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NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

PONDICHERRY BLOCK

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NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

PONDICHERRY STATE



PUBLISHED BY
NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE
PONDICHERRY BLOCK
VILLIANUR

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I AM glad to know that the National Extension Service is publishing a report about its activities and achievements. The Five Year Plans are drawn for the welfare of all the people and the National Extension Service is the agency by which the benefits of the Five Year Plan reach the last man in the village. The National Extension Service can be a success only if the people co-operate with the officials and contribute their might. The Pondicherry National Extension Service Block has made considerable progress and I hope it would keep it up in the Community Development stage also.



Sd:- E. GOUBERT
(Chief Councillor)



AFTER the merger of Pondicherry State with our motherland, several schemes for the welfare of the people are being implemented. It is the duty of everyone of us to see that all the schemes are implemented successfully. The Five Year Plan and the National Extension Service Scheme were conceived for the welfare of the people in the

villages and unless these schemes are implemented with the co-operation of the people, we will not be able to change the misery and poverty of our State which has suffered very much under the foreigners for hundreds of years.

It is not correct to depend entirely on the Government. People should offer their unstinted co-operation and should give their contribution for the success of the schemes. I hope that the report brought out by National Extension Service would by informing the people of the achievements in different sectors will enthuse the people for further progress.

Sd:- R. SHUNMUGAM

(Councillor for Rural Development)

BLOCK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairman : Sri C. S. Seshadri, I. A. S, Development Secretary

Secretary : P. L. Samy, Block Development officer

Official Members

1. The Director of Agriculture.
2. The Director of Medical Services.
3. The Director of Public Works Department.
4. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
5. The Assistant Development Officer.
6. The Director of Public Instructions.
7. The Director of Electricity.
8. The Director of Fisheries.
9. The Director of Animal Husbandry.
10. The Director of Industries.
11. The Harijan Welfare Officer.

Non-Official Members

12. Sri Manavala Reddiar, *Mayor, Thirubuvanaai, Mannadipet Commune.*
13. Shri Sivaprakasa Reddiar, *Kariamamickam.*
14. Shri Natanasabapathi Pillai, *Bahour.*

15. Shri G. Shanmugum, *Kanuvapet, Villianur.*
16. Shri N. Doriasamy Reddiar, *Ramanathapuram.*
17. Shri Sarangapani Goundar, *Madukkarai.*
18. Shri H. M. Kassime, *Mayor, Dupleix Street, Pondicherry.*
19. Shri S. R. Subramanyam, *Ambalathadum Iyer Madam Street, Pondicherry.*
20. Shri Assapou Bairavasamy, *M.L.A., Pondicherry.*
21. Shri N. Govindarassou Naicker, *M.L.A., Kusapalayam.*
22. Shri Venkatasubba Reddiar, *M.L.A., Mayor, Madukkarai.*
23. Shri P. Ramalingam, *M.L.A., Oulgaret, Pondicherry.*
24. Shri V. Subbiah, *Vellala Street, Pondicherry.*
25. Shri R. Mourugasamy Clemenceau, *M.L.A., Muthiyalpet.*
26. Shri Thirukamu Reddiar, *M.L.A., Katterikuppam.*
27. Shri Louis Xavary, *M.L.A., Bharathi Street, Pondicherry.*
28. Shri N. Thandapani Goundar, *M.L.A., Kalitheerthalkuppam.*
29. Shri A. Aroul Raju, *M.L.A., Muthiyalpet.*
30. Shri N. Ranganadan, *M.L.A., Pondicherry.*
31. Shri V. Narayanasamy, *M.L.A., Mayor, Oulgaret Commune.*
32. Shri Pakkir Mohammed, *M.L.A., Sultanpet, Villianur Commune.*
33. Shri S. Ramachandra Naidu, *Mayor, Sedarapet, Villanur Commune.*
34. Shri R. Vaithilingam, *Mayor, Mudaliarpeth Commune, Murungapakkam.*
35. Shri Sri Poongavanam, *Mayor, Ariankuppam Commune, Ariankuppam.*
36. Shri Subramaniya Goundar, *Bahour.*
37. Shri Annusamy, *M.L.A., Ariankuppam Commune, Karikal.*

INTRODUCTION

THE National Extension Service Block in Pondicherry was inaugurated in May, 1955 and has completed two and a half years in October, 1957. The block was converted into Community Development Block in October, 1957 six months earlier than the usual three year period. Prior to the De facto transfer of these territories to India, there had been no serious attempt at providing the essential services to the people except in the medical and educational fields. The concept of a welfare state, of a planned economy and of the idea of self-help were something new to the people. The new administration turned its attention to the welfare of the people and new departments of Agriculture, Co-operation Industries, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Harijan Welfare were set up and a Secretariat Department of Development was also started. The National Extension Service Block started with the initial difficulty of not having trained personnel. With the assistance of the Government of Madras several trained personnel were obtained on deputation from the State and the Block started working in all its seriousness. Simultaneously a planned programme of training locally recruited personnel was taken up. The deputation staff is now being progressively replaced by trained local personnel.

The Block is actually a double block administratively integrated into one single organisation. On the whole, the people have responded extremely well and it can be claimed without hesitation that the Extension Service of this area has succeeded beyond expectations. There has been good progress all round and the people have appreciated not only the value of the services provided but also the need for active self-help.

Many difficulties have to be faced in the implementation of the scheme as these difficulties were peculiar to Pondicherry State

only. There were no fully established welfare departments excepting perhaps the medical and educational departments and as such we could hardly indent upon the technical guidance and experience of the welfare departments. The supply line of seeds, fertilizers and other essential commodities was very weak as the departments were started quite recently when the block was inaugurated. There was no Revenue Departmental organisation like that found in other States. The lack of it is a great handicap in getting essential statistics and putting through some of the programmes like the Agricultural Loan programme. There is considerable absentee landlordism and a good slice of the population are landless tenants and landless labourers. There is no panchayat system as it exists in Madras State. The lack of statutory panchayats is a great handicap in implementing self-help programmes as in most other states panchayats give the necessary contribution from out of their taxes and also look after the maintenance of the various activities started under the block. Hence we have to depend entirely on ad-hoc village Development Committees. In spite of all these existing difficulties, it is heartening to note that the programme is being implemented with considerable success.

We have been receiving considerable help, advice and guidance from all sides. The Counsellors of Government have been taking very keen interest throughout these two and a half years and but for their valuable guidance, advice and assistance the block would not have maintained good progress in its programme. The members of the assembly without any difference of party affiliations have been giving us good advice and timely help in the running of the scheme. It is also our duty to thank the Block Advisory Committee for the unstinted support, co-operation, constructive criticism and advice given by them in the meetings and elsewhere. The heads of the various departments and staff have been giving us technical assistance and generous help and we are grateful to them. We are also grateful to the Government of Madras and South Arcot District authorities who have been helping us with supplies, services and necessary technical people to man our schemes. Last but not the least we have to thank the officials of the Community Development Ministry for their sympathetic appreciation, constructive criticism and valuable suggestions given in their visits to the block.

2. AREA AND PEOPLE

THE double National Extension Service Block of Pondicherry covers an area of 115 square miles with a population of 2,20,000 living in 97 main villages and 119 hamlets. This area constitutes the entire Pondicherry establishment excluding the Pondicherry town proper and consists of a main block of 50 villages and 39 villages in three enclaves separated by Madras State territory. The Pondicherry Block limit is nearly 99 miles from Madras on the coastal road from Madras to Pondicherry.

