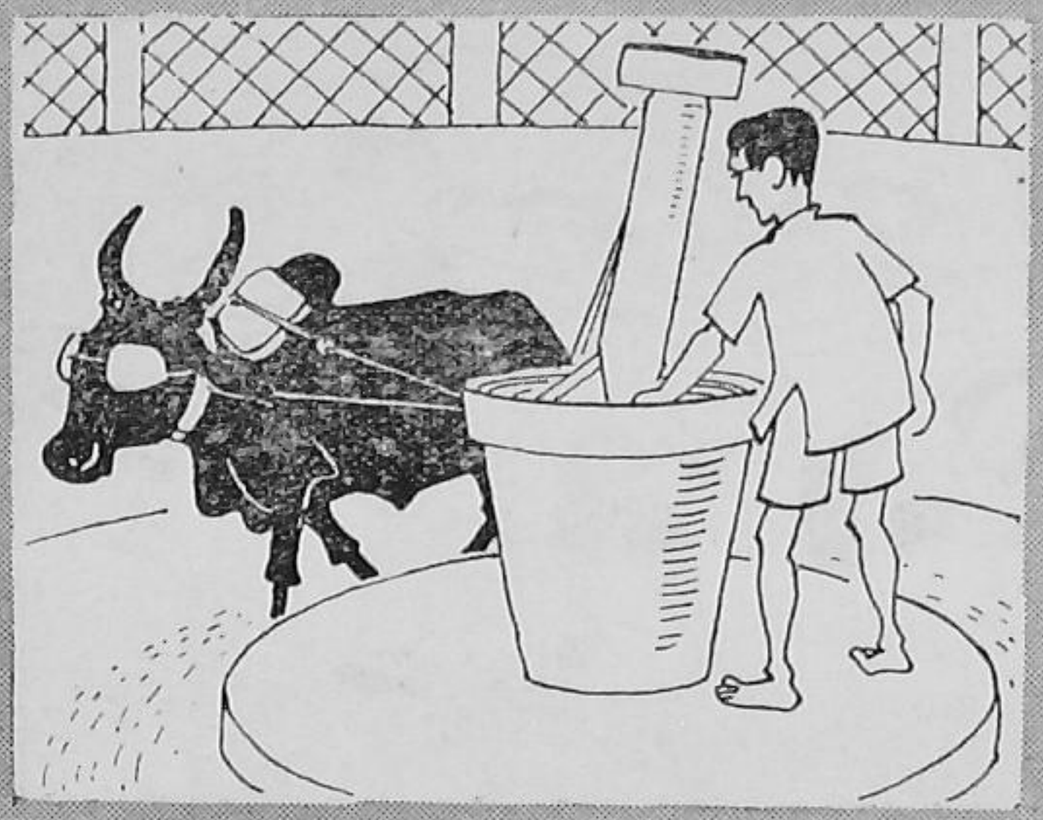


75. pottery

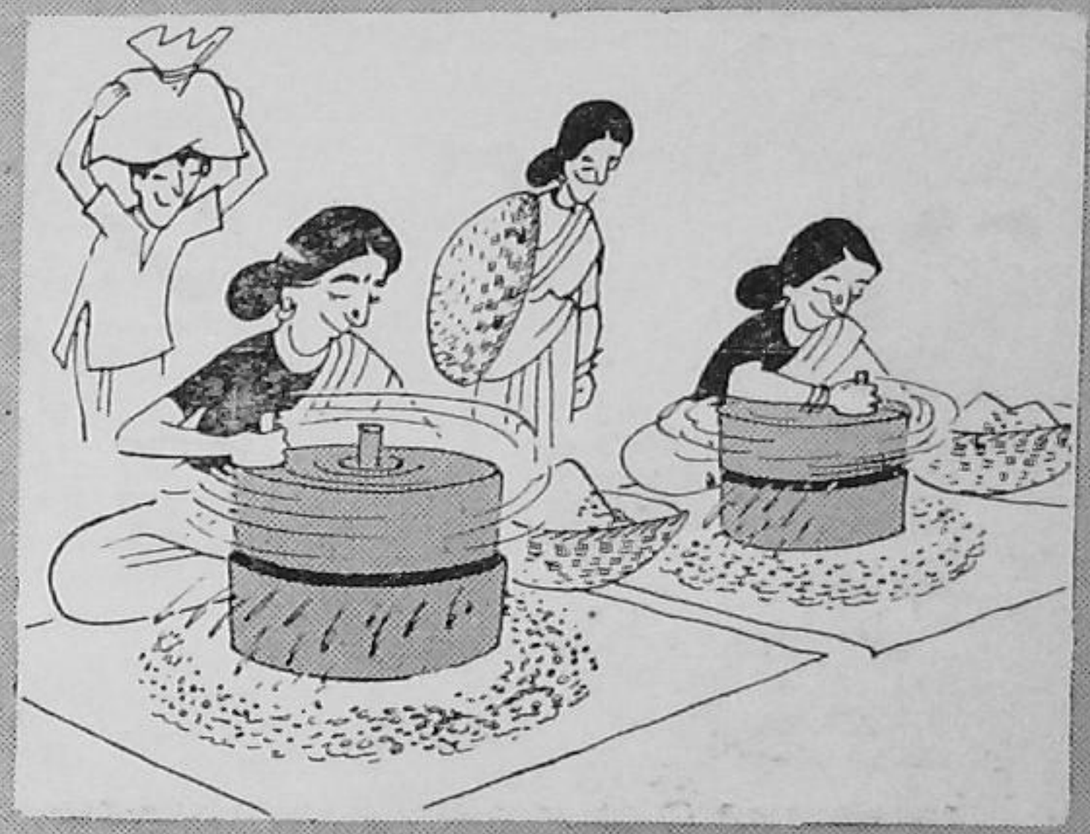


76. and bee-keeping.

77. Wardha ghanis can be installed

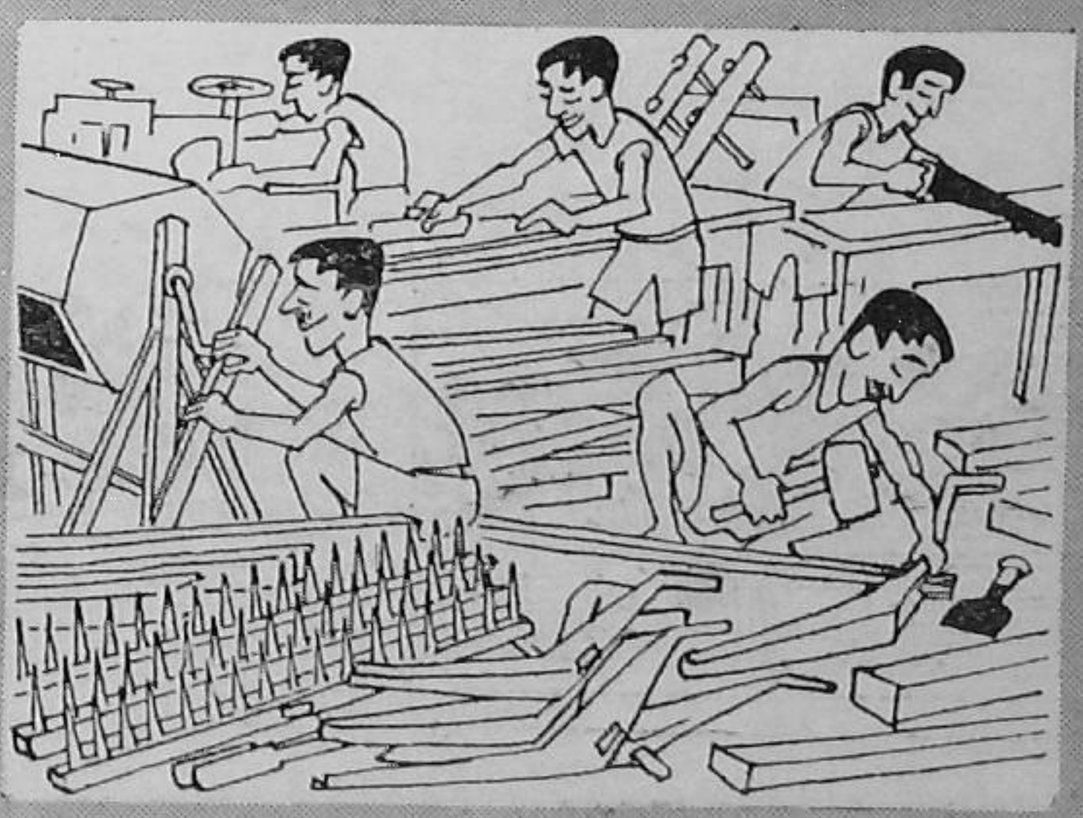


78. and chakkis for husking rice.





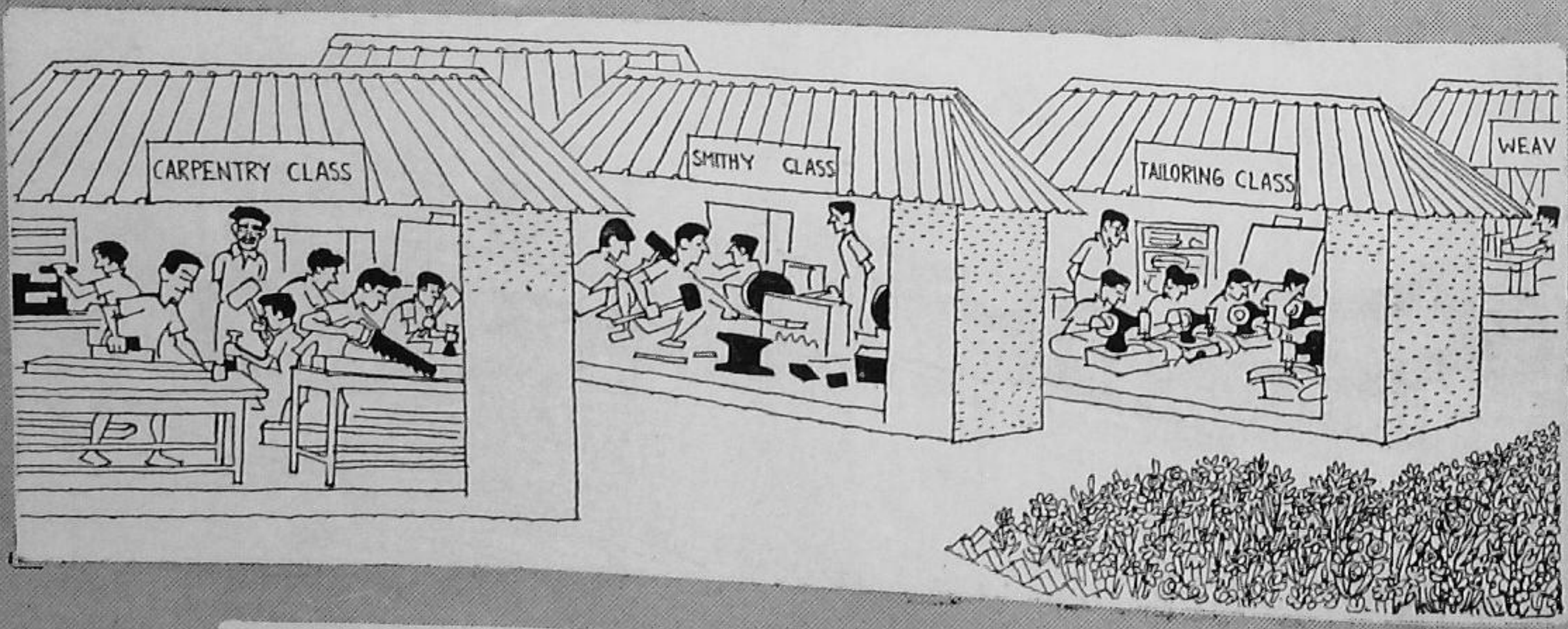
79. Paper-making can be taken up if raw materials are available



80. and also the manufacture of agricultural tools.

81. Young village craftsman will be selected for technical training





82. conducted at vocational training centres.

83. On completion of technical training

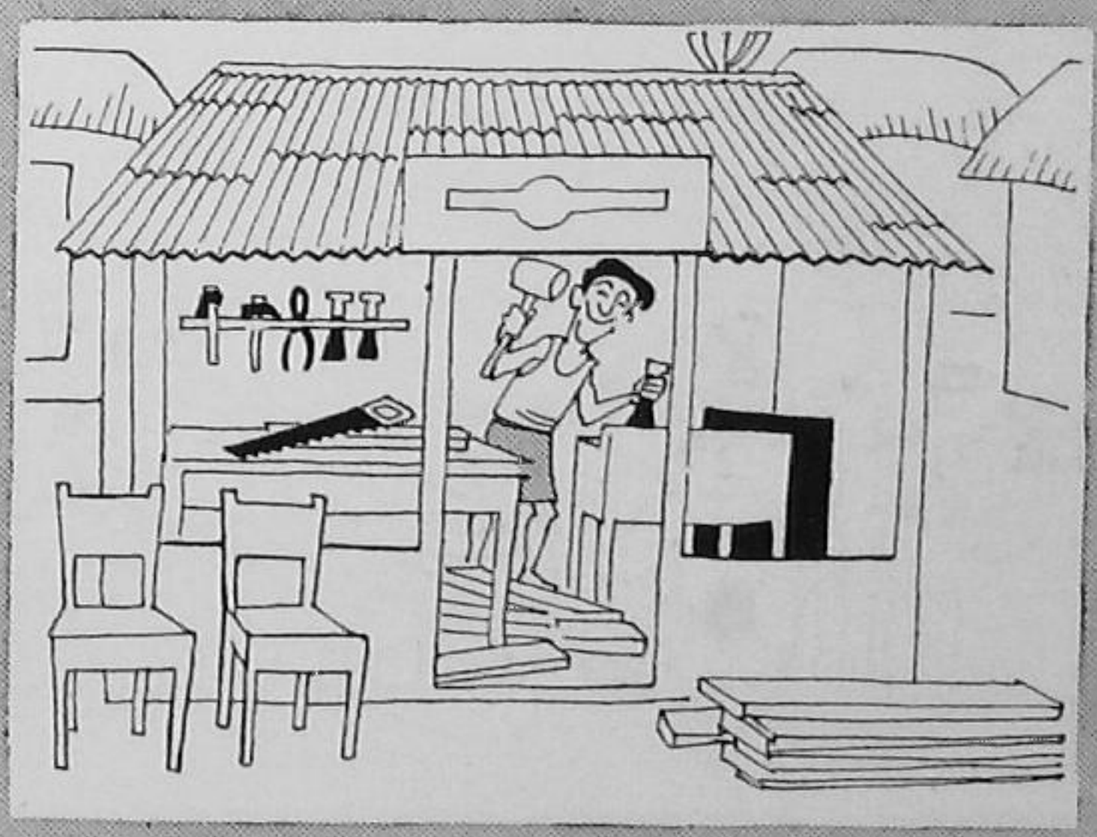


84. they will be given loans





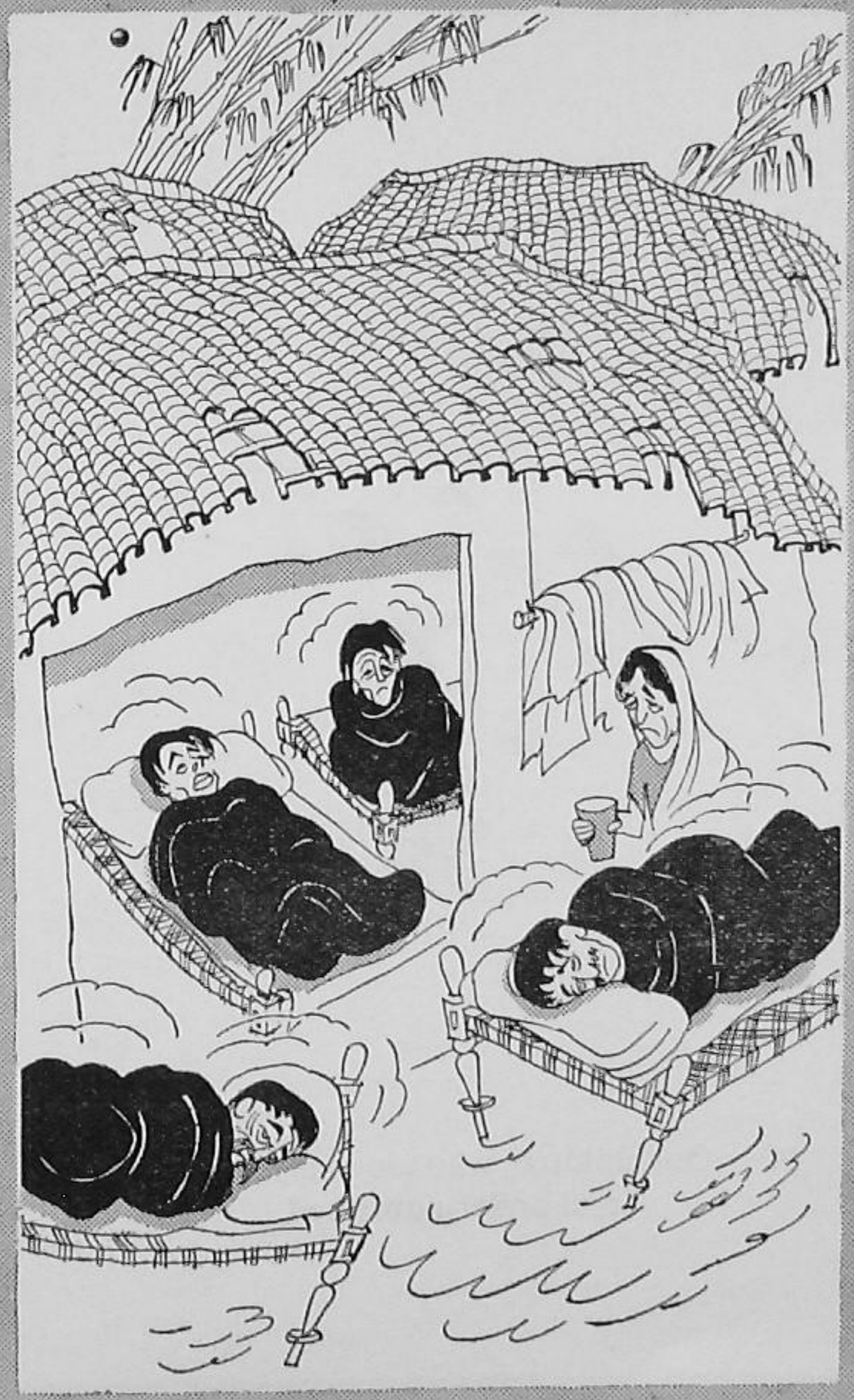
85. for the purchase of tools and equipment



86. to establish themselves.