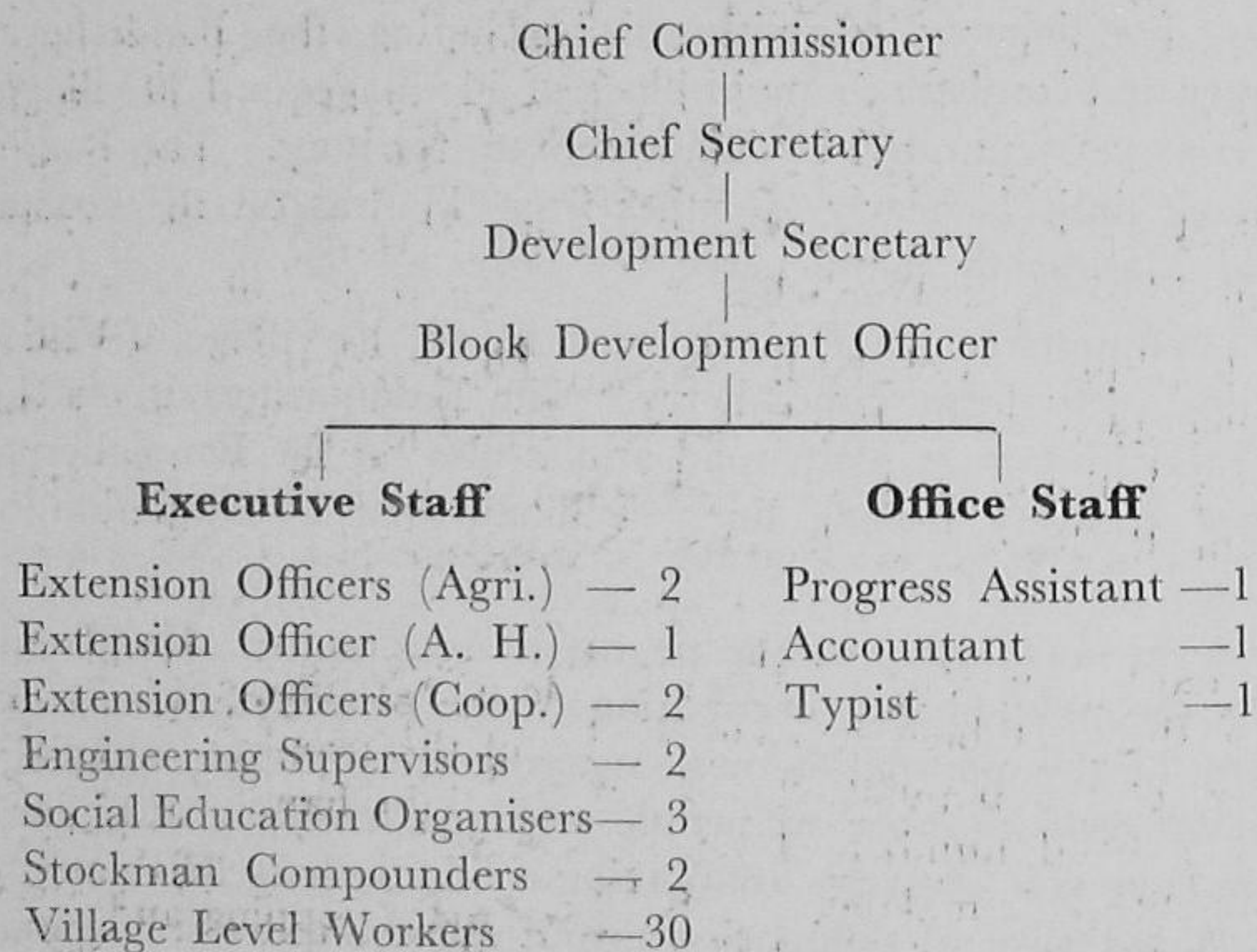
The headquarters of the block is located at the village of Villianur 6 miles away from Pondicherry. The headquarters is on the Pondicherry-Villupuram main road and is also on the Pondicherry-Villupuram Railway branch line. Villianur has a population of 5,500.

The main occupation of the people is Agriculture. Handloom weaving is the next biggest occupation of the people of this block. Nearly 6% of the population are engaged in handloom weaving. There are a good number of people engaged in other subsidiary occupations like coir making, toy making toddy tapping and pottery making. A big slice of population are landless labourers. Nearly 18% of the population are tenants. Less than 16% are cultivating land owners. More than 12% of the population are noncultivating land owners.

3. ORGANISATION AND STAFF PATTERN

THE organisation at the block level is almost the same as in other States. One Block Development Officer is in charge of the double block. Two Stockman Compounders are in charge of Animal

Husbandry work in addition to the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. For the first two years the block was having only 10 Village Level Workers deputed from Madras. Now the full complement of 30 Village Level Workers are posted in the block. The organisation above the block level is different from that of the other States. There is no District Development Officer above the Block Development Officer and the Development Secretary represents the Collector and the Development Commissioner at the State level. This type of organisation at the State level is one of great advantage to the work in the block as it facilitates easy co-ordination with the other departments and quick effective action in all matters.



The noteworthy physical features of the National Extension Service work during the period were 1) the increased application of scientific methods of agriculture and animal husbandry 2) provision of basic amenities like drinking water wells, rural overhead tanks, village approach roads, street roads and community recreation centres etc. and 3) the provision of necessary credit facilities for agricultural purposes. The work done during the National Extension Service period from May, '55 to 30-9-'57 covers the major fields like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Public Health, Communication and Social Education.

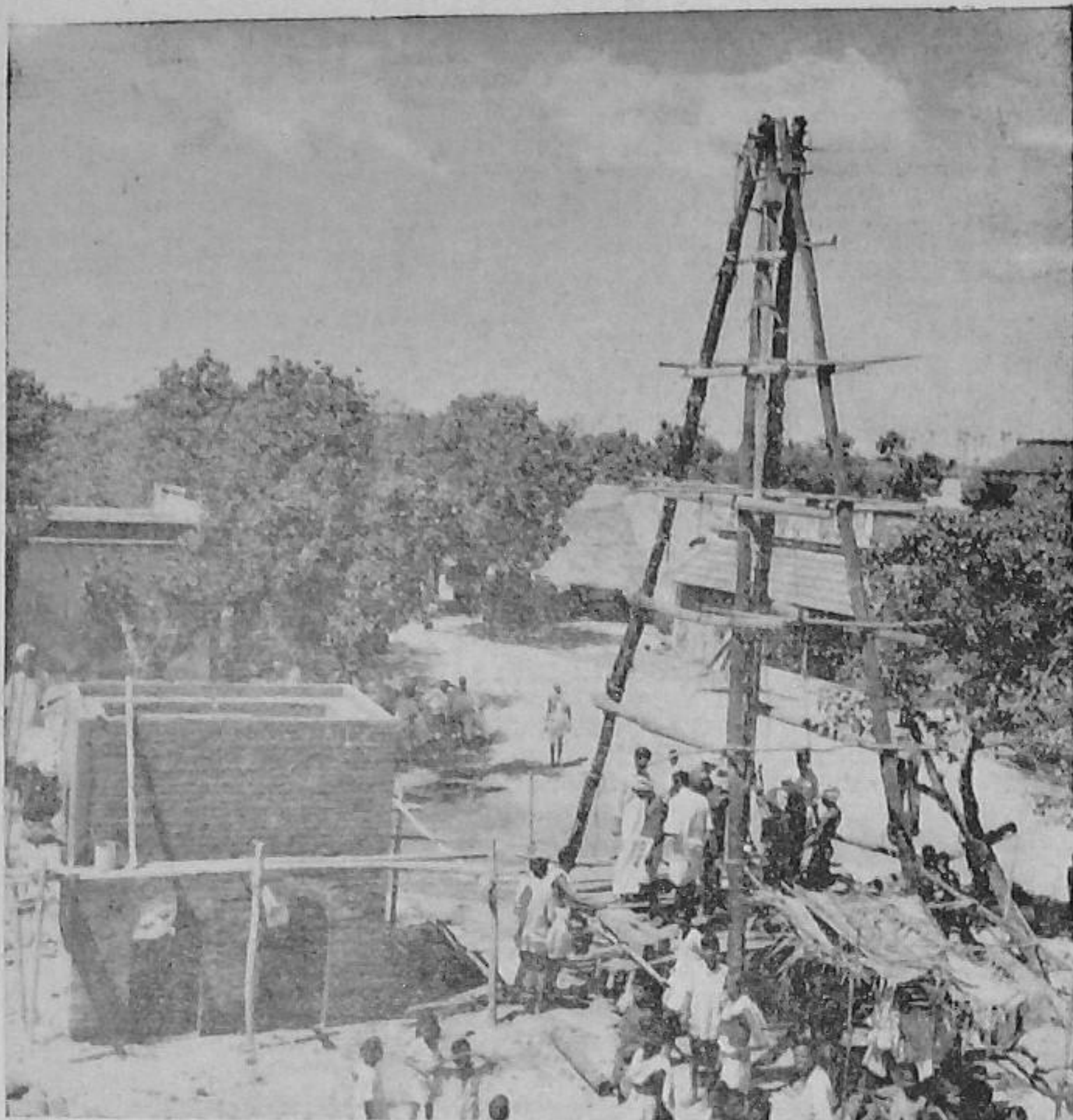
AGRICULTURE

EXTENSION of scientific knowledge to the ryots with regards to the many agricultural activities has been the main work of the National Extension Service. The large acreage brought under Japanese method of paddy cultivation, the widespread practice of raising green manure crops, the increased use of improved agricultural implements, and the conservation of waste are the important achievements under Agriculture.

The target for Japanese method for the period is 3,000 acres. It was overreached by 969 acres, the total acreage brought under Japanese method being 3,969 acres. Intensive use of chemical fertilizers along with organic manures is the encouraging feature of the period. Nearly 13,988 mds. of ammonium sulphate, 963 mds. of bone meal and 2,881 mds. of super phosphate were used during the period. The demand for phosphatic manure has increased so much that the supply was not able to cope up with the demand. Chemical manures like urea and ammonium sulphate nitrate have been introduced. The intensive use of fertilizers was also due to the fertilizer demonstrations conducted in 113 plots in ryot's fields in not only crops like paddy but also in banana, tapioca and others.

Green manuring has become a regular practice in the block. It was also encouraged to a small extent by subsidising the sale of green manure seeds. Nearly 244 mds. of sesbania, 192 lbs. of glyricidia and 168 mds. of other green manure seeds were sold at the depot. Nearly 12,000 glyricidia seedlings and cuttings were distributed during the Vanamahotsava season and most of them survived. Composting was also popularised and as many as 1,266 compost pits were dug in gardens and fields and 2,041 manure pits were rectified to conserve the nitrogenous contents of farmyard waste.

The increased use of improved implements is the most encouraging feature of the period. Due to the large acreage under Japanese method 189 rotary cultivators were brought under use out of which 113 were sold at the block depot. 453 Melur ploughs, 239 Cooper ploughs were purchased and used by the ryots. The puddler, green manure trampler and other improved implements were also demonstrated in nearly 2,329 cultivators' fields.



One of the several borewell and overhead-tank rural water supply schemes in the Pondicherry N. E. S. Block area, under construction



Japanese method of rice cultivation in the Pondicherry N. E. S. Block



A good green manure crop



Inspection of compost pit by members of the state planning committee

Plant protection measures were adopted on a wide and intensive scale. Compared with 9,320 lbs. of pesticides in 1955-56, 15,548 lbs. of pesticides were sold in 1956-57 and 6,114 lbs. were sold by October, 1957 and the area protected from pest attack is calculated to be nearly 6,771 acres. In addition to the 7 sprayers supplied to Co-operative Societies in 55-56, ten Village Development Committees were supplied with sprayers for the use of the ryots on nominal hire charges. 15 sprayers were given at half cost by the department. 2,234 ryots were supplied with sprayers kept in the office.

The State has to depend on the Madras State for most of its supply of improved and nuclear seeds. However, the distribution of locally available improved seeds was arranged. Introduction of improved varieties of paddy, ragi, cambu, groundnut and cotton was taken up. 899 mds. of paddy, 7,011 lbs. of ragi seeds, 679 lbs. of cambu, 2,911 lbs. of groundnut seeds and 5,350 lbs. of cotton seeds were distributed. Fruit cultivation was also encouraged by the supply of subsidised improved seedlings. 502 grafted mangoes, 180 budded limes, 3,042 coconut seedlings were distributed. Kitchen gardening was introduced in Youth Farmers' Clubs and Children's Clubs. 19 1/2 lbs. of vegetable seeds like tomato, brinjal and others were sold and the area brought under vegetable was 519 acres. Tree planting was done during the Vanamahotsava seasons and nearly 34,000 seedlings and cuttings of portia, malaipoovarasan etc. were distributed. 884 lbs. of prosopis seeds were distributed for growing fencing and for firewood. 65 acres were protected from soil erosion by contour bunding. 361 acres were reclaimed by mechanical means.

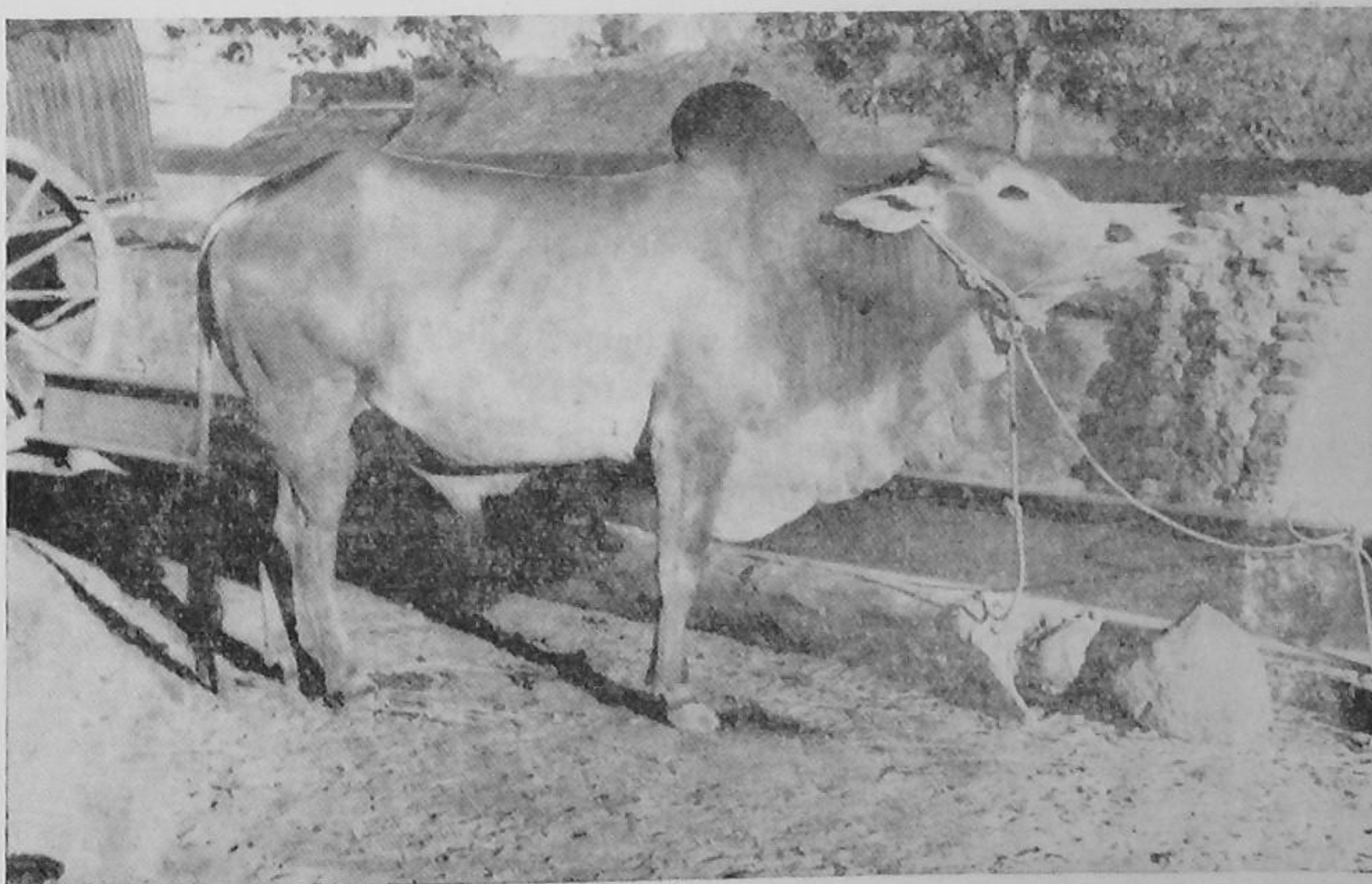
Loans for agricultural purposes were given to the ryots during period. The entire loan amount of Rs. 1.02 lakhs was disbursed. A sum of Rs. 43,700/- was given for purchase of bulls, Rs. 3,800/- was given for purchase of seeds and manure, Rs. 4,500/- for sinking of wells and Rs. 50,000/- for installation of pumpsets. No loans could be given in 55-56 as the loan rules were not enacted then.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

ONE Veterinary dispensary fully equipped is being run at Villianu and two Veterinary Aid Centres are run at Katterikuppam



Kangayam Stud-bull attached to the Veterinary Dispensary at T. Palayam Village in the Pondicherry N. E. S. Block



Sindhi bull at Madukkarai

and T.Palayam in buildings donated by the people. One Key Village Centre was opened by the Animal Husbandry Department at Ariyan-kuppam. One mobile Veterinary van also attends to urgent cases in the block area. One artificial insemination centre was also started at Kusapalayam by the Veterinary Department which caters to the block area. The number of services performed by the breeding bulls are 511 and by artificial insemination are 105. The distribution of pedigree bulls, rams and also poultry birds was one of the important item of the work taken by the block under Animal Husbandry. 2 Kangayam and 3 Sindhi bulls were distributed for upgrading the cattle of the area till now. 50 Nellore rams were given to herd owners. 844 pedigree poultry birds were also distributed to ryots on subsidised basis. More than 2,000 pedigree poultry eggs were also distributed from the Poultry Farm run by the regular Department. The preventive and curative sides were also attended to effectively. The number of animals and birds protected from various diseases by inoculations are 22,521. The number of animals and birds treated are 15,796. The number of castrations done are 2,490. Three poultry units were started in Youth Farmers' Clubs and the block supplied them with the fencing and accessories. The first cattle show in the block area was conducted at T. Palayam and nearly 400 animals and birds came for the show. Prizes were given to the winners.