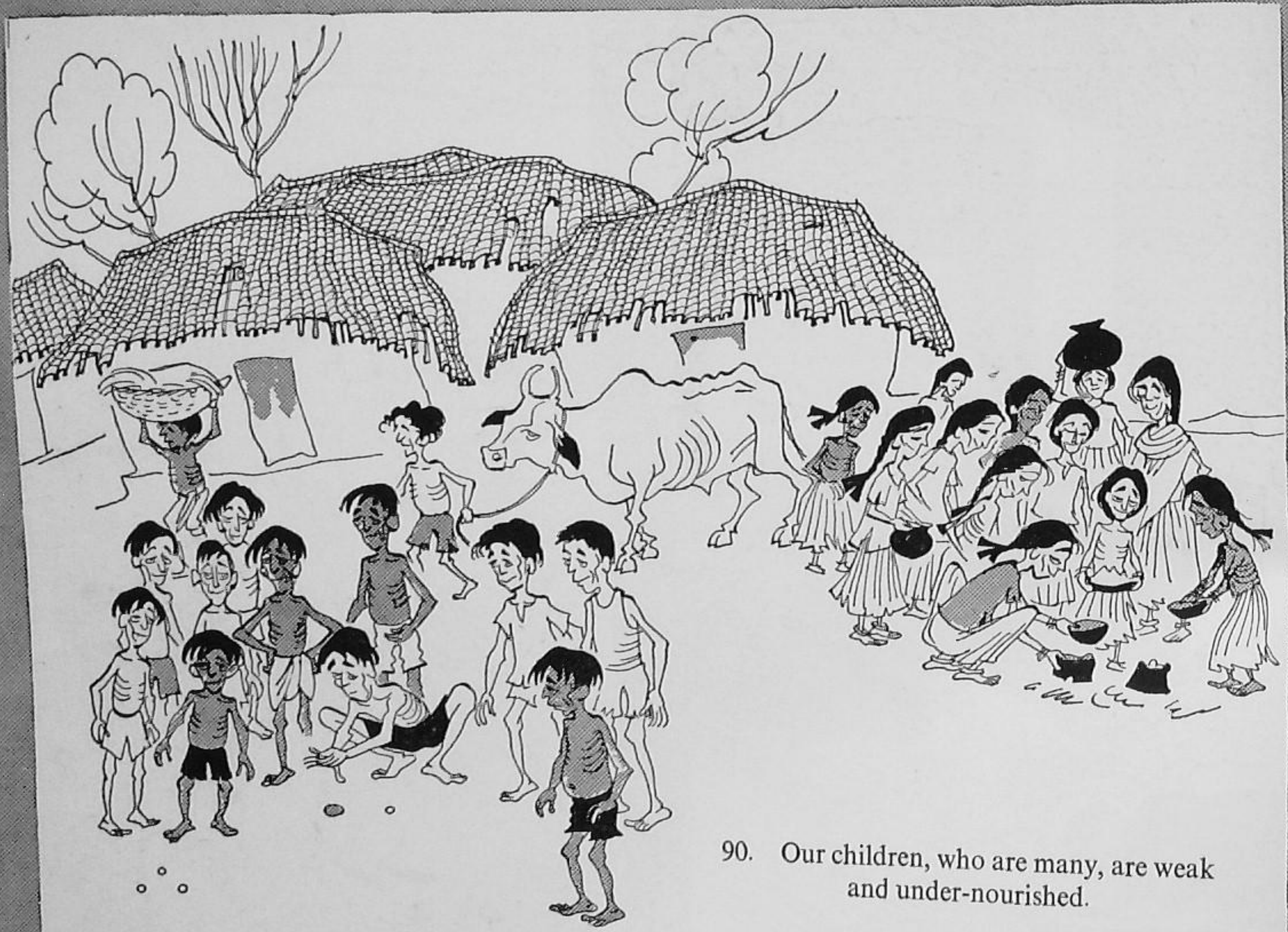
87. It is good that we have greater scope for employment and that our land will yield more—but who will be there to reap ?



88. Most of us are laid up with malaria.



89. Others have tuberculosis or gastro-intestinal diseases.



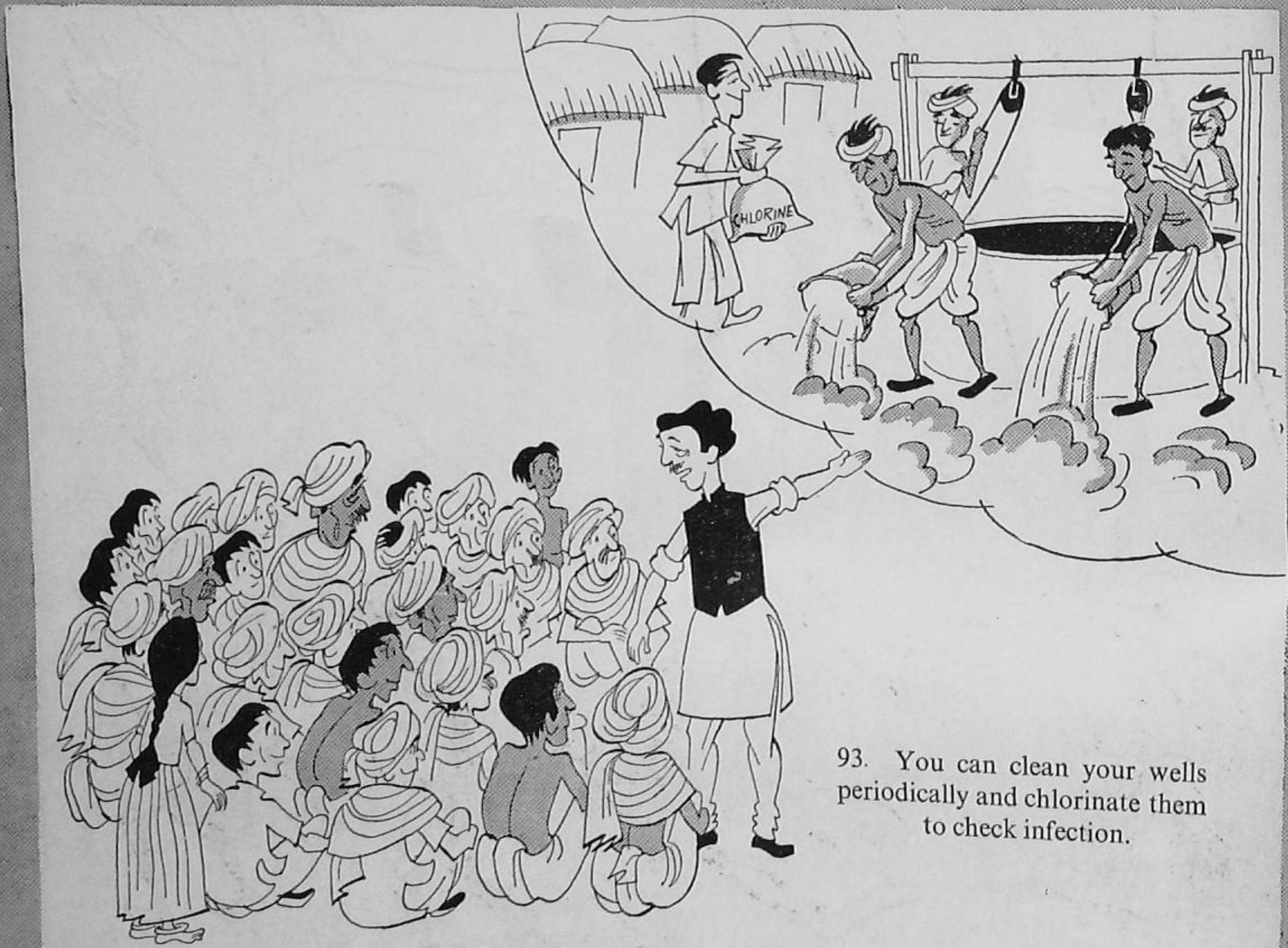
90. Our children, who are many, are weak and under-nourished.



91. Our women die in labour



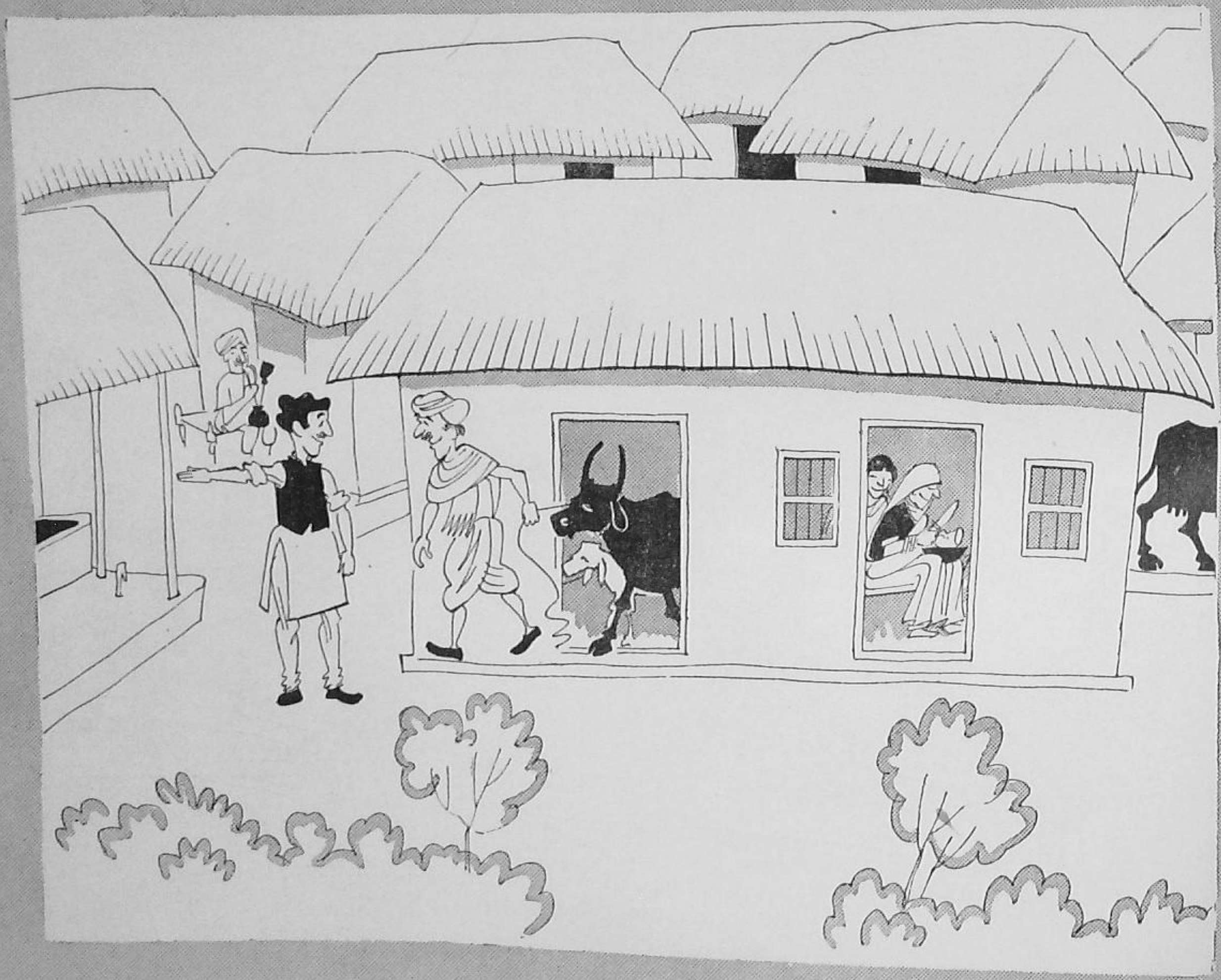
92. and the smallpox epidemics take their toll every year.



93. You can clean your wells periodically and chlorinate them to check infection.



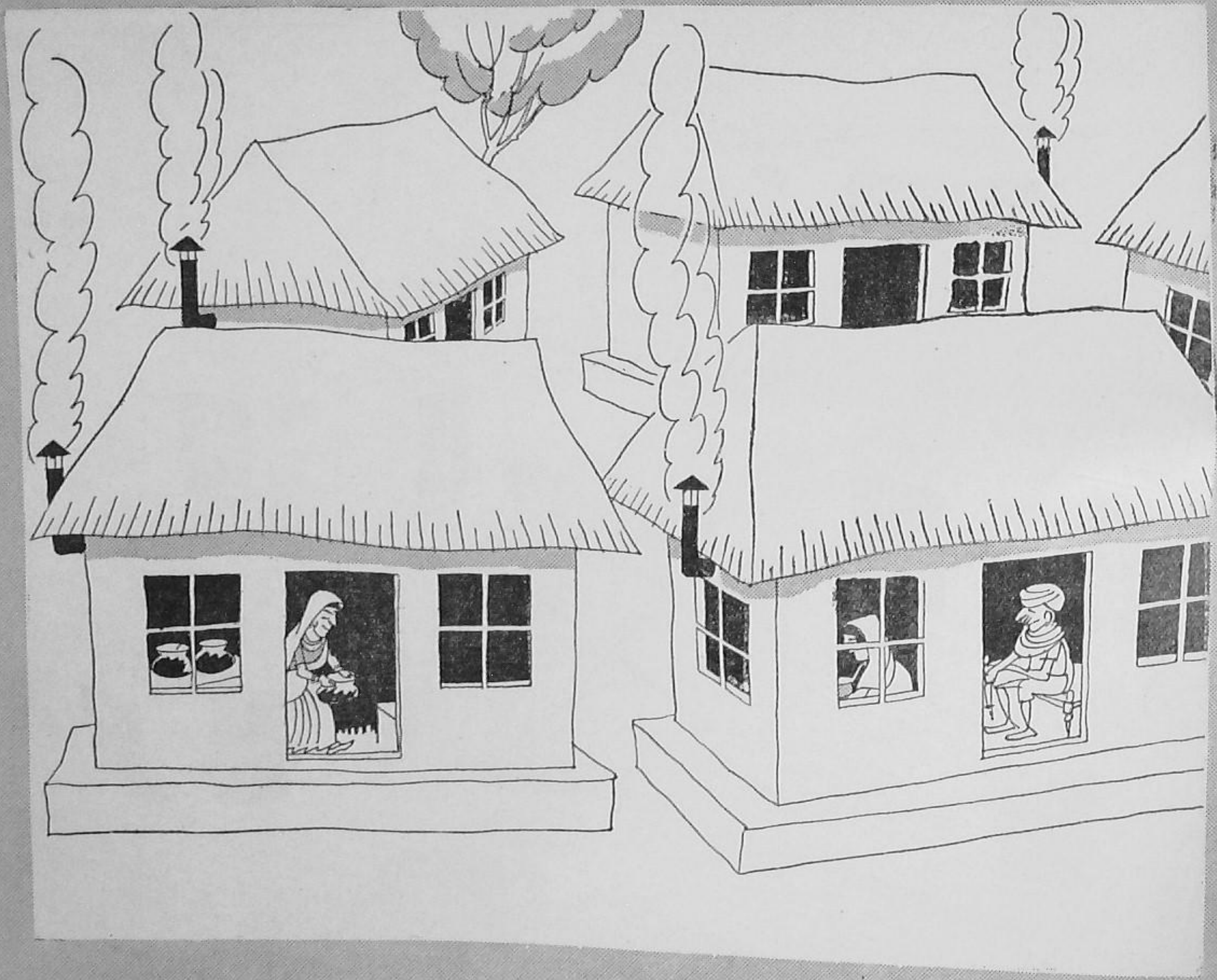
94. You can have ventilation in your houses for fresh air and light, which are as essential for life as the food that you eat.



95. Let cattle live apart from human beings.



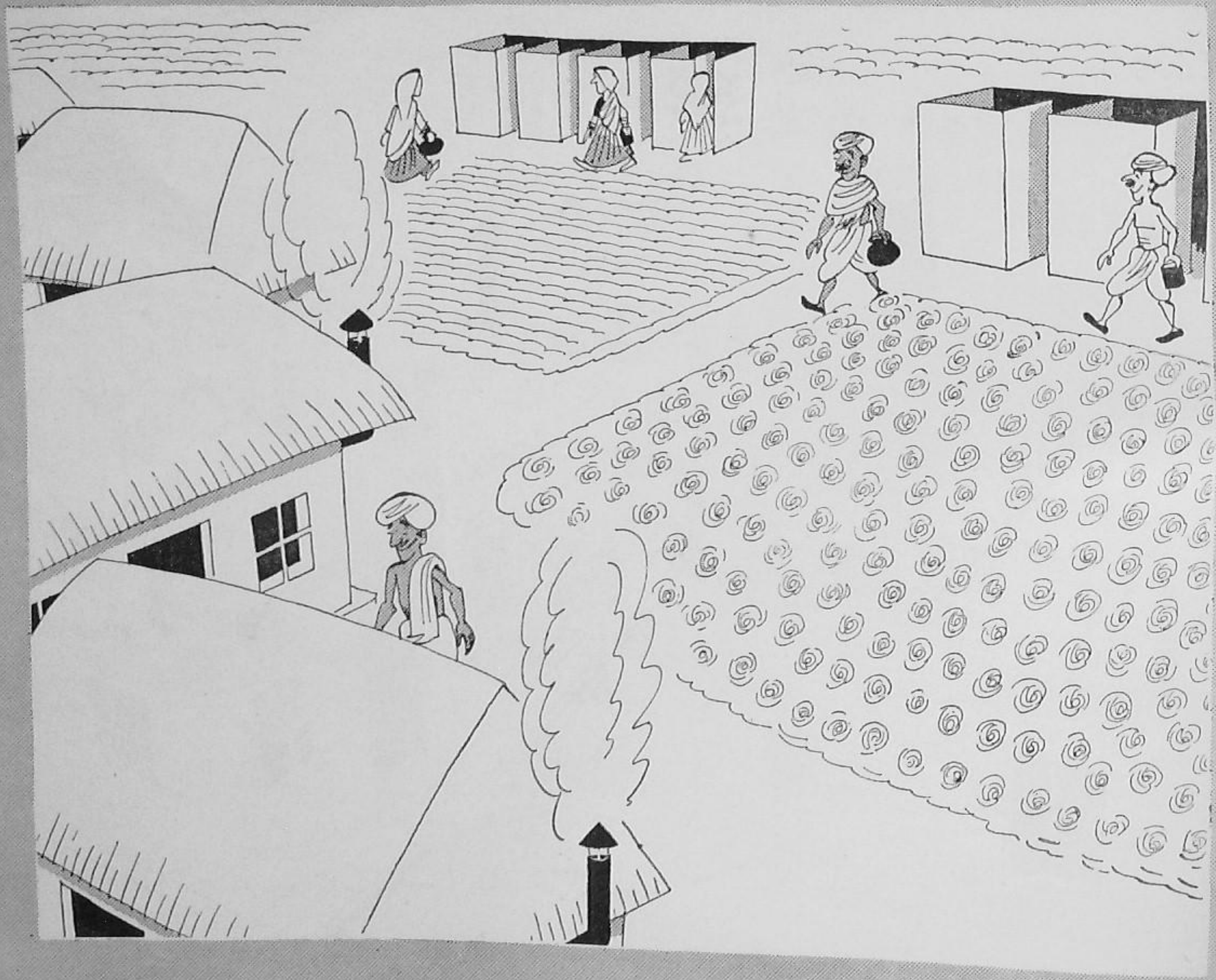
96. The spraying of your houses and surroundings with D.D.T. will check infection.