The fishing industry in the block area was also encouraged by the supply of essential fishery equipment to fishermen. About 173 good quality catamaran logs were distributed to the fishermen. Demonstrations of fishing gear was also done. Shark fishing on the Pondicherry shores has also been started. 50 sharks were caught. A loan of Rs. 28,000/- was disbursed to the Pondicherry Fishermen Cooperative Society and another sum of Rs. 2,000/- was disbursed to Murungapakkam Fishermen Co-operative Society by Fisheries Department.

CO-OPERATION

As soon as the National Extension Service came into existence 23 multipurpose credit co-operative societies were organised and registered. 4 co-operative societies for cottage industries were

also started. There are now 48 co-operative societies in the block area out of which 27 co-operative societies were registered and started by the National Extension Service. Two more co-operative societies for cottage industries are to be started shortly. There are now co-operative societies for toy makers, mat weavers, handloom weavers and coir makers in the block. The multipurpose societies not only handle credit but also undertake other useful activities like the distribution of fertilizers, groundnut cake and rice at fair prices. During the National Extension Service period short-term credit to the extent of 5 lakhs was given through co-operatives. Agricultural supplies worth nearly Rs. 1,01,050:- were handled by the co-operatives. Out of 97 major villages in the block area 94 villages are now covered by the co-operatives. Agricultural produce to the extent of Rs. 79,460/- was pledged with co-operatives. Steps are being taken to bring all the villages under the co-operatives and also to organise two big Rural Banks.

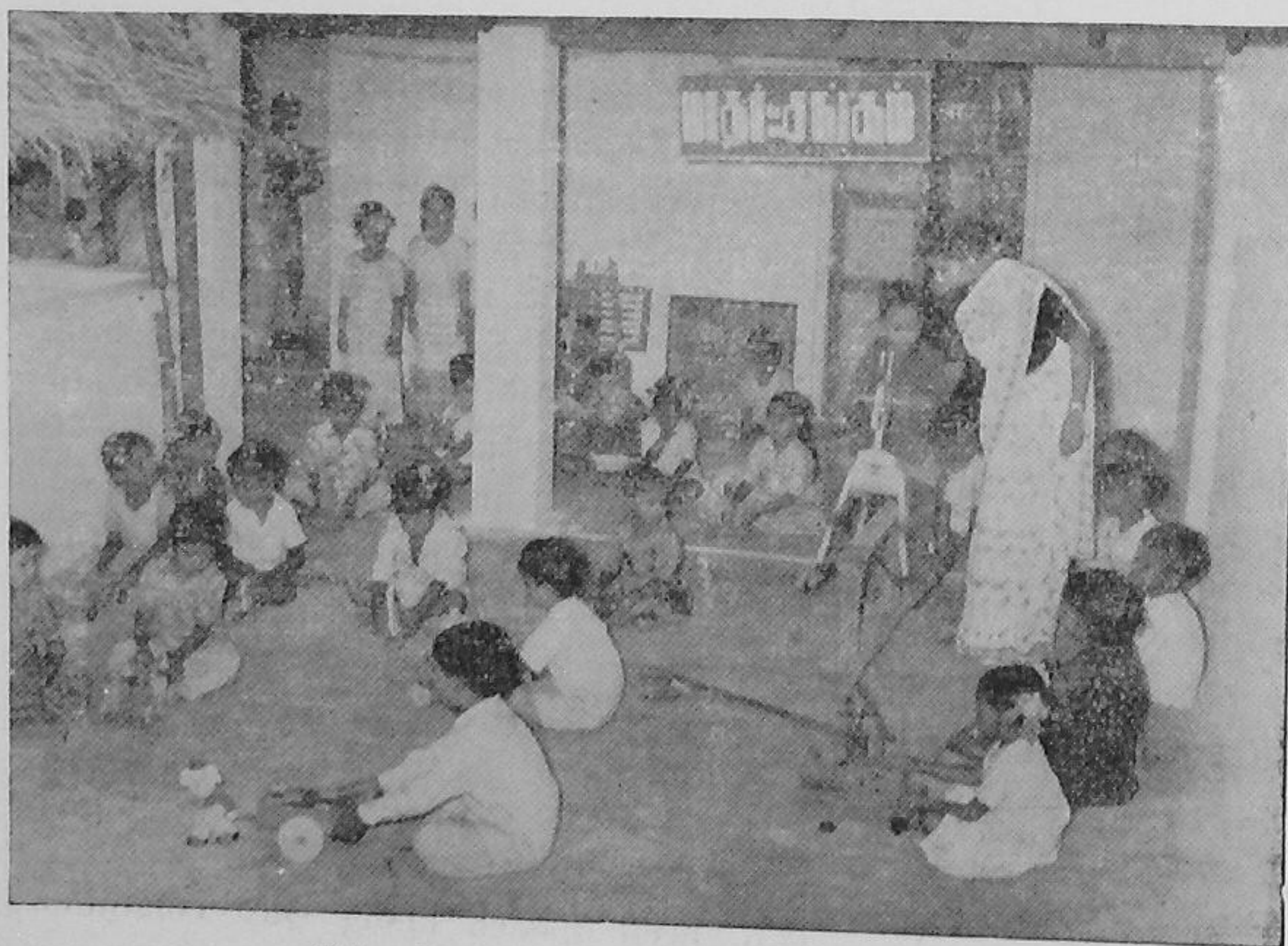
EDUCATION & SOCIAL EDUCATION

A COMPREHENSIVE programme of Social Education is being worked out in the block. Besides trying to change the Social attitude of the people, the Social Education Programme has achieved targets in the matter of Adult Schools, Community Recreation Centres, Rural Library, Youth Farmers Clubs and Women and Children's Welfare. Twenty-five adult schools are run by the National Extension Service out of which four are run by voluntary women's organisations. The number of adults brought under training is 4283. Most of the adult schools are also being used as Social Education Centres for the people. Bhajans are held, talks are delivered and educative films are also shown. Daily newspaper is supplied.

Community recreation centre is the most popular item of the Social Education Programme in the block. There are 20 community recreation centres most of them housed in pucca buildings constructed by the villagers. Each community recreation centre has been given a radio, a small library and materials for indoor and outdoor games. Children's parks have also been opened along with community



Community recreation centre Madukkarai



Balavadi run Women's club, Muthialpet



Children's park

recreation centres for the amusement of village children. There are six Commune libraries in the block and they act as the main libraries from which books are taken and circulated to the small libraries in the community recreation centres.

Fifteen Youth Farmers' Clubs are organised. Youths of the villages are organised into groups and each group carries on activities like Agriculture, Poultry keeping, bee keeping, composting, kitchen gardening and other rural activities like street cleaning and road making. Three Poultry Units are run by the clubs. Besides the Youth Farmers' Clubs 20 Children's Clubs have been started in the schools and they carry on kitchen gardening, charka spinning and other useful activities suited to children. Sports for adults, youths, women and children were organised and held in many villages. Three women's clubs are being run from block funds. The women's clubs are the meeting places for the village women. Spinning, knitting, embroidery are being taught in the clubs. Two Balavadis were started at Muthialpet and Sedarapet. 8 Baby shows were conducted and prizes were distributed. National festivals are celebrated and Social Education Day on 1st December is also celebrated.

The audio-visual-aid was used very frequently. Films on rural topics and Five Year Plan were shown in 22 villages. Rural dramas on Five Year Plan were staged by voluntary dramatic troupes in 72 out of the 97 villages in the block area. Group meetings were held frequently where people are advised on Agriculture, Hygiene and other rural problems. An Information Centre is being established in the block for keeping the people informed of all the various activities of the National Extension Service and Five Year Plan Schemes.

Eight new Single Teacher School were started during 56-57. The supply of mid-day's meals has been in force in 27 schools. Books and stationery were supplied free to children belonging to the scheduled castes. 4 Private Educational institutions in the block were helped with grants. 44 new schools have been started. 22 Government aided schools were given Educational equipments worth Rs. 200/- each. 2 Basic schools were given craft equipments worth Rs. 1,000/- each.