97. Provide your houses with smokeless *choolas* for healthy eyes and cleaner homes.



98. Village lanes and streets can be paved and drains constructed for cleanliness and sanitation.



99. You can have sanitary latrines and urinals.



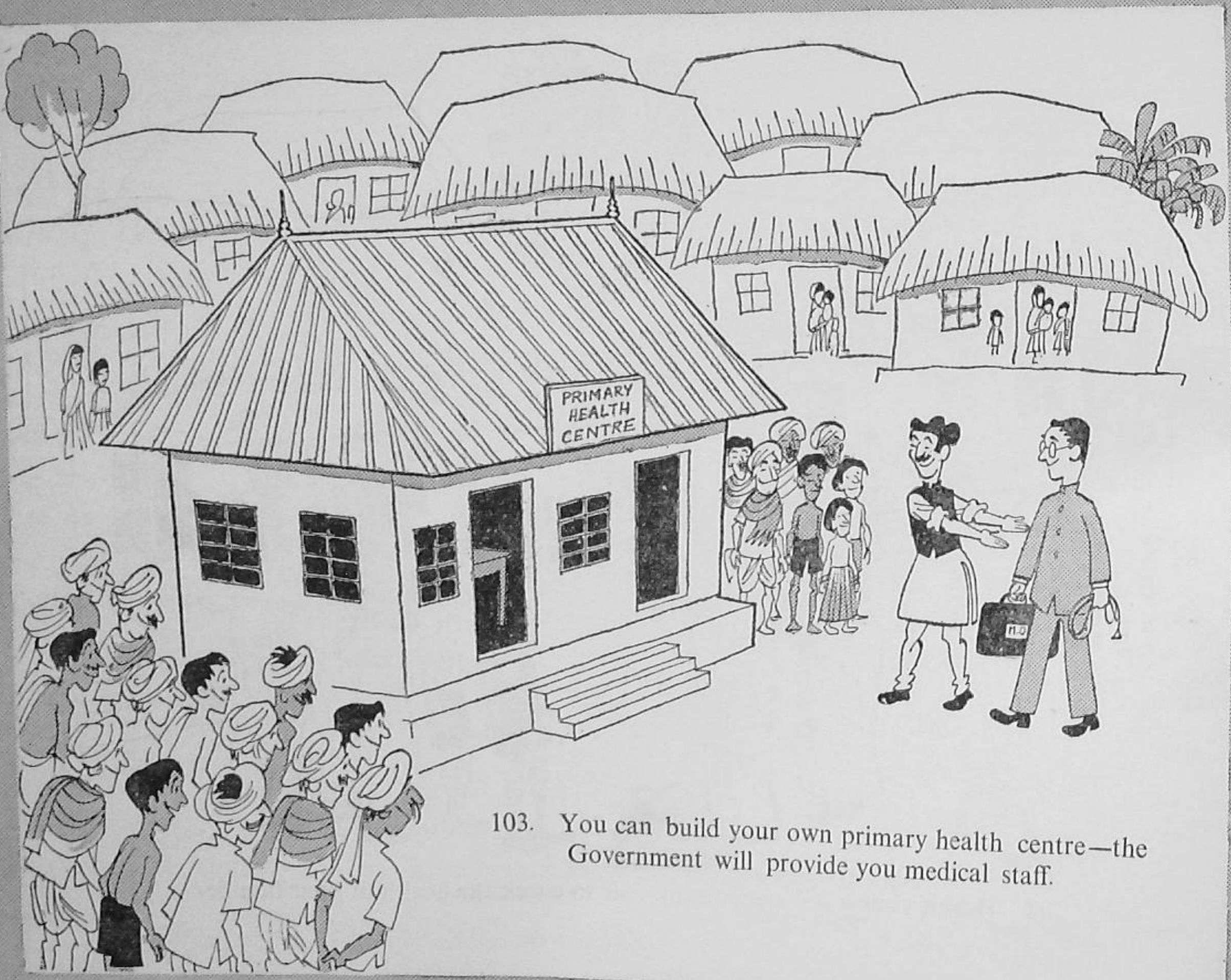
100. Everyone should be vaccinated.



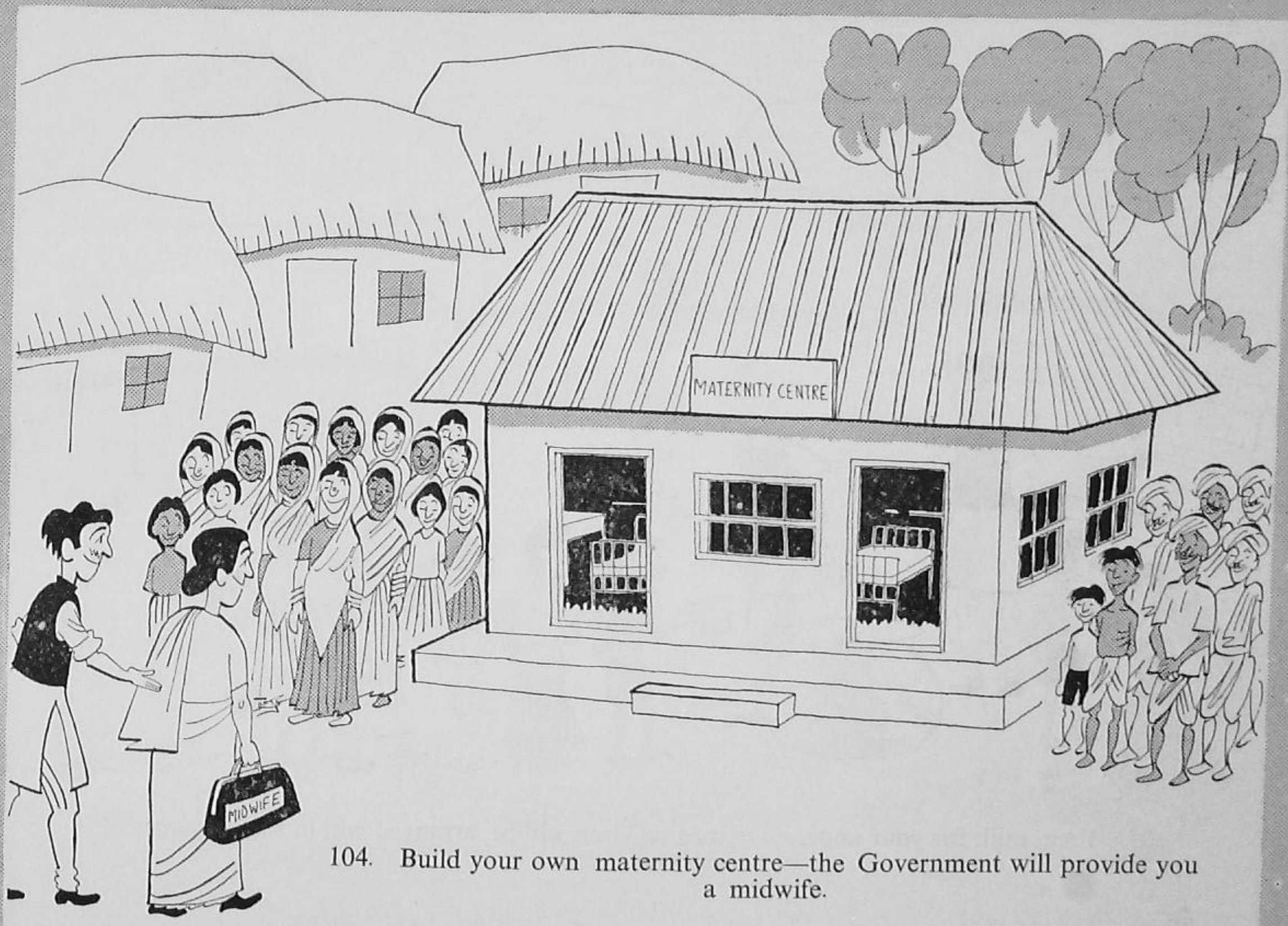
101. You can also be protected against T.B.



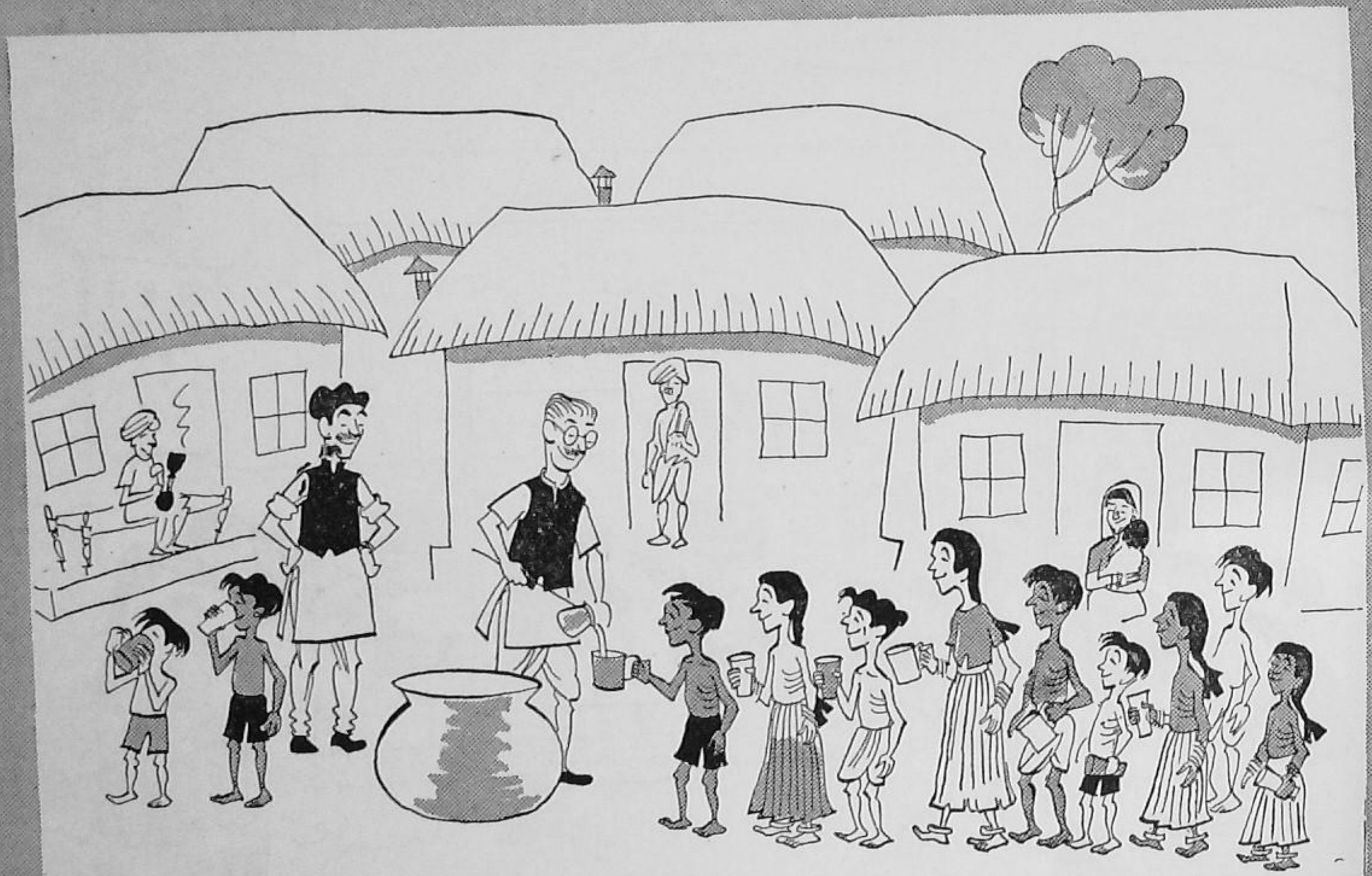
102. Health visitors will periodically visit to check the health of your families.



103. You can build your own primary health centre—the Government will provide you medical staff.



104. Build your own maternity centre—the Government will provide you a midwife.



105. Free milk for your under-nourished children will be arranged within the resources of the Government.



106. School health programmes and health education will benefit your children.



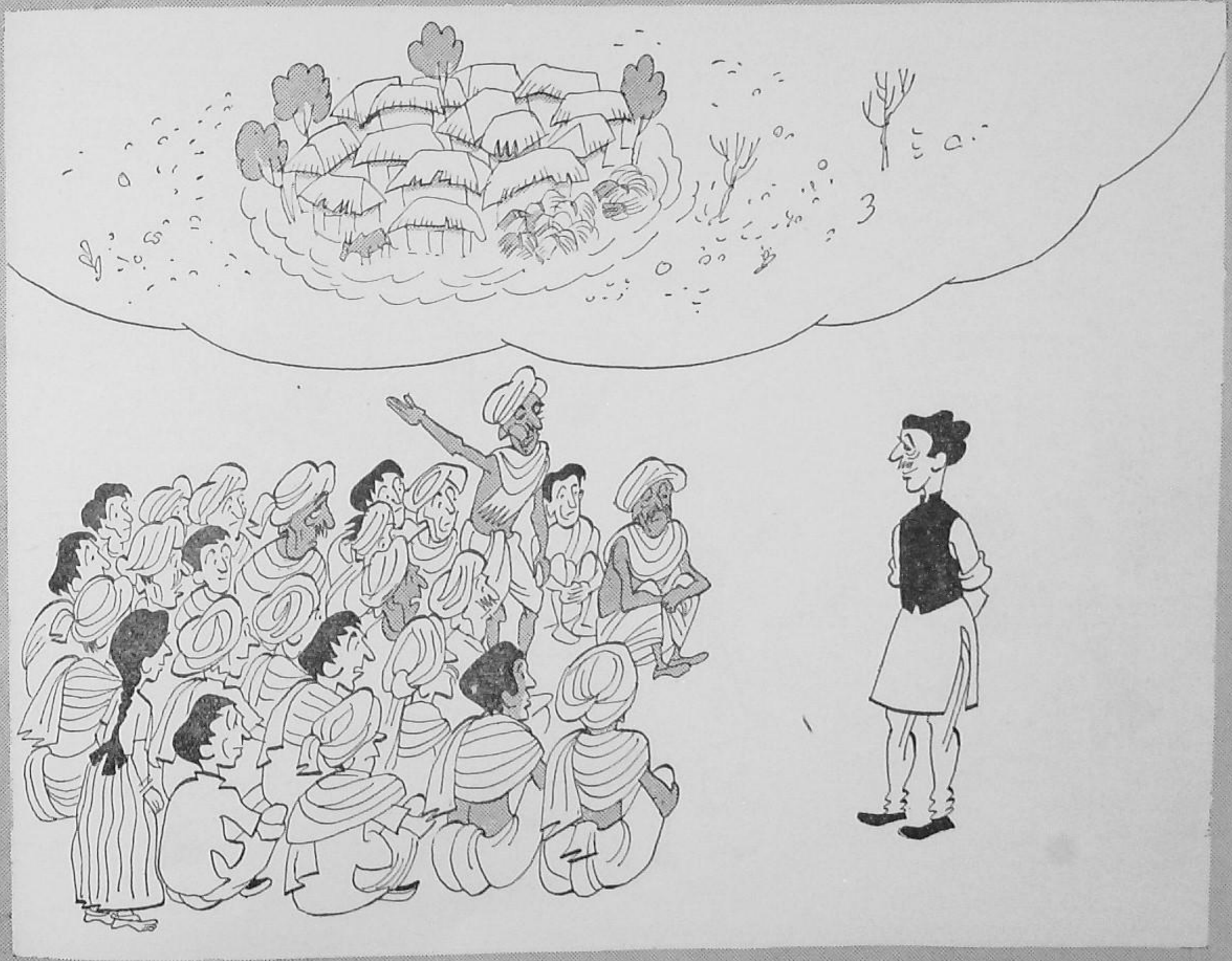
107. Too many children aggravate poverty and ruin the mother's health—you will be advised on family planning.



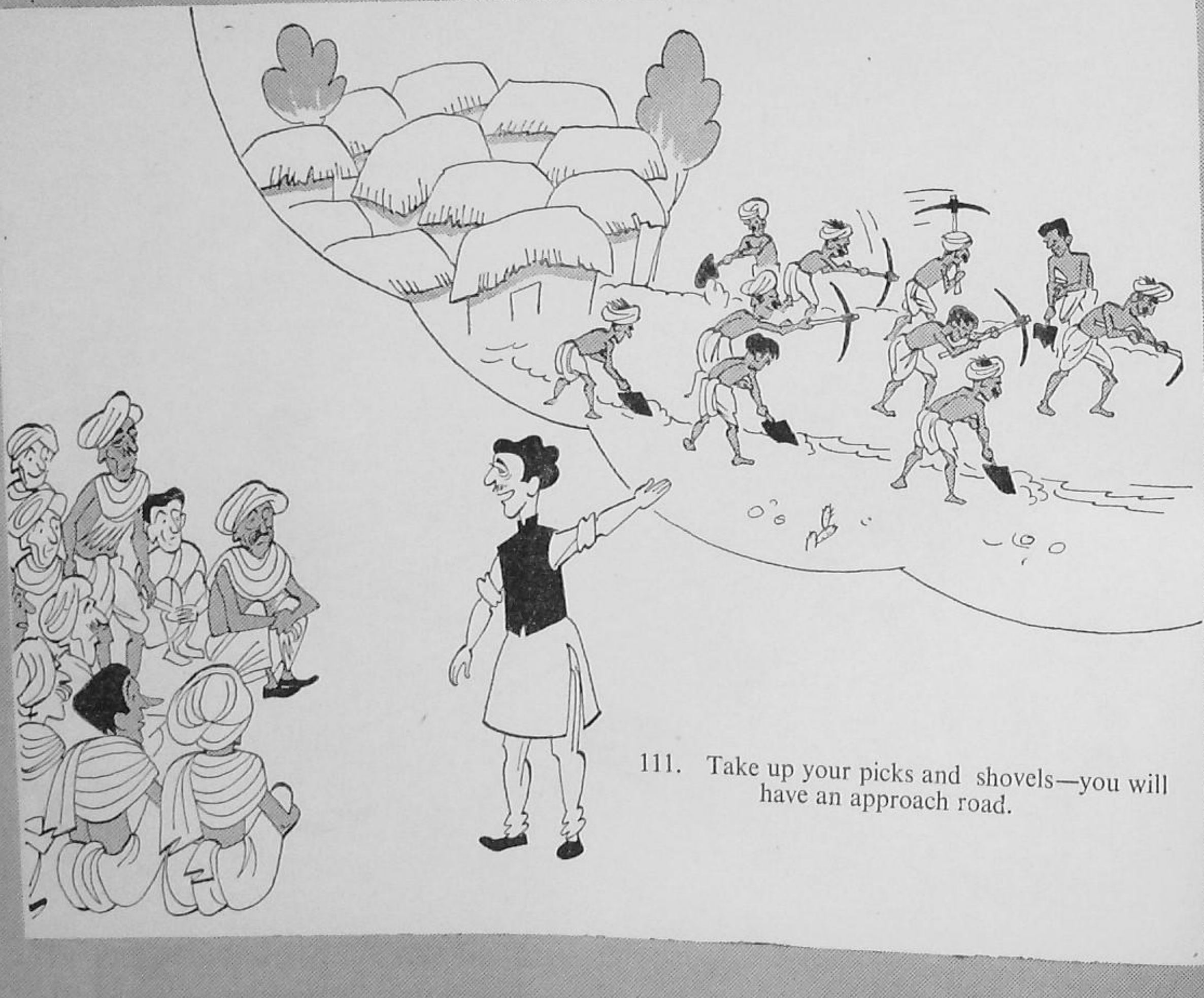
108. Build village parks and playgrounds—the Government will help you to equip them.



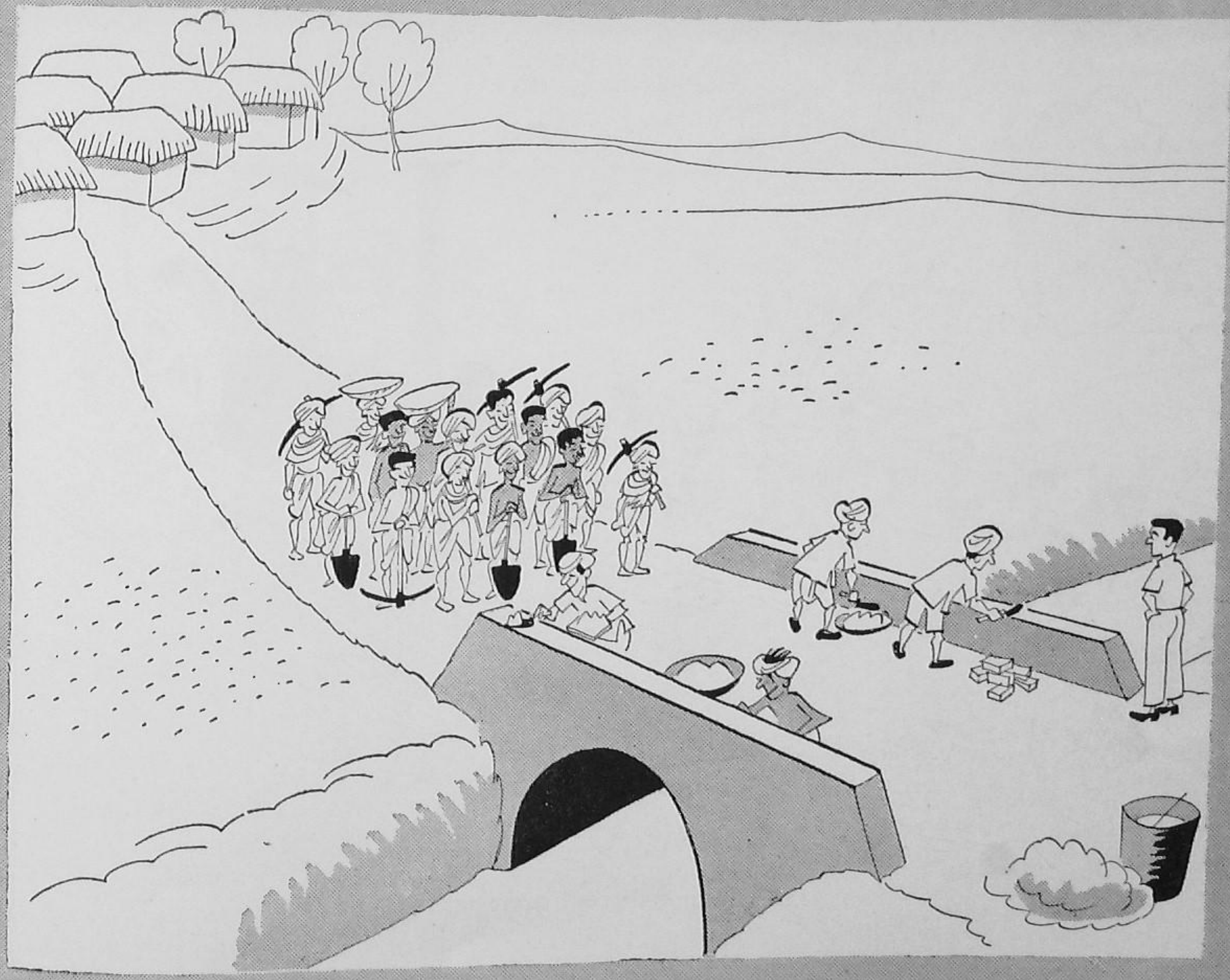
109. You can have youth clubs and village physical culture centres.



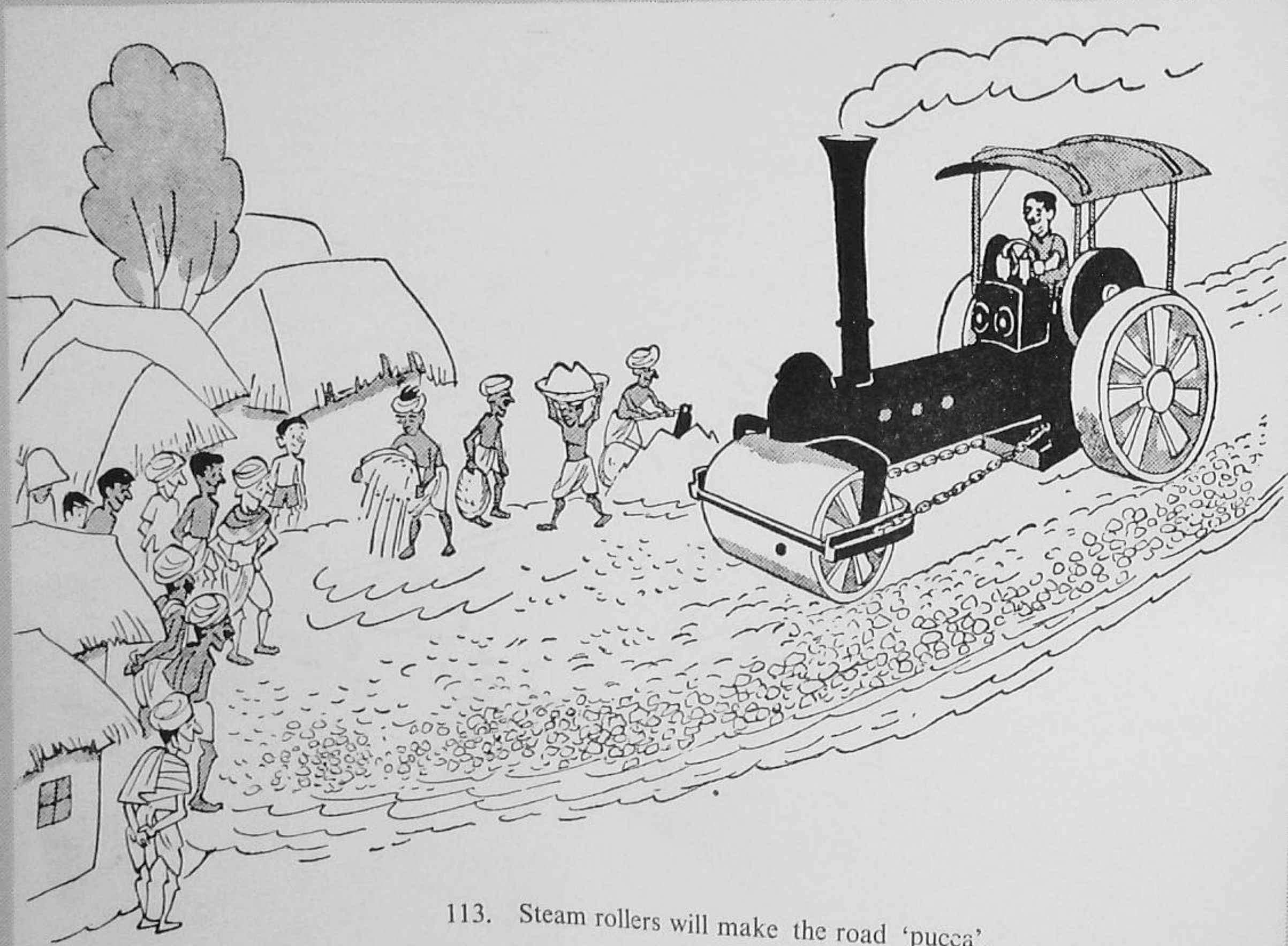
110. That is all very well, but how are we to market our produce? We are isolated from the towns and cities.



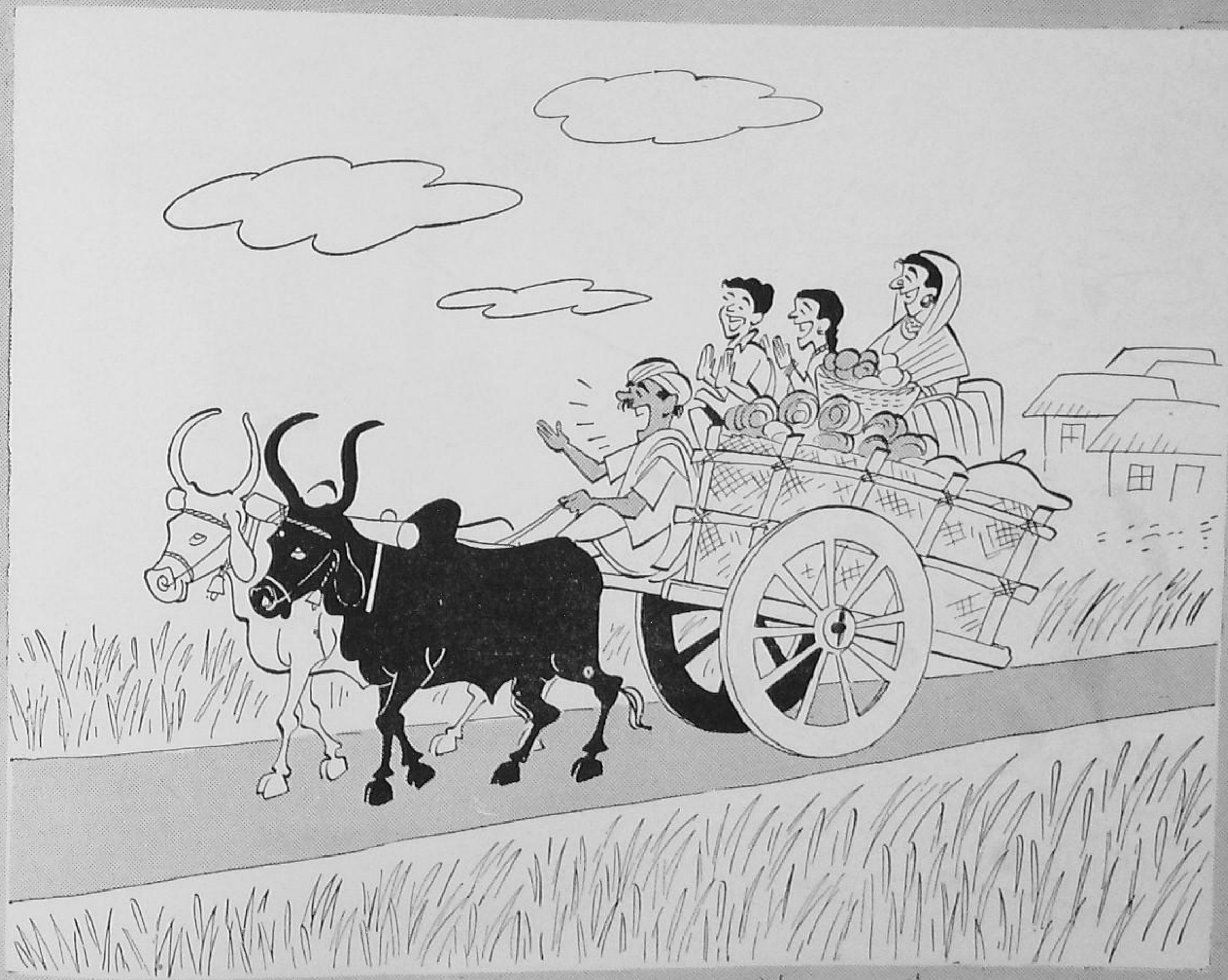
111. Take up your picks and shovels—you will have an approach road.



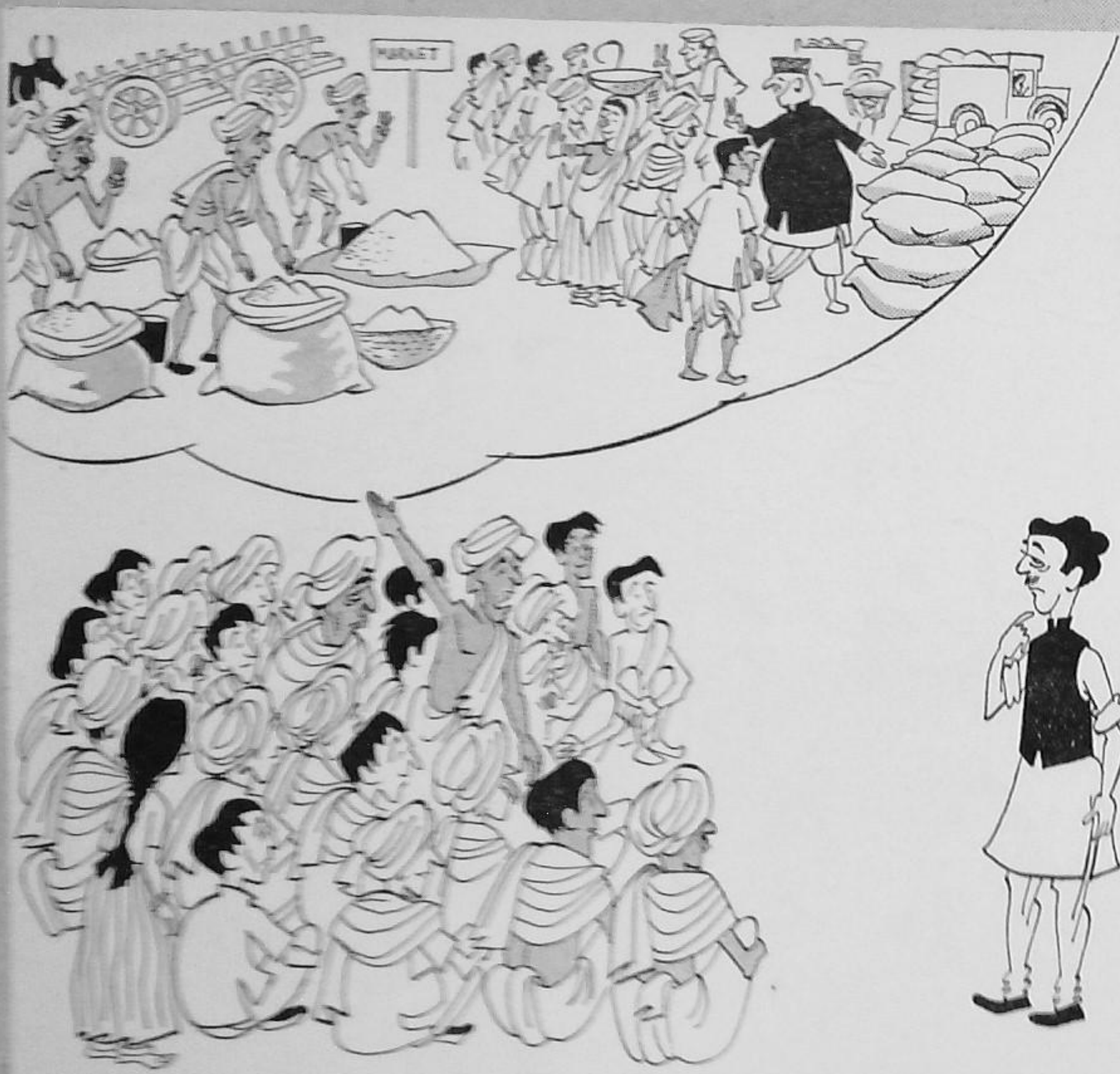
112. The Government will help to construct culverts.



113. Steam rollers will make the road 'pucca'.



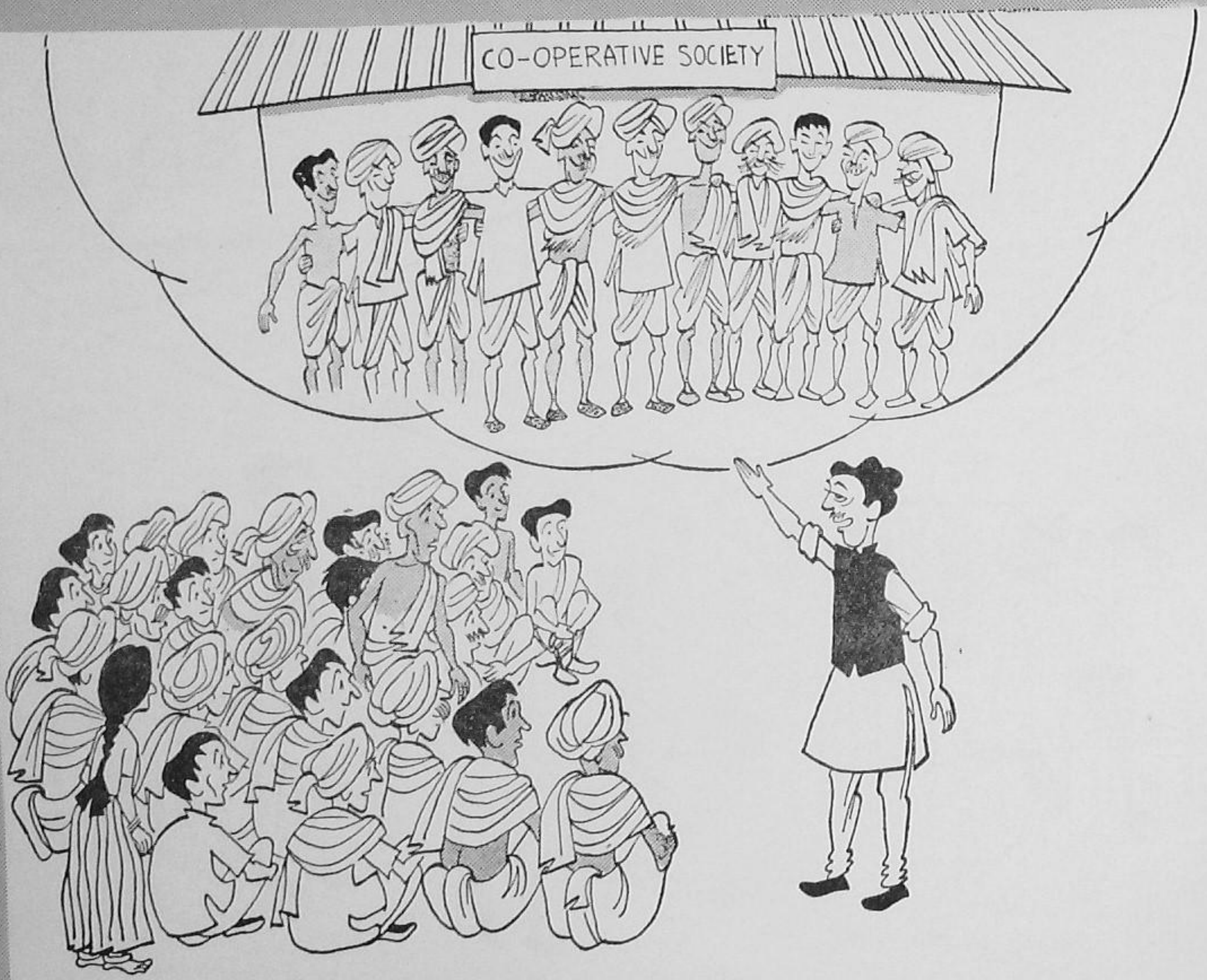
114. The approach road will give you easy access to the market.