A scene in a rural drama on five year plan



Children's day



Worker's colony under construction

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

THOUGH no funds have been provided for cottage industries for National Extension Service from the All India Khadi Board or any other agency, an encouraging beginning was made during the year 56-57. 320 charkas were distributed at subsidised rates and spinning and weaving of khadi have been started in the block. Besides, 9 tape looms have been given for making tapes for cots. Cottage industries like making cane products, door mat making, mat weaving have introduced in the Women's Clubs. The soap making industry at Kadhirkamam was organised on modern lines and two soap cutting machines were given at subsidised rates. The toy makers at Kusalapalayam, the mat weavers at Kaikalapet and Odiyampet and the coir makers at Vambakeerapalayam were also supplied with equipment worth Rs. 500/- each. Bee keeping was introduced and 25 bee hives were sold at half rate to interested ryots. A wooden toy factory was started under Government auspices and the toys produced from the factory are popular. One batch of 34 trainees are undergoing training in the toy factory. A model weaving factory for handloom weaving has established at Kadhirkamam.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

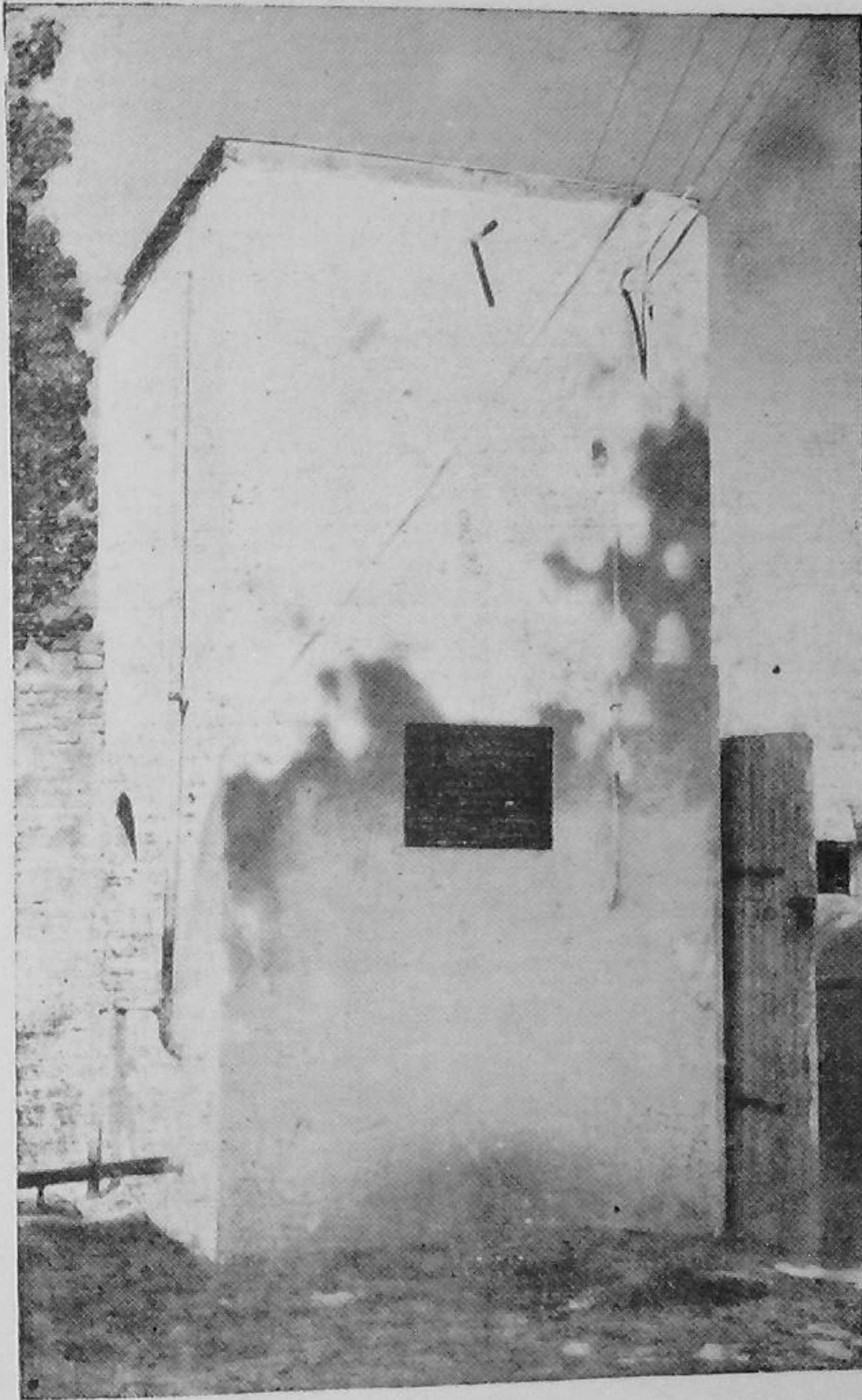
THE public health programme in the block was of mostly propaganda and publicity about preventive measures against epidemics and diseases. The survey of the block for filariasis and malaria was undertaken by the Filaria teams mainly through the active assistance of the Village Level Workers. The Village Level Workers and Social Education Organisers did propaganda about Hygiene, sanitation and health problems through posters, pamphlets and other publicity materials. They also conduct regular house and street cleaning campaigns in the villages. Drains are cut in rainy season and soakage pits are also constructed. Wardha type rural latrines were also constructed in individual houses. 12 public latrines were built the villagers contributing 25% of the cost. Besides in order to encourage the habit of having individual sanitary latrines 76 squatting slabs for borehole latrines were sold at subsidised cost.

In order to provide safe water supply 206 new wells were constructed. 39 old wells were renovated. The construction of rural overhead tanks for protected water supply is one of the most popular item of the programme. 12 overhead tanks for rural water supply were constructed. Each overhead tank is of thousand gallons capacity. It is also proposed to chlorinate all the tanks regularly. Wherever well water is unhealthy bore wells have been sunk. 12 Bore wells were constructed. Urban water supply schemes for Bahour, Madukarai and Thirbuvanai were implemented at a total cost of Rs. 1,50,000/- by the Public Works Department. Extension of water supply in 14 places through pipes have been given.

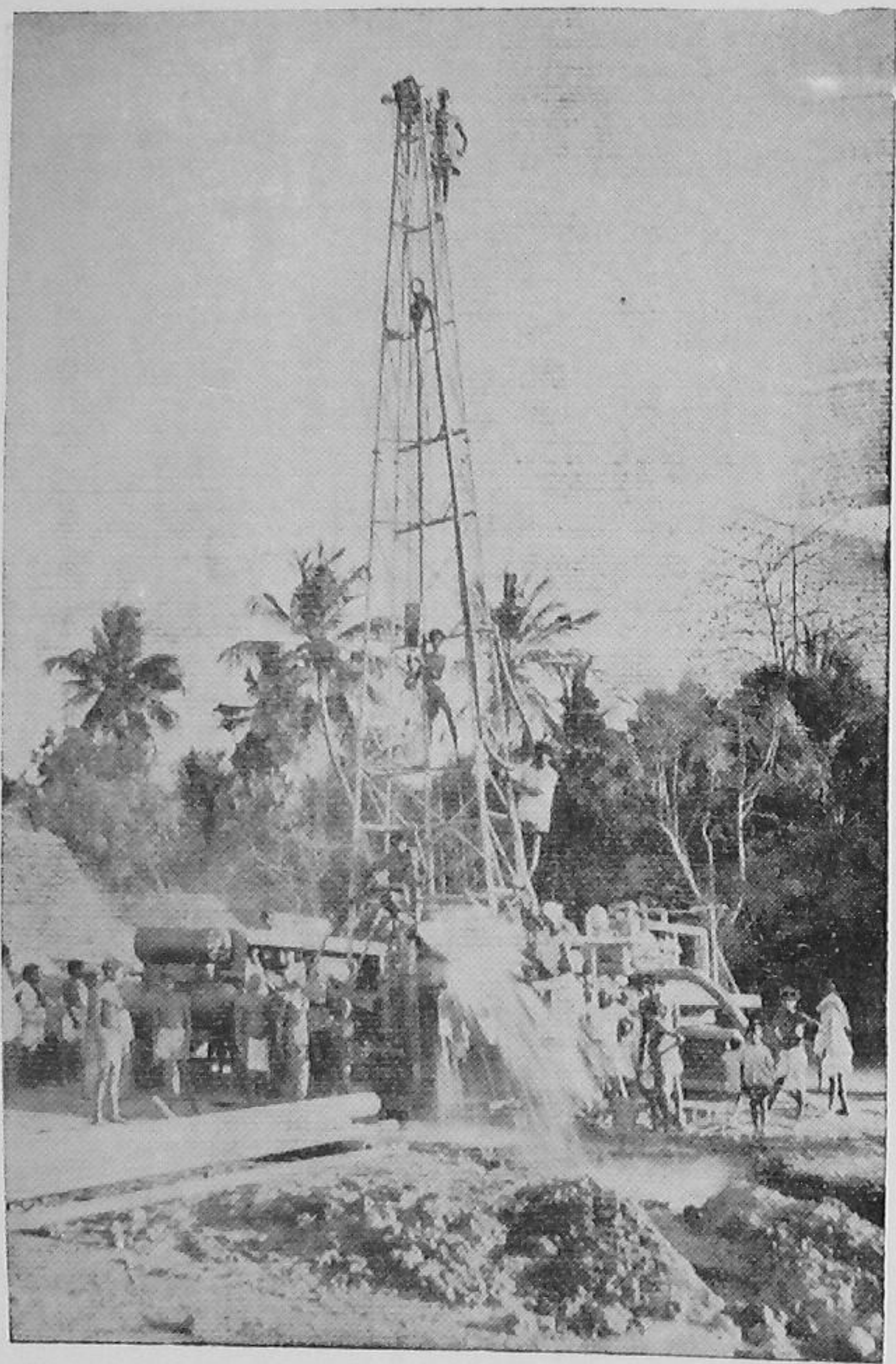
Two small medical dispensaries were opened at T. Palayam and Uruviyar by the Medical Department. A building for the dispensary at Thirukanur was built at a cost of Rs. 7300/-. Preventive vaccination was done on large scale throughout the block area. The number of patients treated is 16,964. 25 new beds were added in the dispensaries. 2 Maternity and Child Welfare centres were also started in the block. There are 21 medical institutions in the block area.