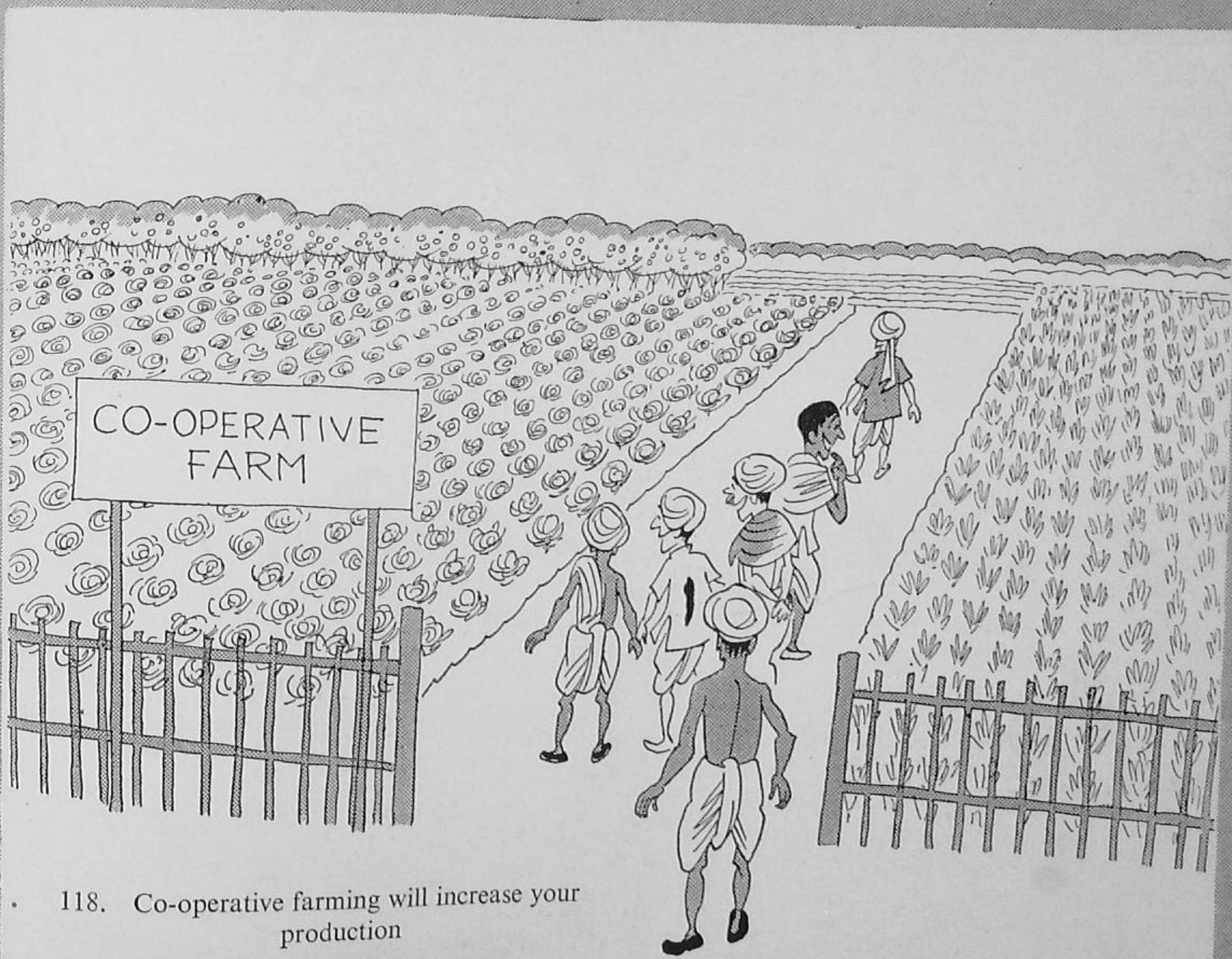
115. We are exploited by middlemen : as our resources are limited we are compelled to sell at very low prices.



116. Even if we produce more we do not reap the benefits—increased production merely makes things cheaper for people in the towns.



117. Co-operation is the remedy.



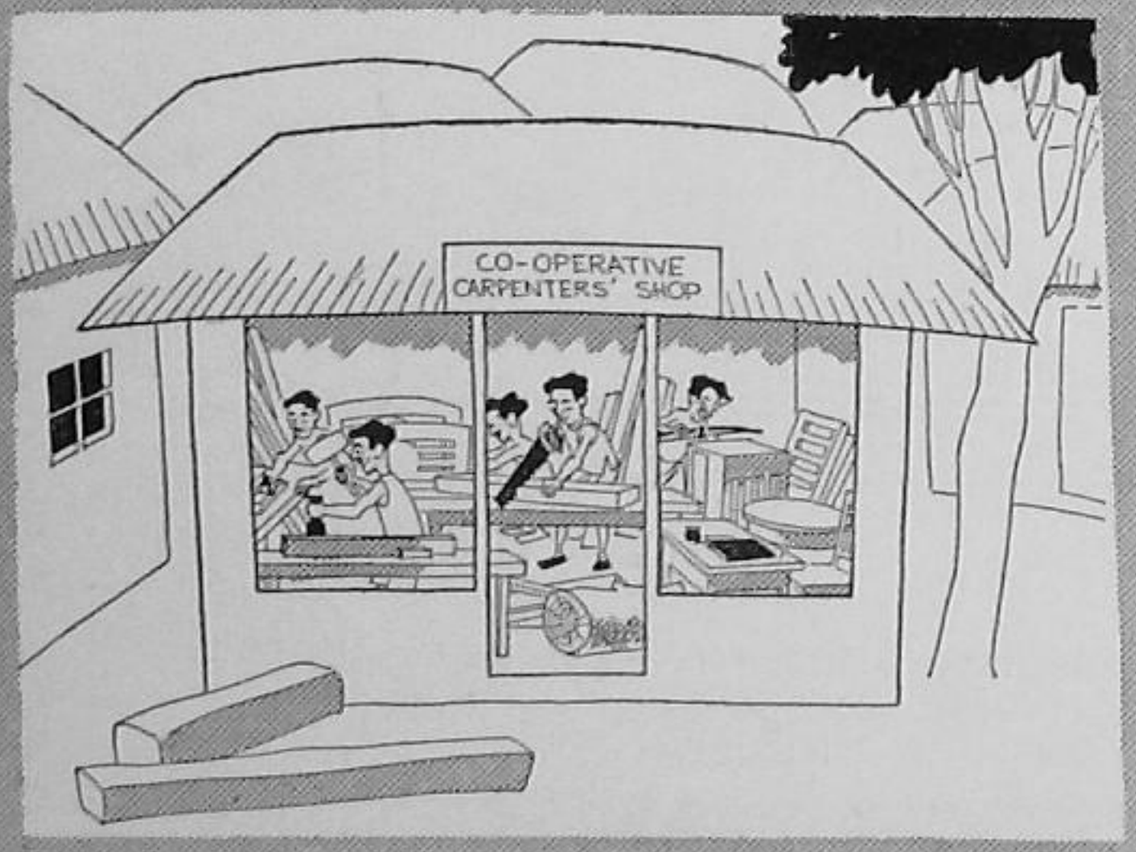
118. Co-operative farming will increase your production

119. and co-operative marketing will give you larger profits.

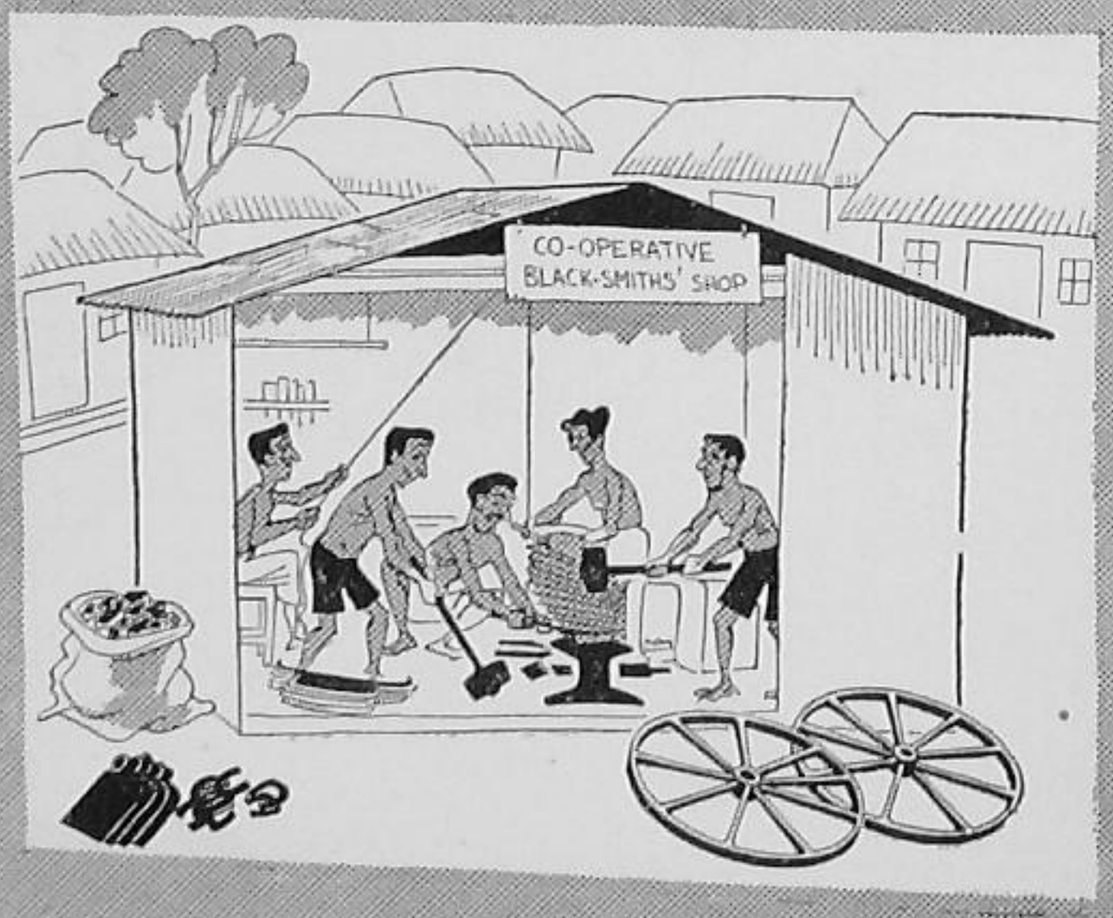


120. You can have co-operatives of weavers,





121. carpenters



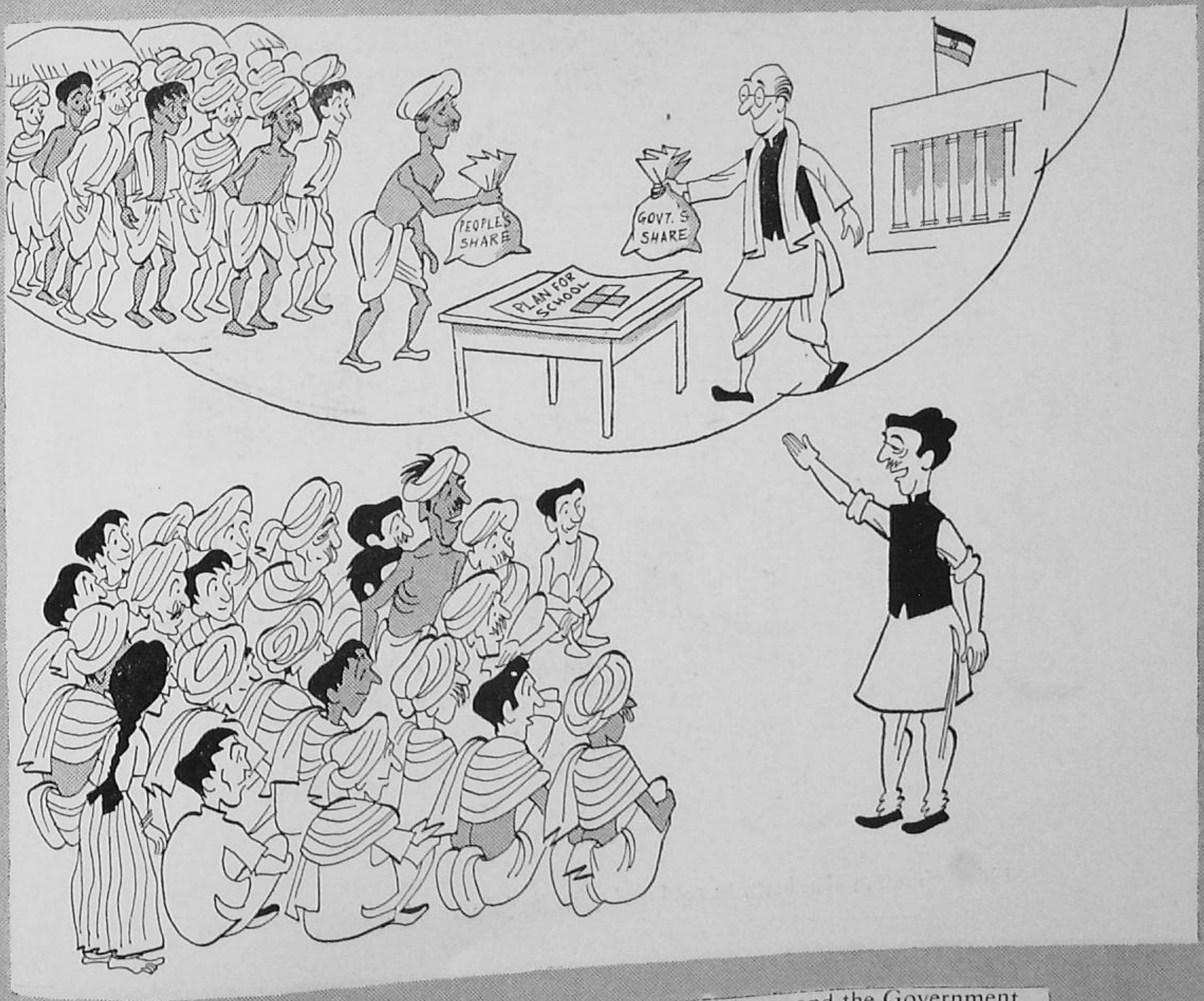
122. and blacksmiths.



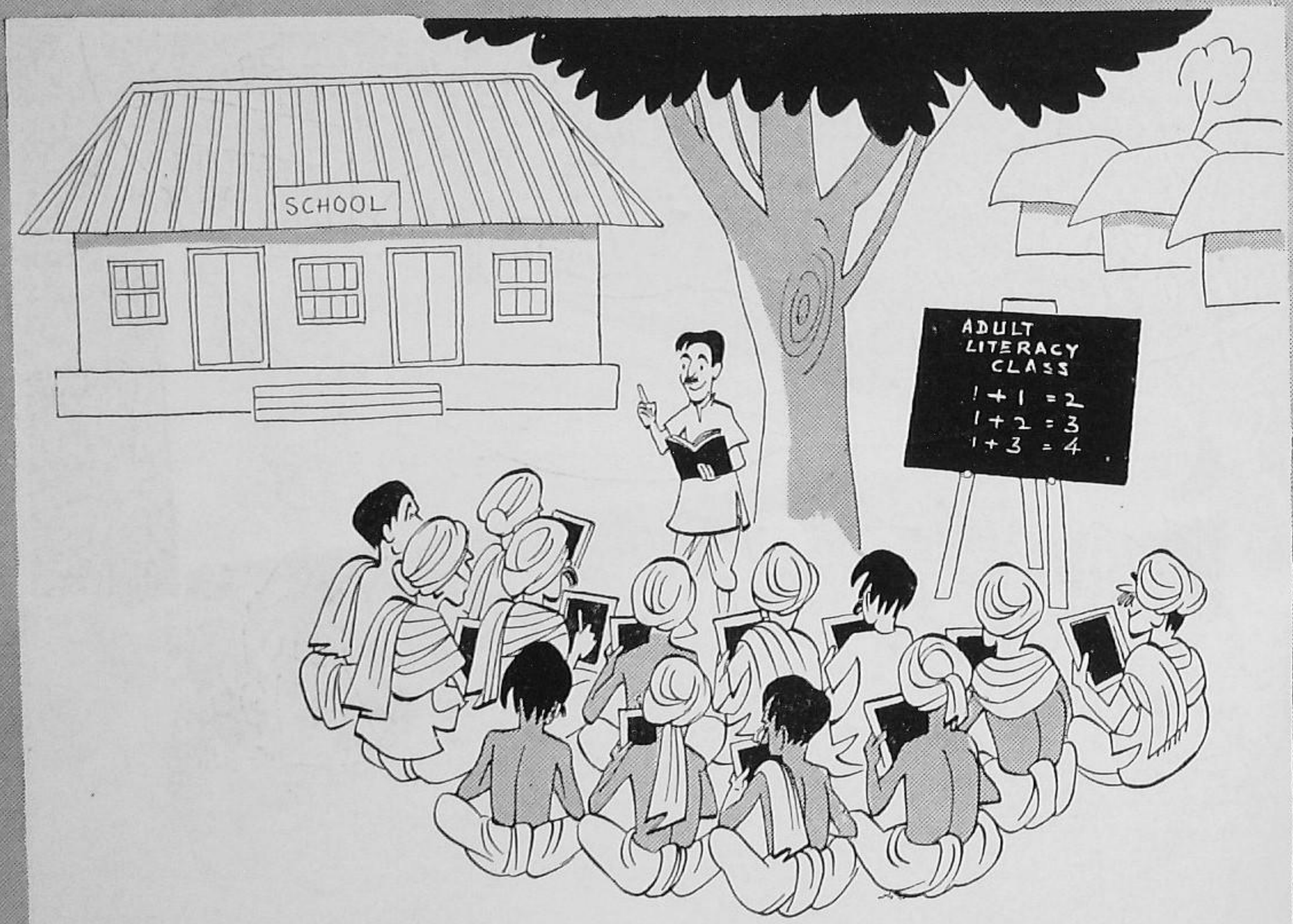
123. Buying from co-operative stores eliminates middlemen and makes purchases cheaper.



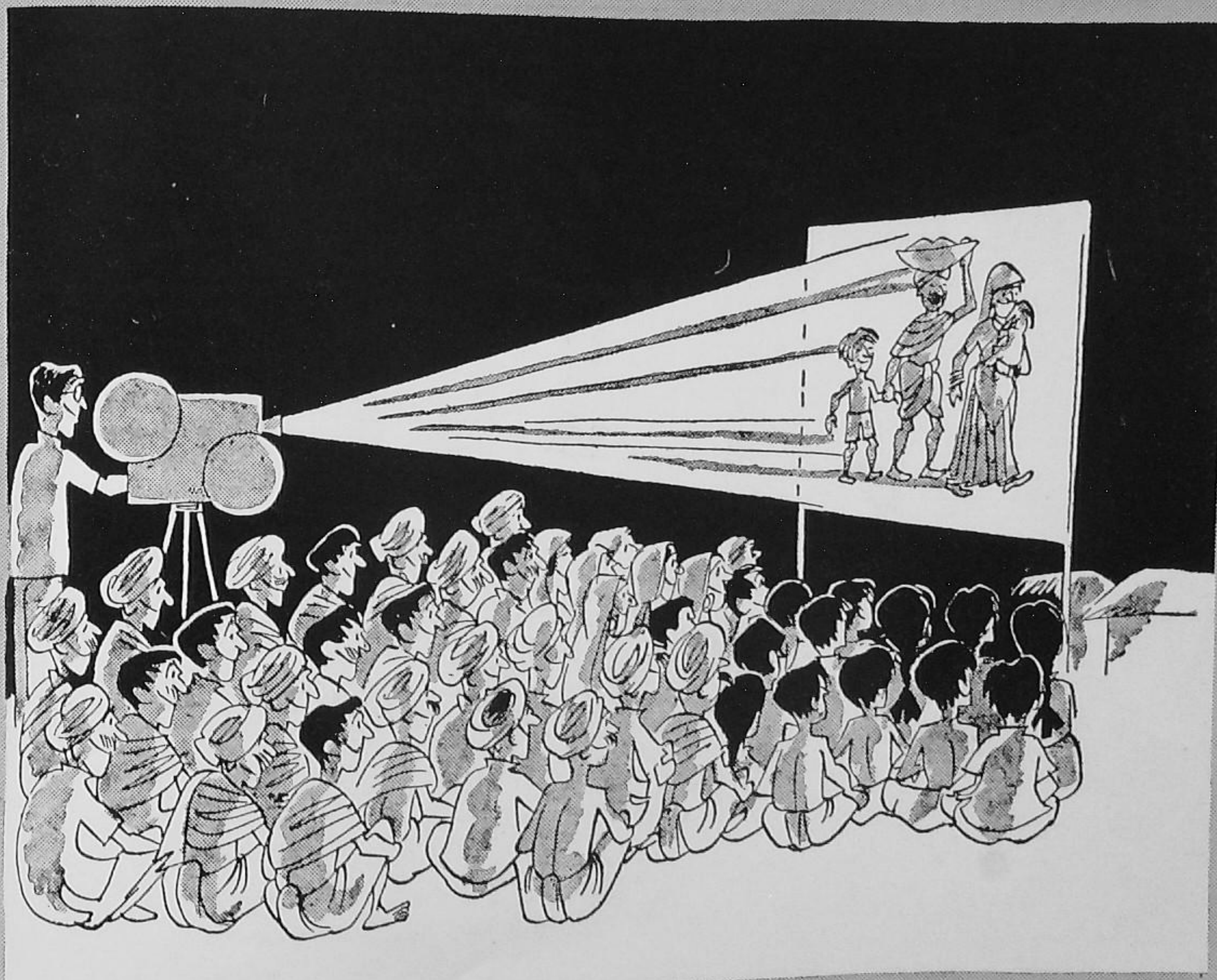
124. Housing through co-operative effort reduces cost.



125. Donate your share in cash, in kind or in labour, and the Government will help you to build a school.



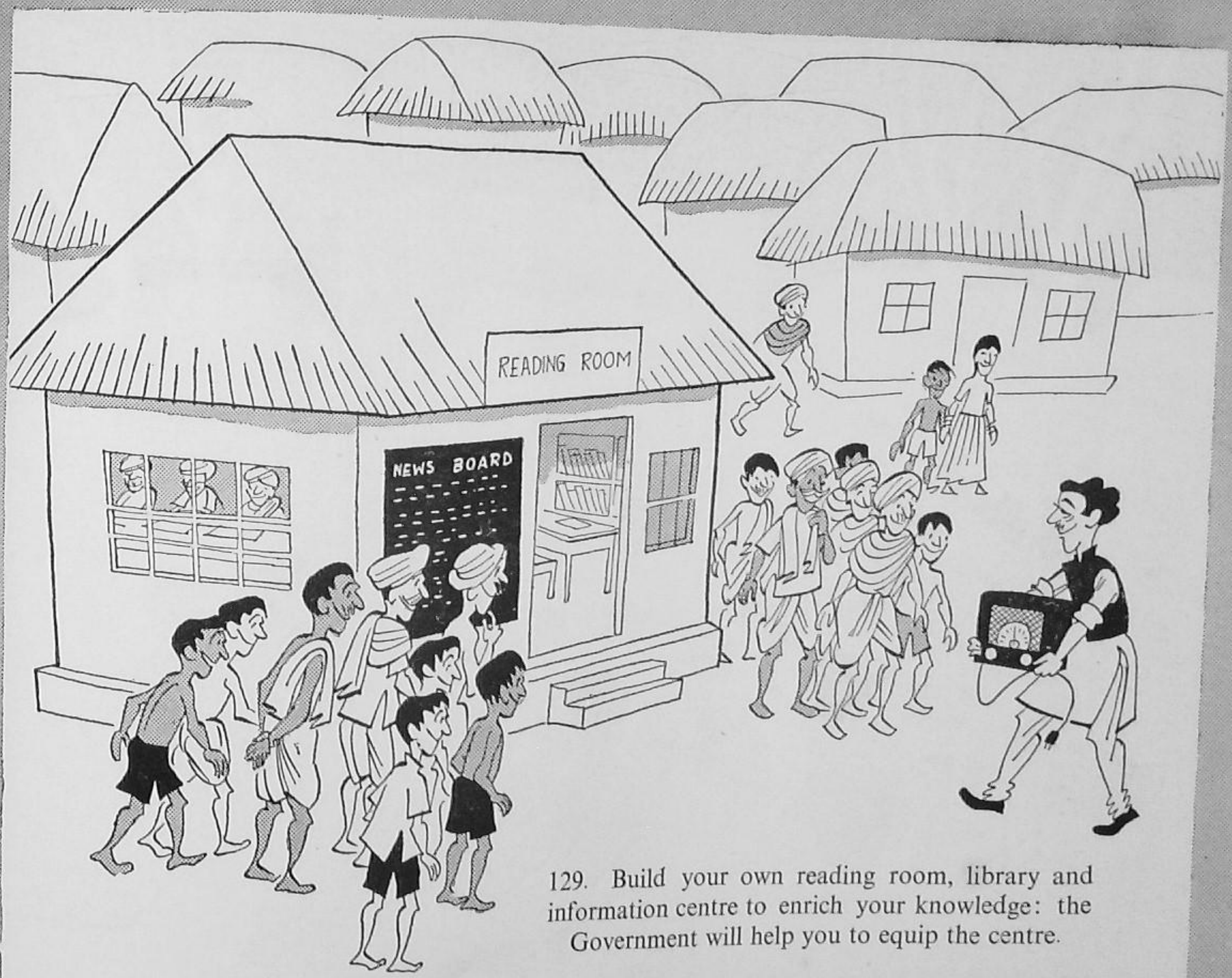
126. You can also learn to read and write by joining adult literacy classes.



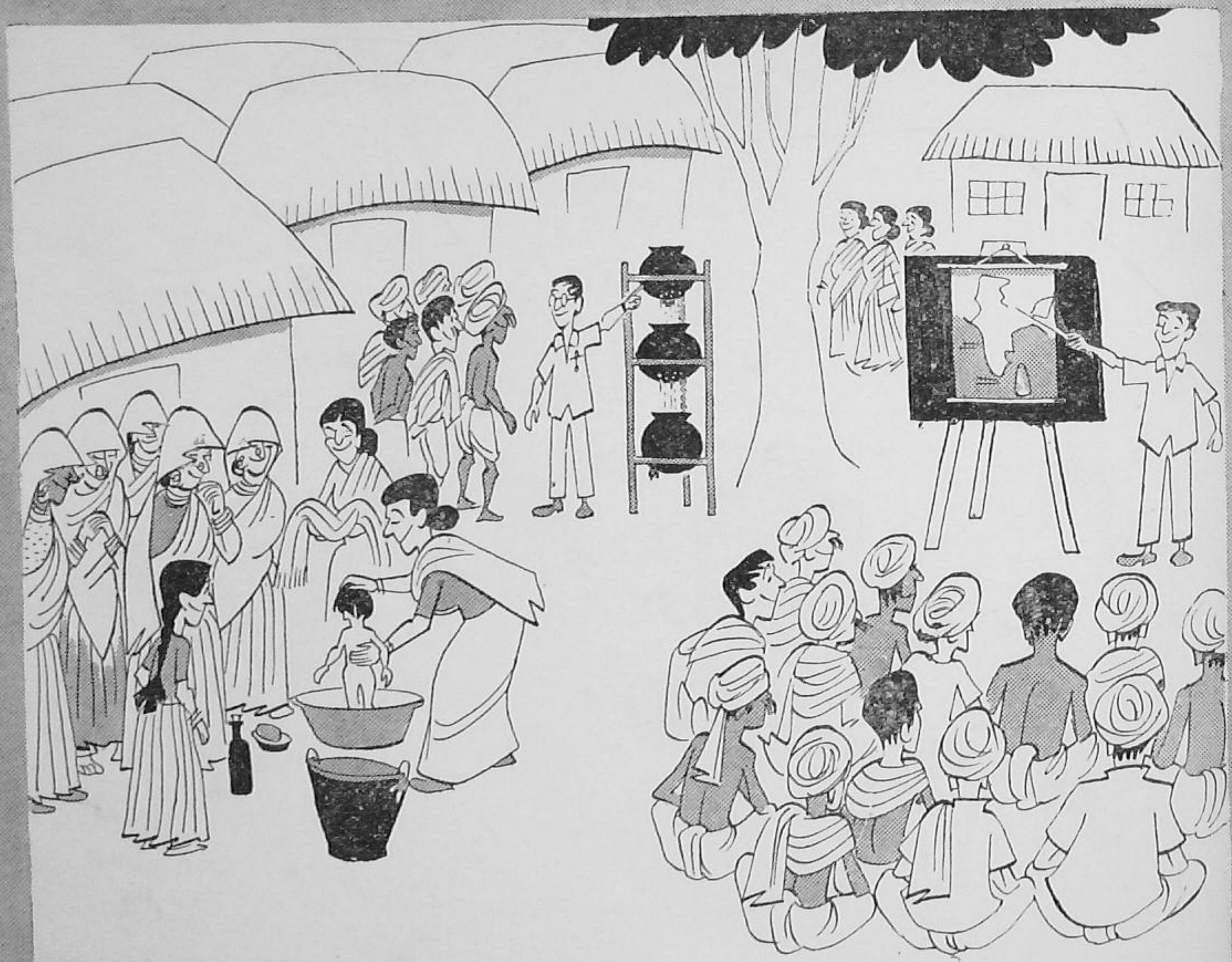
127. You will be shown educational films for entertainment and enlightenment.



128. You can stage dramas and puppet shows in the village.



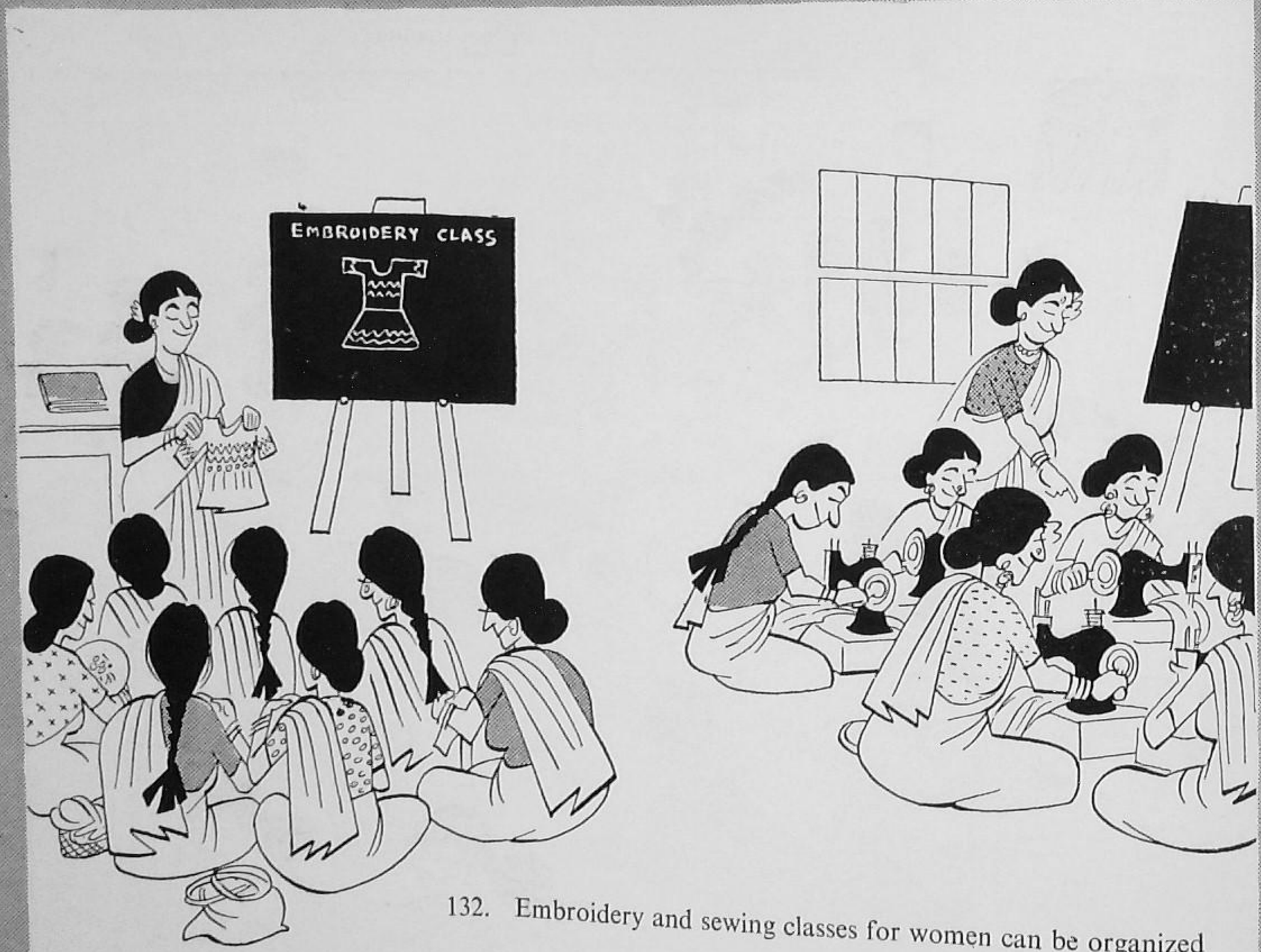
129. Build your own reading room, library and information centre to enrich your knowledge: the Government will help you to equip the centre.



130. Social Education Camps will be held to show you how to lead better and more useful lives.



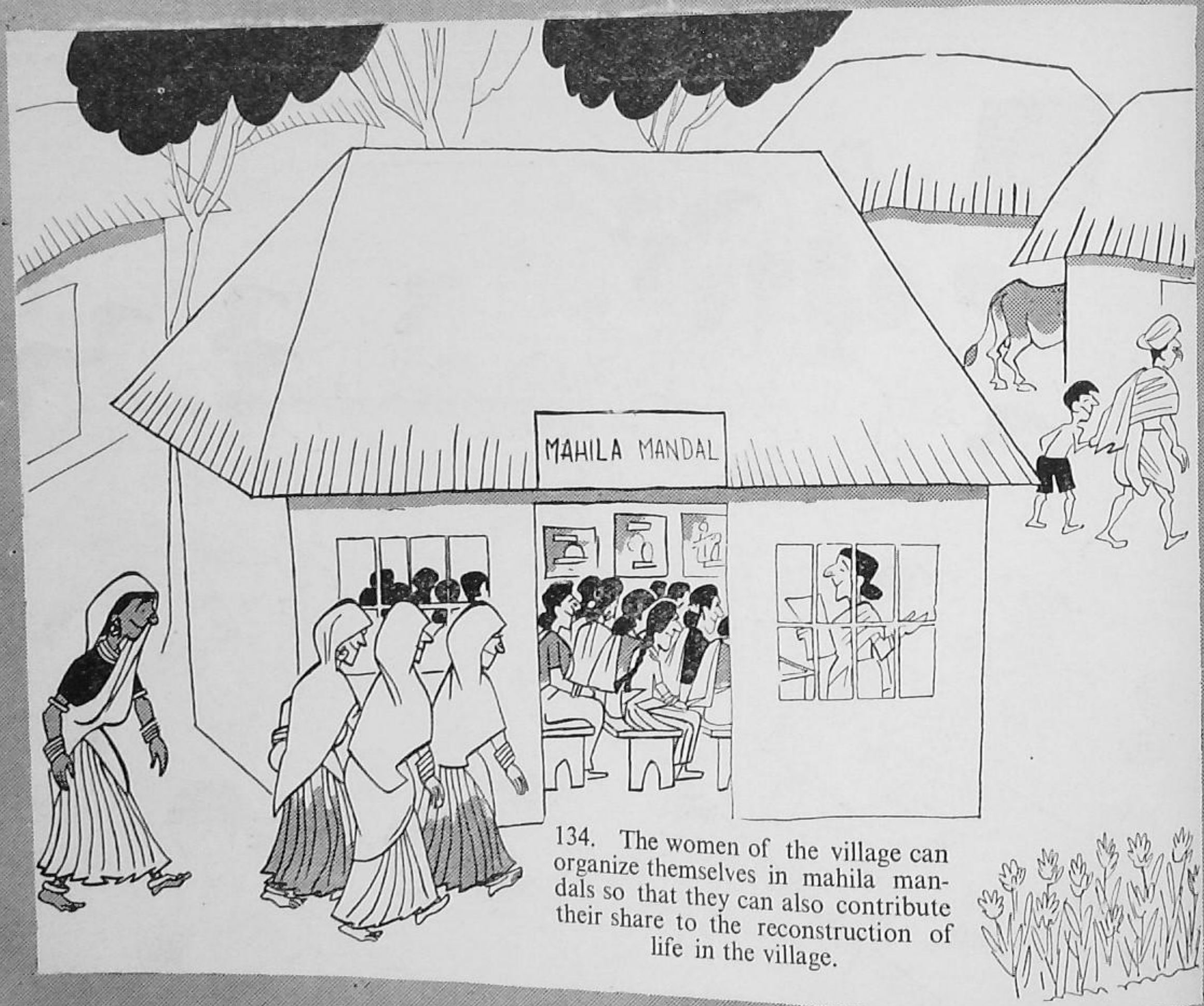
131. Organize Bhajan and Ramayan Mandlies—the Government will help by providing some musical instruments.



132. Embroidery and sewing classes for women can be organized



133. as well as craft-cum-literacy centres.



134. The women of the village can organize themselves in mahila mandals so that they can also contribute their share to the reconstruction of life in the village.