LOCAL WORKS

ONE Single Teacher School was built at Nathamedu under National Extension Service and one High School extension was completed with the help of the National Extension Service. Extension to 2 more school buildings were done at Periapet and Muthiyalpet. Two buildings for Social Welfare Board Centres were undertaken under local development scheme and one building was constructed for a sub-centre at Arachikuppam at a cost of Rs. 3,960/- out of which Rs. 2,460/- is people's contribution. Flood protection wall was constructed in Madukkarai. Temporary sheds were built for harijan families displaced by pier construction at a cost of Rs. 30,000/-. 5 new katcha roads and six pucca roads were formed during the period by the National Extension Service. Katcha roads to the extent of 17 miles 3 furlongs were formed. Most of the roads done were approach roads and street roads. The six pucca roads were done at a total cost of Rs. 94,995/-. New village roads have been formed for 50 1/2 miles by the Public Works Department in the block area. Existing earthen roads were also metalled to a length



Rural overhead tank of 1000 gallon's capacity



A bore well for urban water supply

of 21 miles. Rs. 11,50,000/- was spent on these roads and 1 lakh was spent on normal maintenance and improvements to village roads by the Public Works Department.

MINOR IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY

REPAIRS to bunds and protective works have been carried out for the tanks and channels and nearly Rs. 76,360/- was spent during 56-57 by the Public Works Department. Repairs to 38 tanks were completed by Public Works Department. An anicut across the Penniar at a cost of Rs. 10.5 lakhs has been proposed and three regulators are also going to be constructed. 22 persons were given loans for the erection of pumpsets, for irrigation purposes by National Extension Service.

Three major electrification schemes at Korkadu, Koonichampet and Kariamputhur have been completed at a cost of Rs. 1.95 lakhs by the Electricity Department. Electrification of Bahour at a cost of Rs. 4.2 lakhs is in progress. 44 new connections were given for Agricultural pumpsets and nearly 300 new house connections were given during the period. 14 more villages were electrified thus bringing the total number of villages electrified in the block area to 69. The inter connecting double circuit line between the 66/22 K.V. Sub-Station at Villianur and the existing line was constructed and line energised.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AND PEOPLE'S CONTRIBUTION

GOVERNMENT expenditure has been good. Out of a budget provision of 7.63 lakhs, for three years, nearly 6 lakhs were spent by October 1957 within two and half years. This expenditure excludes loans to agriculturists. The entire loan provision of 1.02 lakhs for 1956-57 was distributed.

As the idea of people's contribution was entirely new to Pondicherry State, it was decided to take 25% as contribution from the people in the beginning. When the programme became popular with the people it was decided to raise the people's contribution in respect of roads to 33, $\frac{1}{3}$ % and in respect of building to 50%,



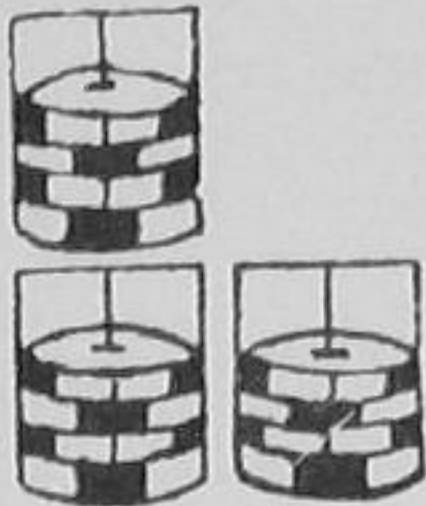
Trench Latrine constructed at Orleampet village in
Pondicherry N. E. S. Block

ACHIEVEMENTS (civil works)

POSITION IN 1955-56

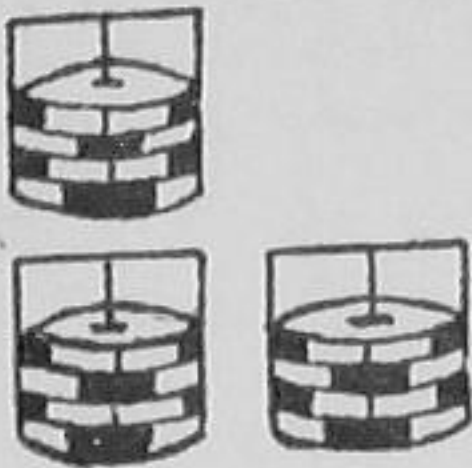
POSITION IN 1956-57

Drinking
water wells
(New)



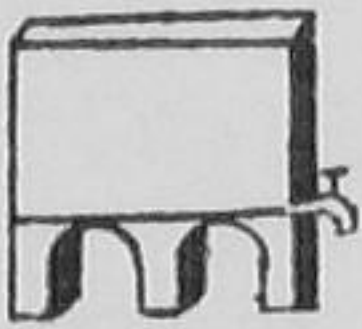
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Drinking
water wells
(Repairs)



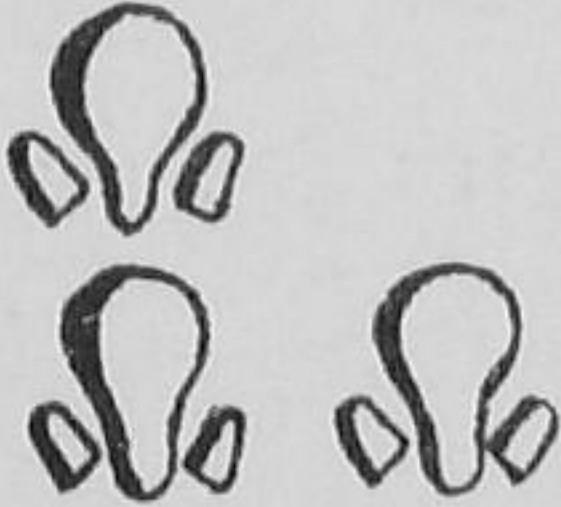
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Overhead
tanks



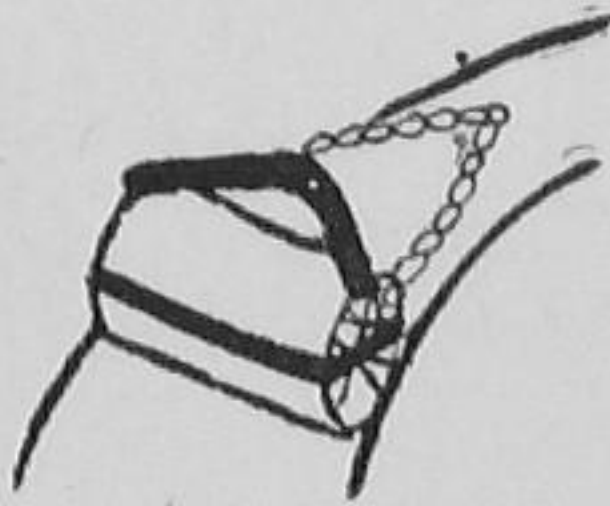
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Public
latrines