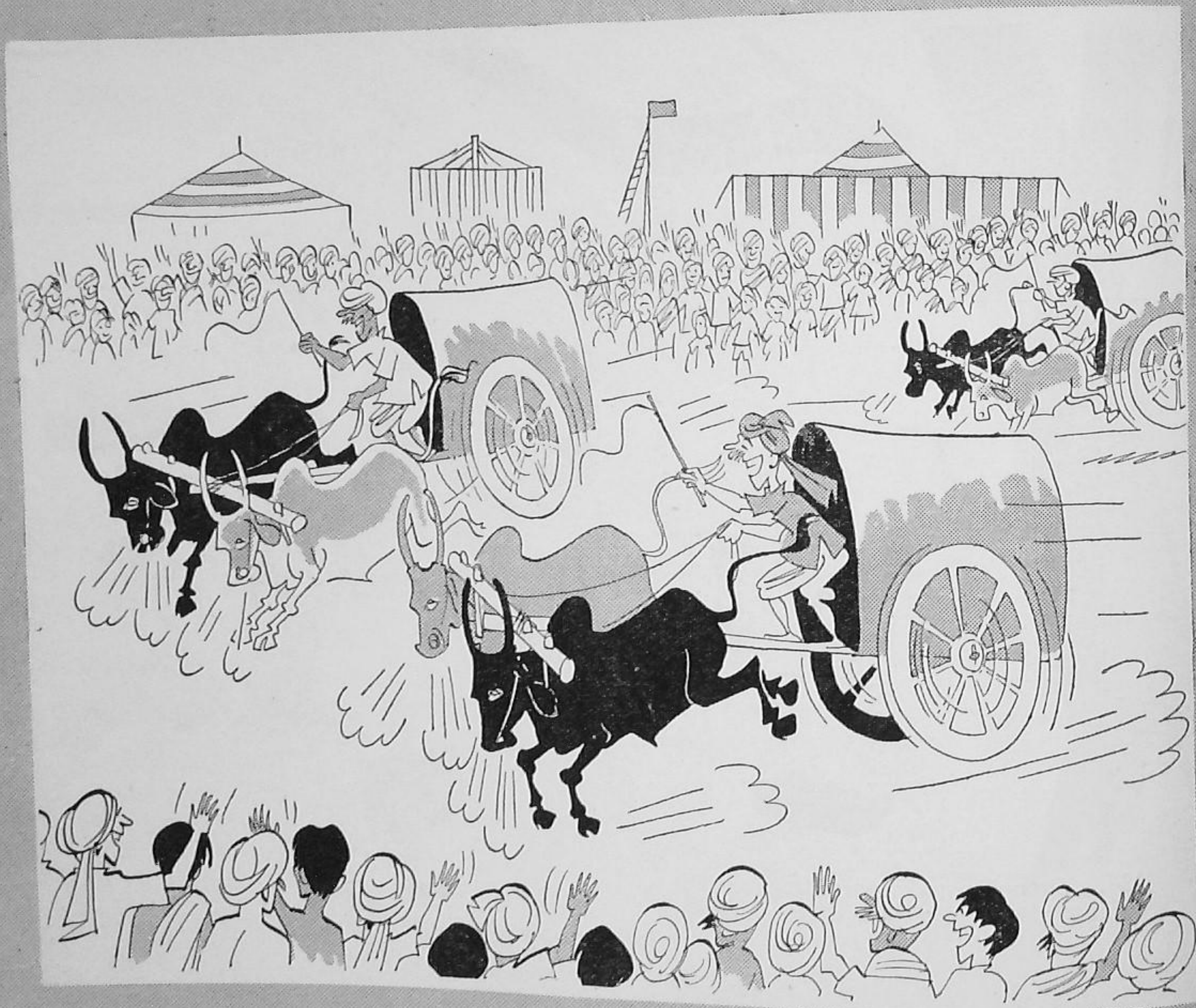
135. Balwadis can be organized for the children.



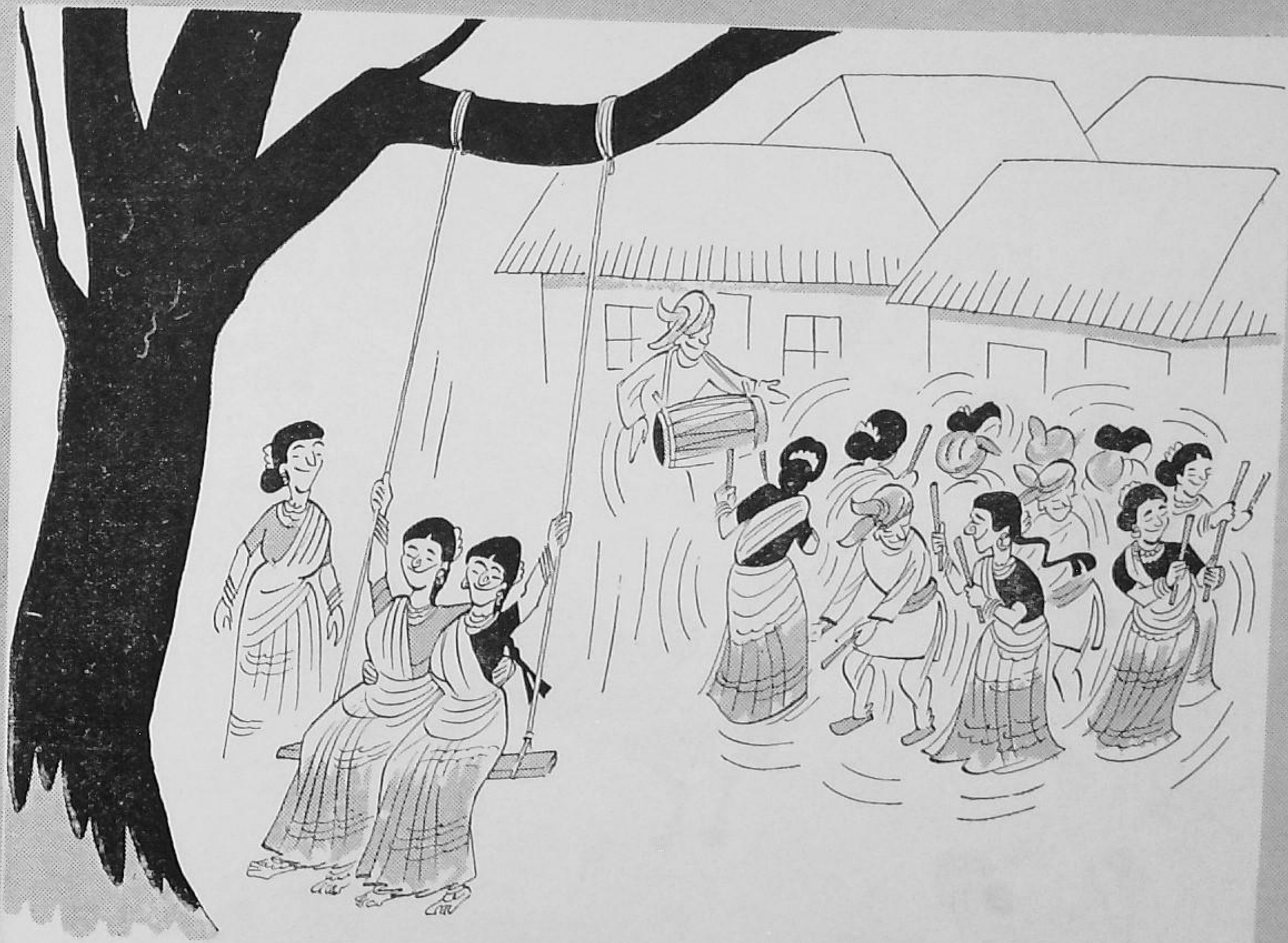
136. Janata Colleges will be opened by the Government.



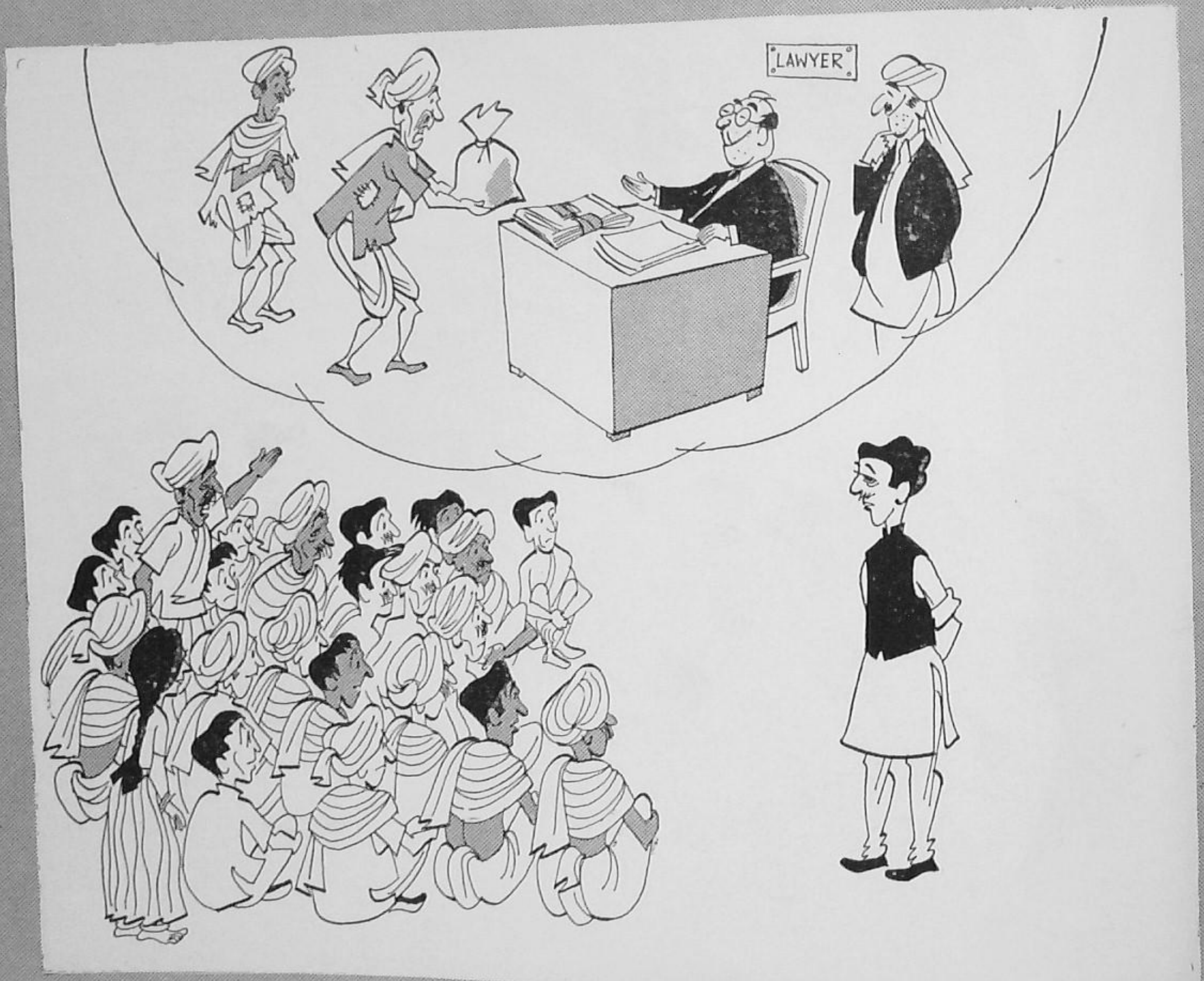
137. Organize study tours and excursions and learn about other parts of our motherland.



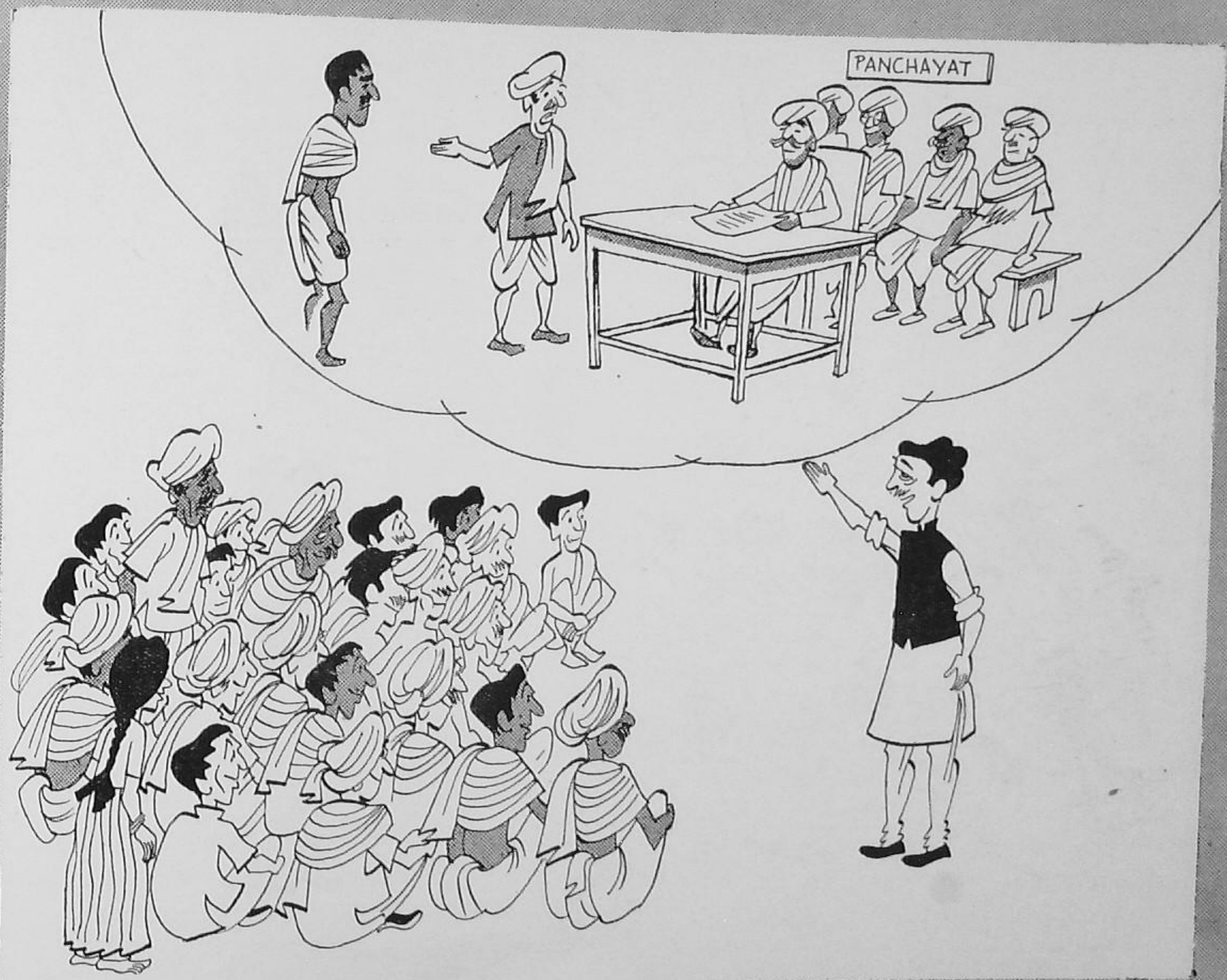
138. Organize village fairs and festivals.



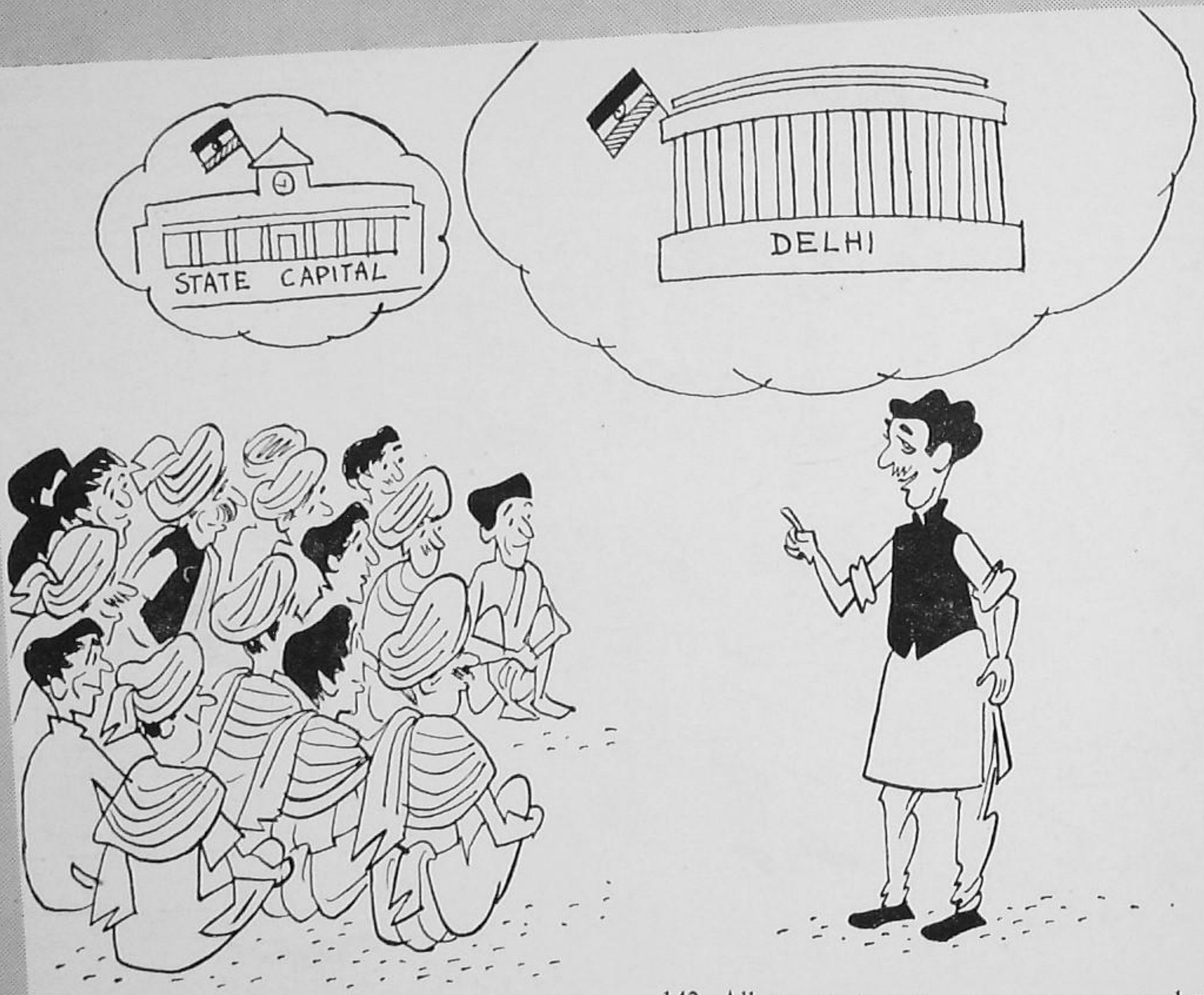
139. Encourage folk dances and songs.



140. Litigation is costly :



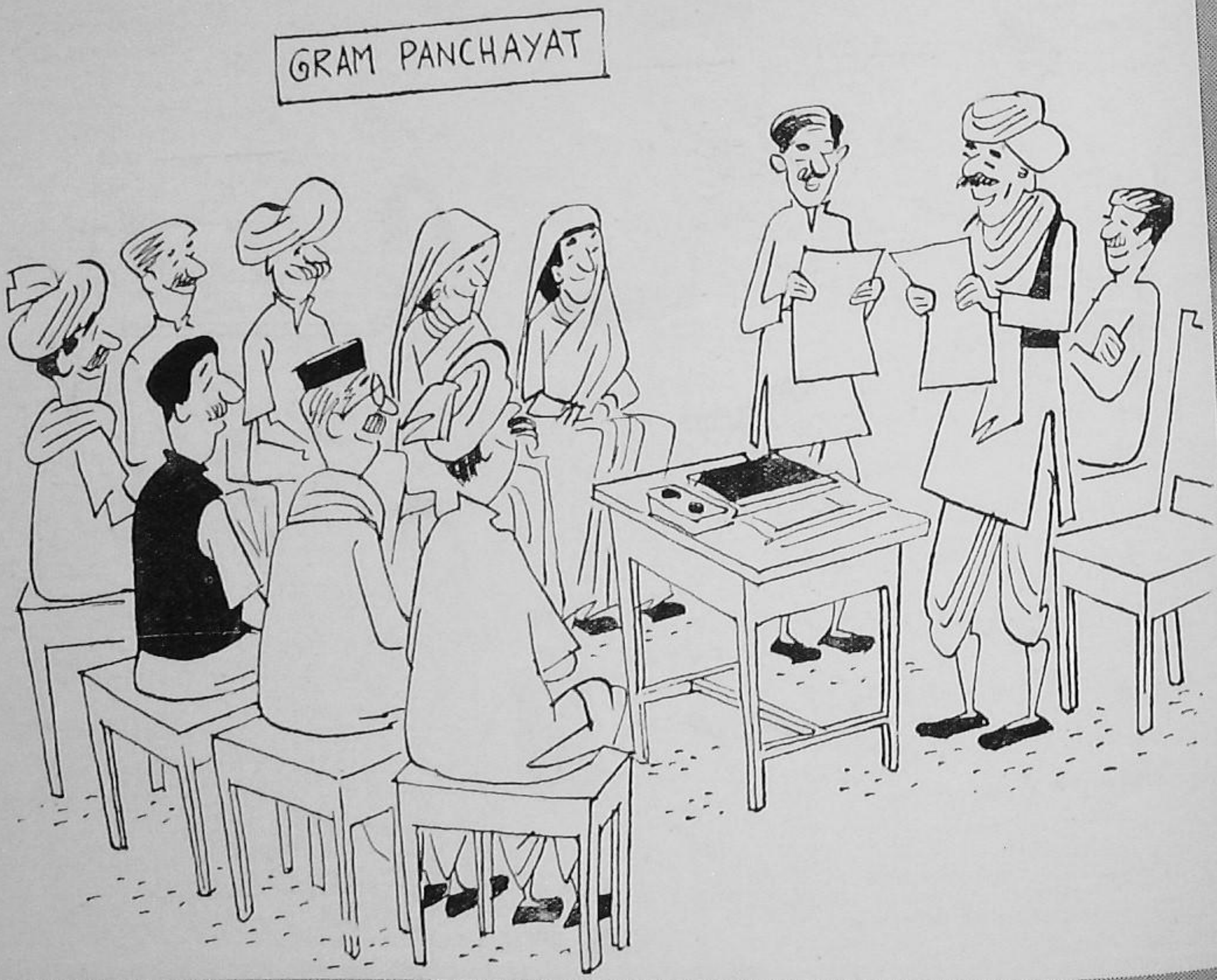
141. it is better to get justice done through the panchayat.



142. All power should not be concentrated at Delhi or State capitals. Therefore Panchayati Raj.



143. The villagers, men and women, will elect the Panchayat members by secret ballot. The Gram Sabha is Parliament at the base.



144. The Gram Panchayat will have about ten members including women and co-opted representatives of weaker sections.



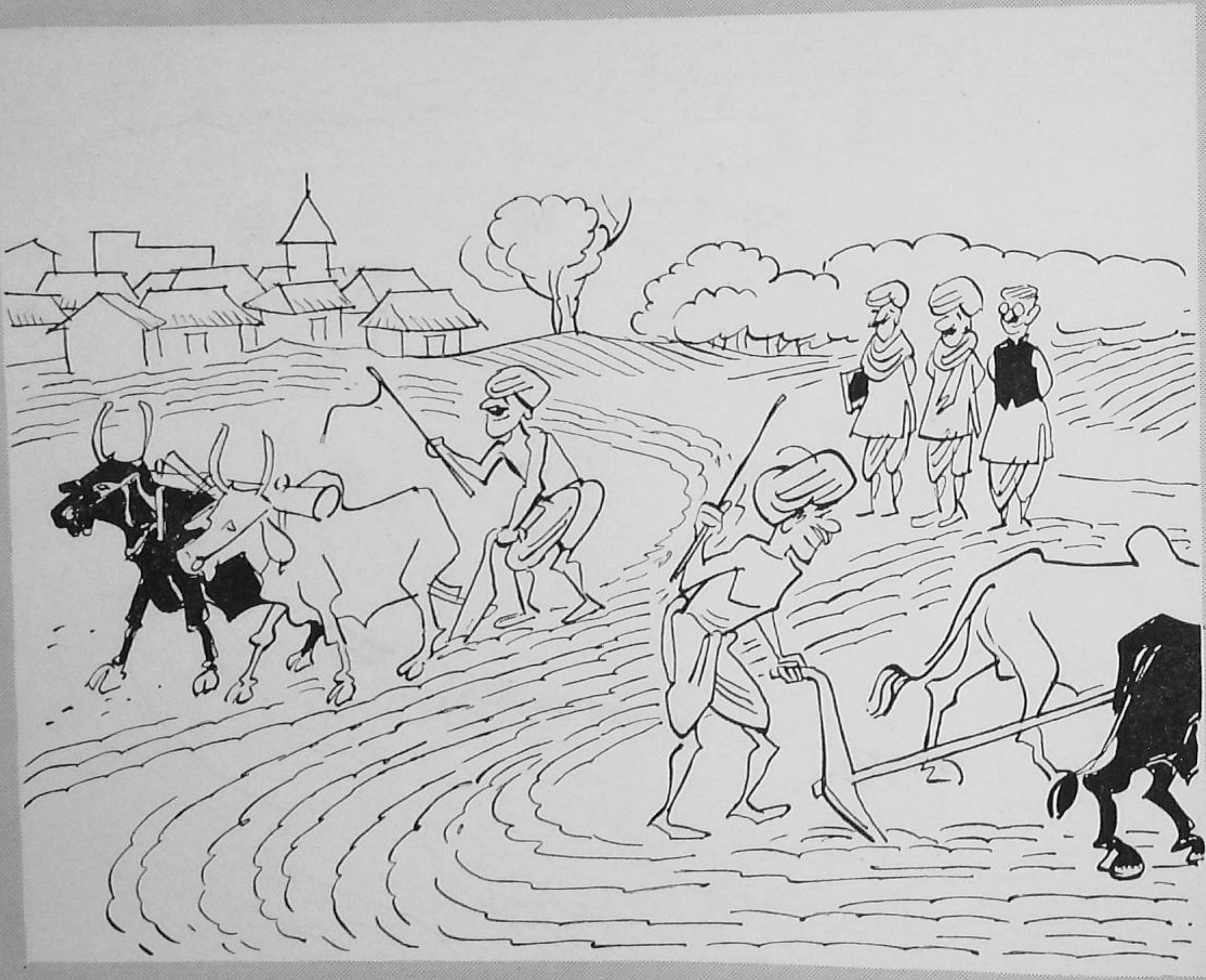
145. The Panchayat will set up sub-committees which will go into the different aspects of the plan of improvement for the village.



146. They will organize community programmes such as soil conservation and tree planting in the village,



147. embankments against floods,



148. handling of common land for the Panchayat,



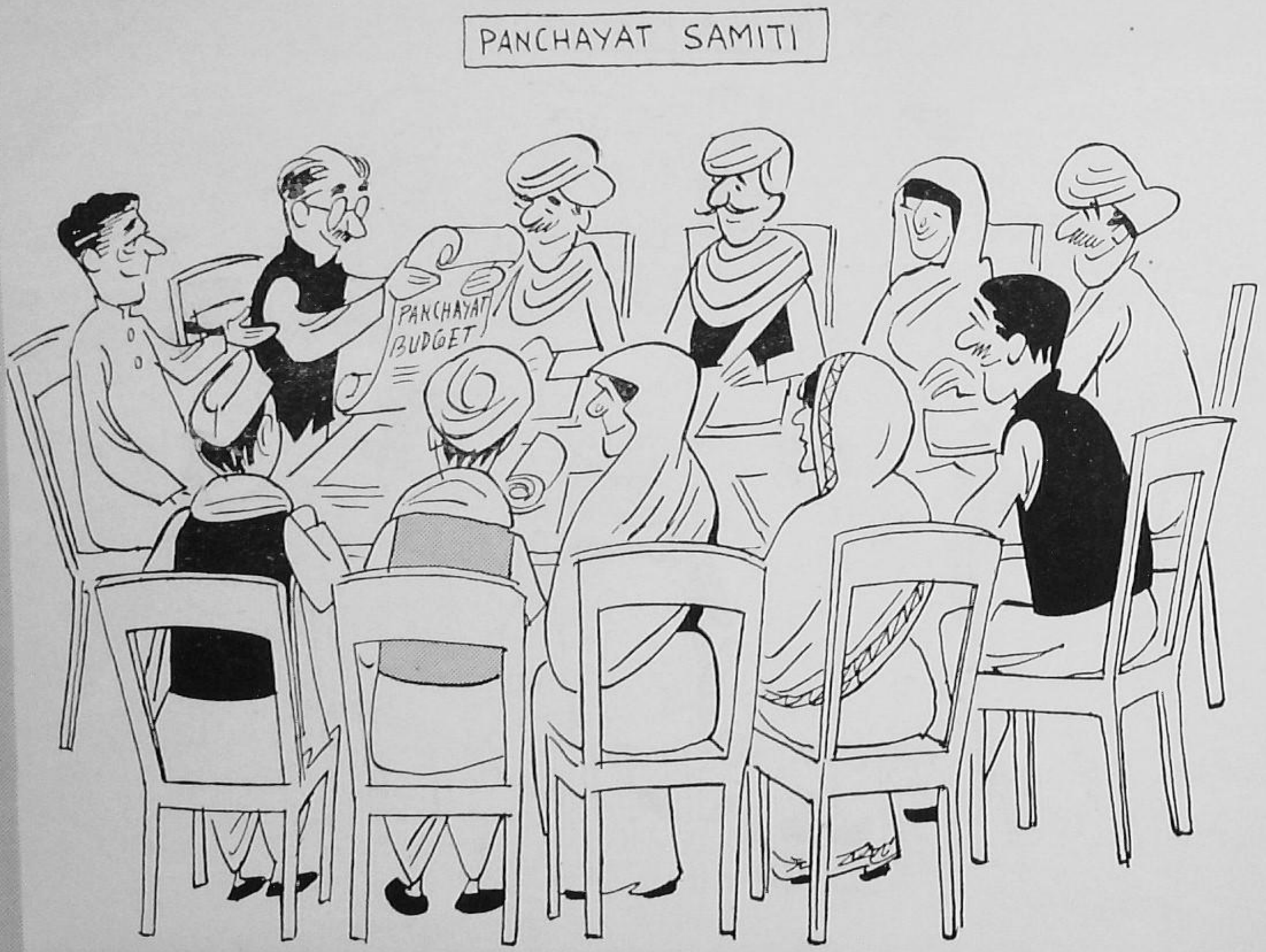
149. and compost manure programme.



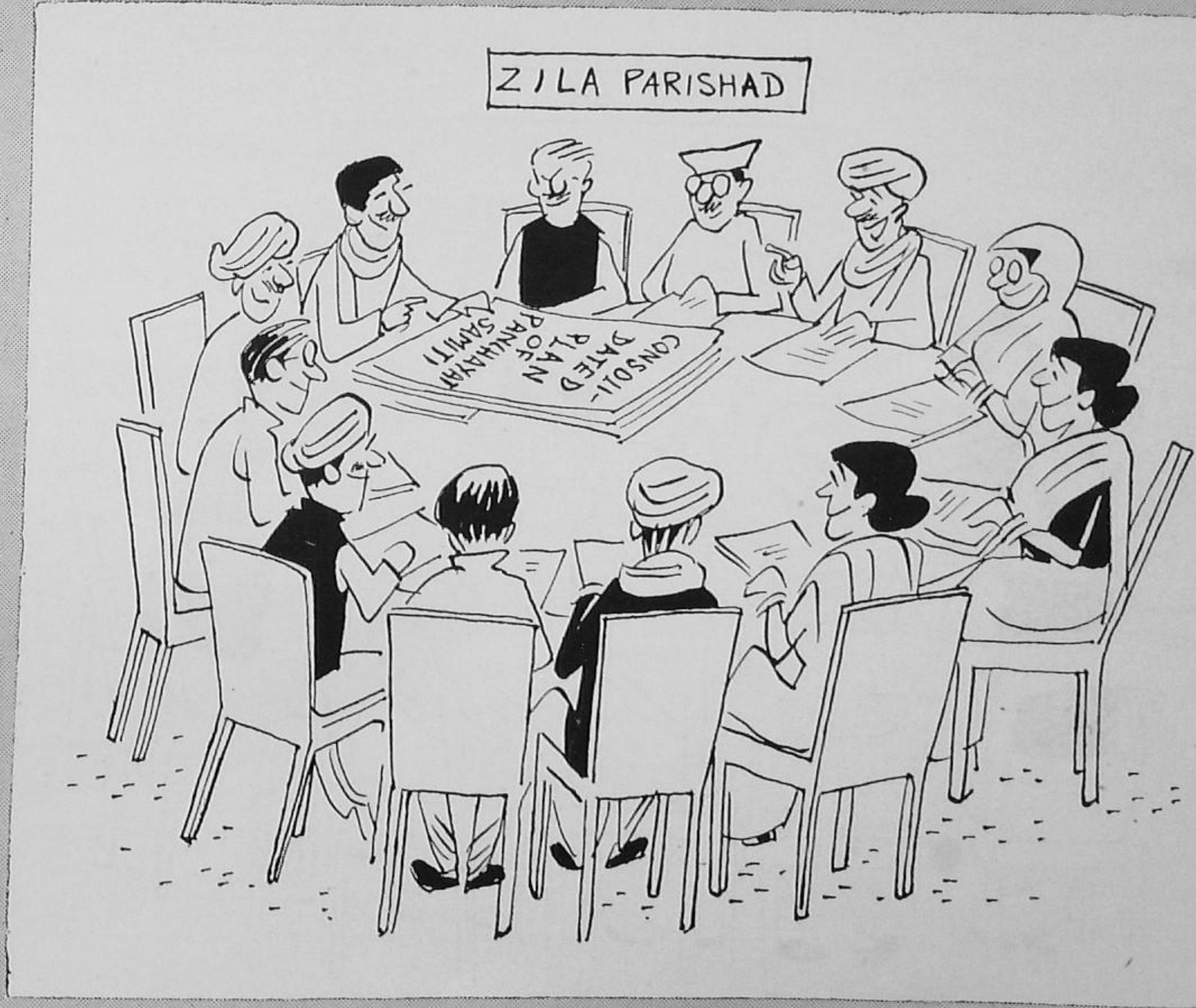
150. The Panchayat will prepare development plan for the village based on income from all sources including taxation in the village.



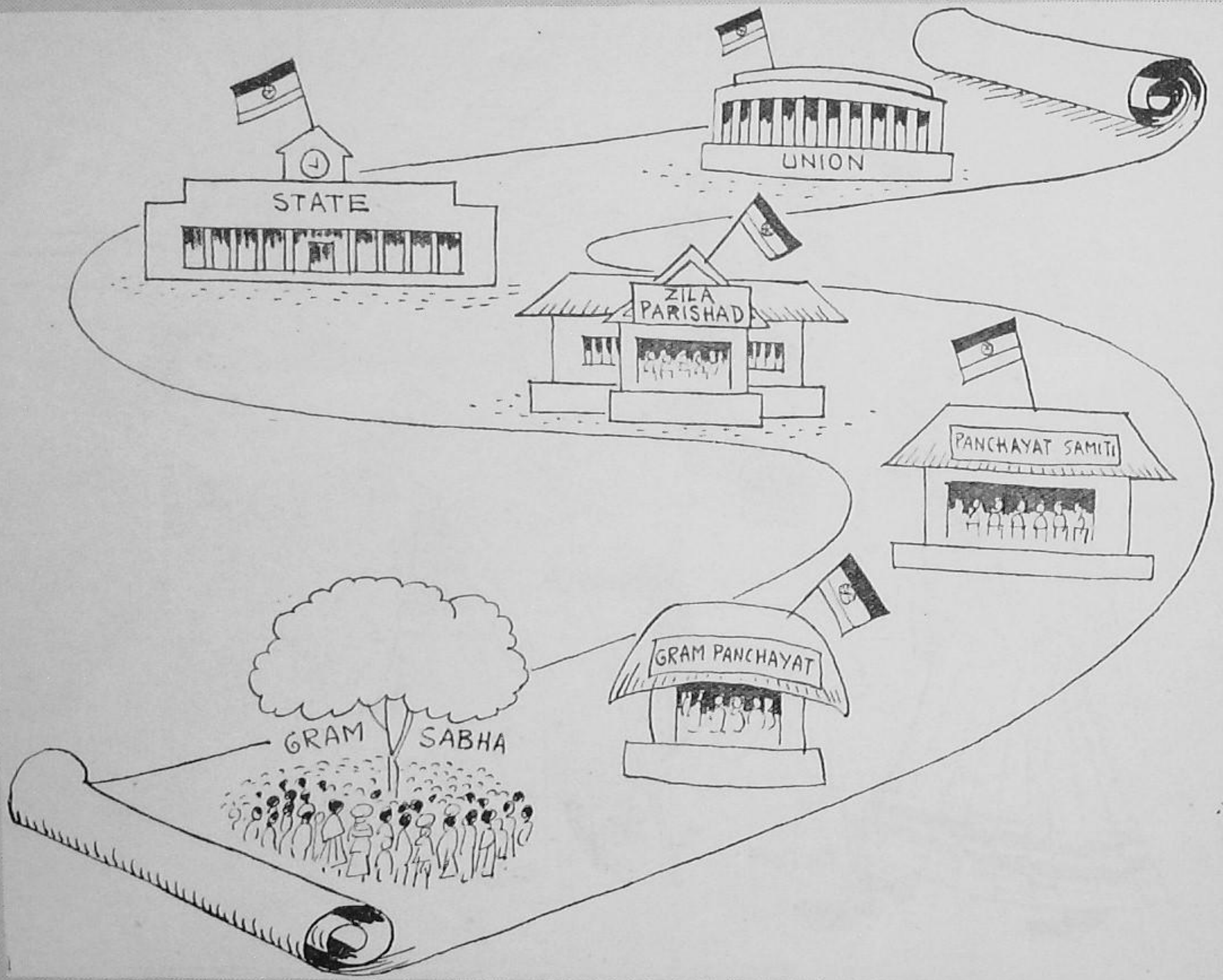
151. This plan will then be presented before the Gram Sabha for approval
The Gram Sabha will also review progress of work.



152. What the Gram Panchayat cannot do by itself will be taken up by the Block Panchayat Samiti. (The Samiti consists of the representatives of Gram Panchayat.)



153. Panchayat Smitis will receive guidance from the Zila Parishad which will also co-ordinate their activities and take up those beyond the capacity of the Samitis. (The Parishad will consist of elected members from the Panchayat Samitis, M.L.A.s and M.P.s of the District.)



154. Thus will emerge the fabric of democracy with optimum decentralization of administration in an organic link-up from the Gram Sabha to the Lok Sabha



155. The dawn of a new life.