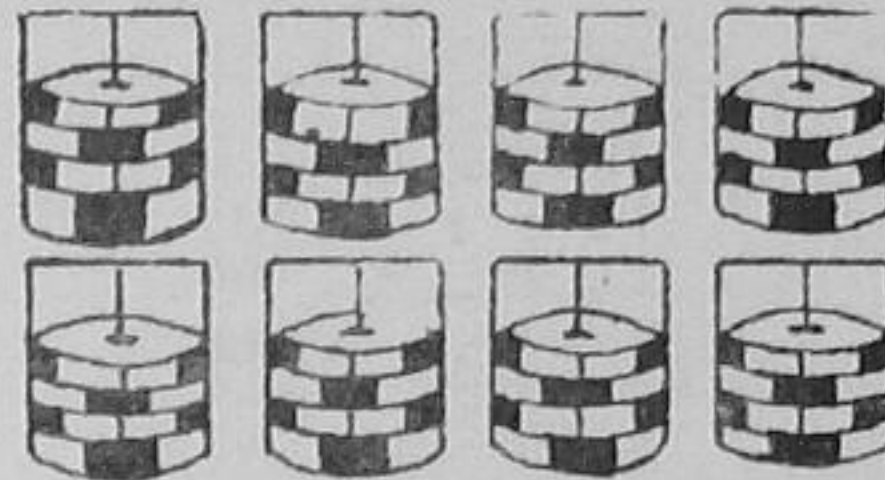


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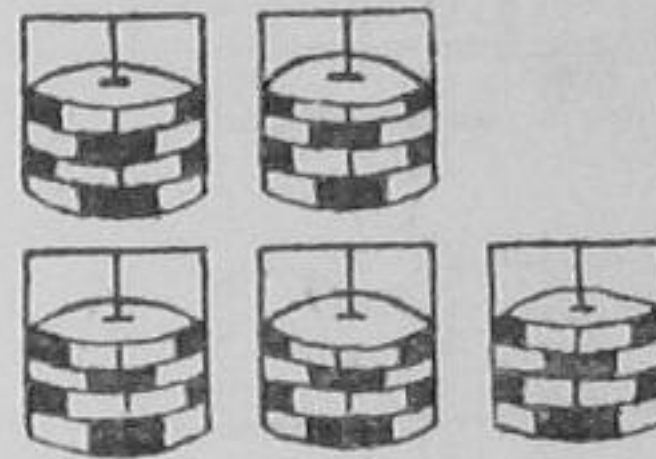
Pucca
roads



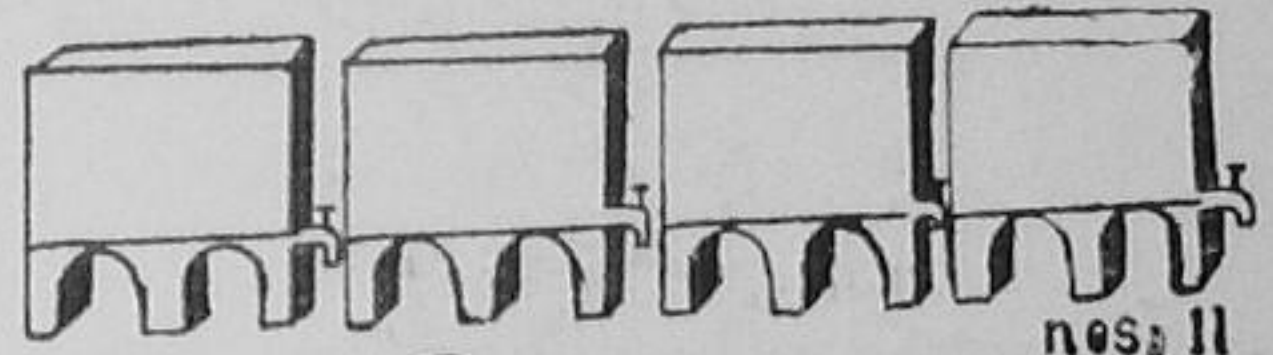
7 miles



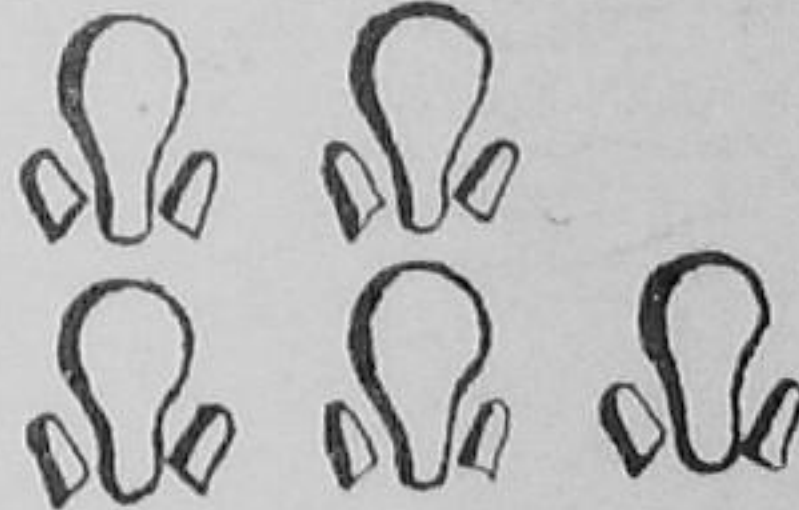
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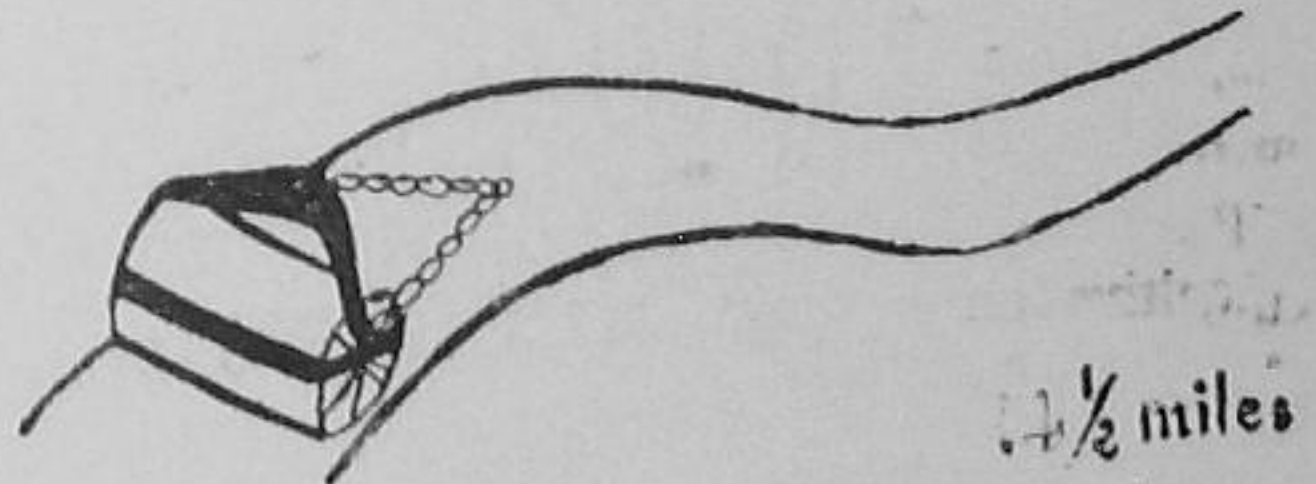
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nos: 11



nos: 11



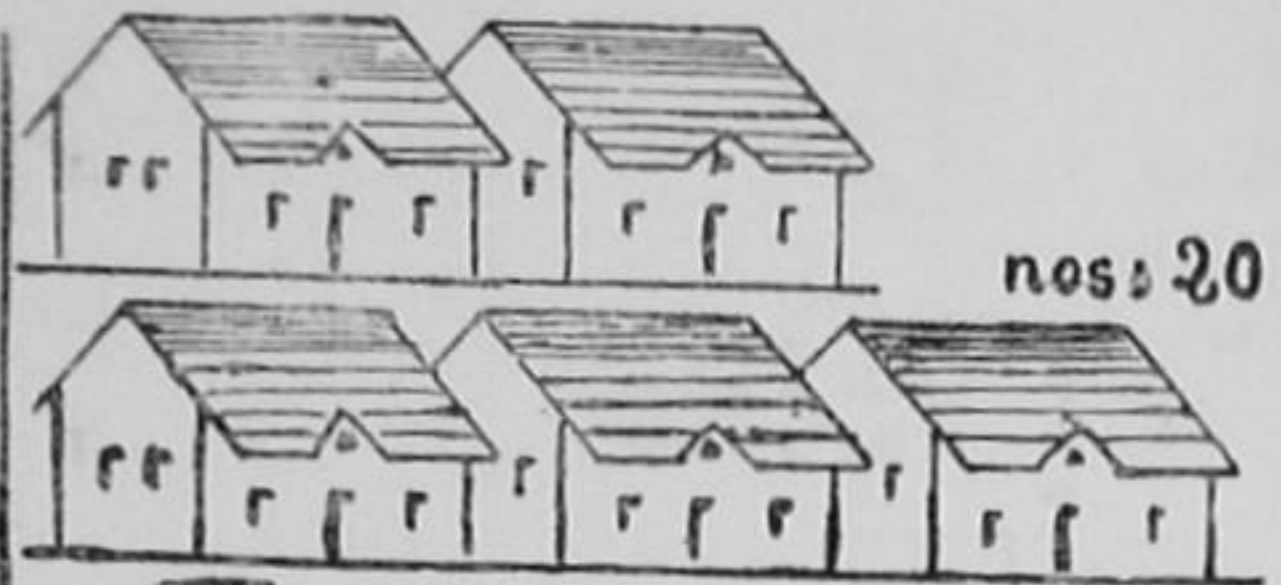
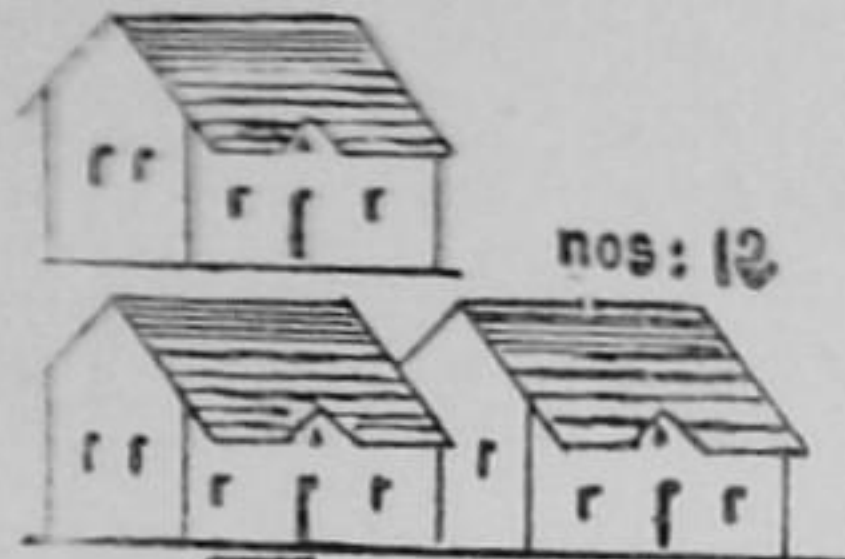
14 1/2 miles

ACHIEVEMENTS

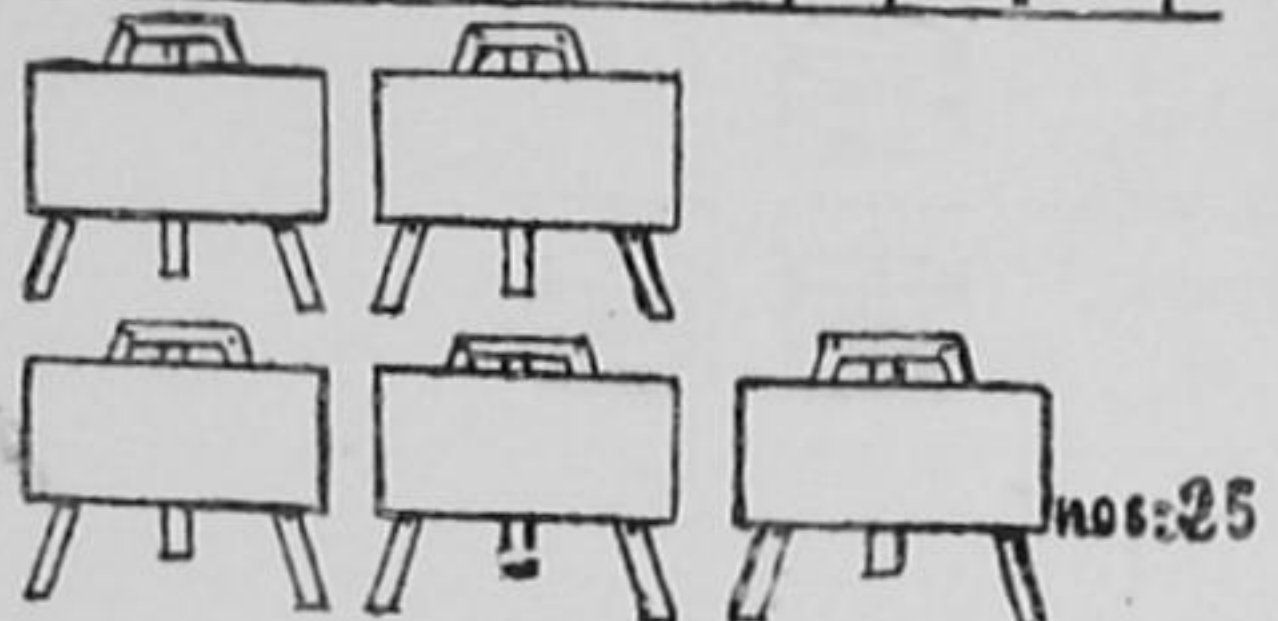
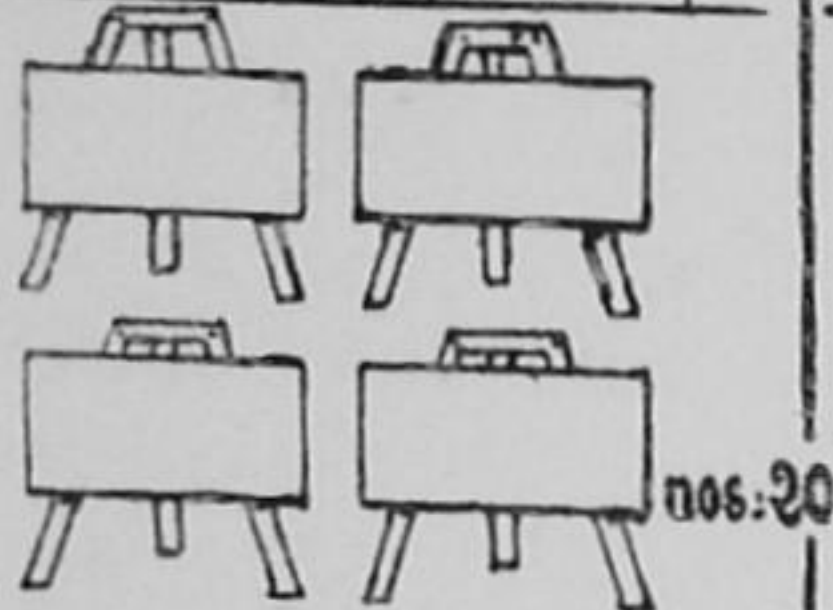
POSITION IN 1955—66

POSITION IN 1956—57

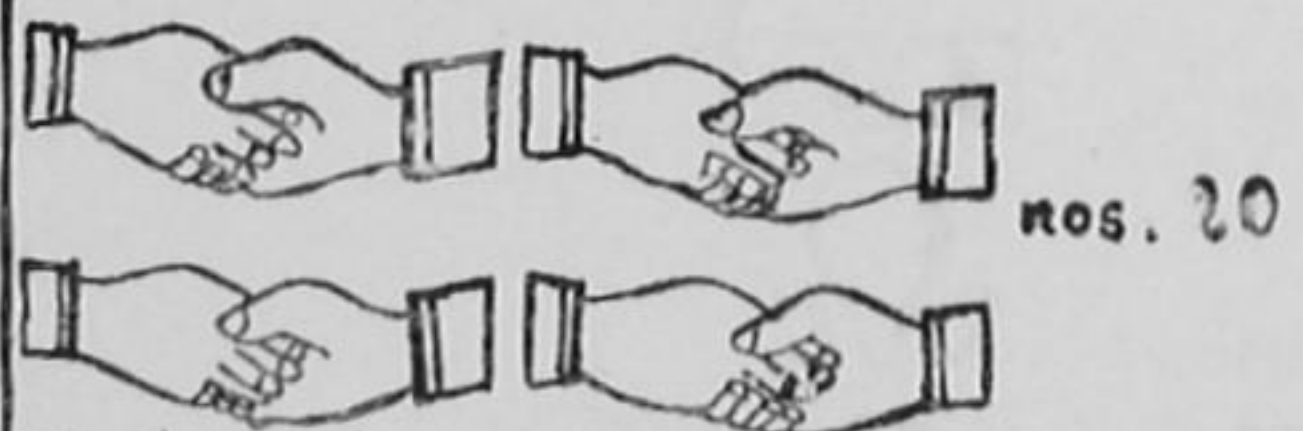
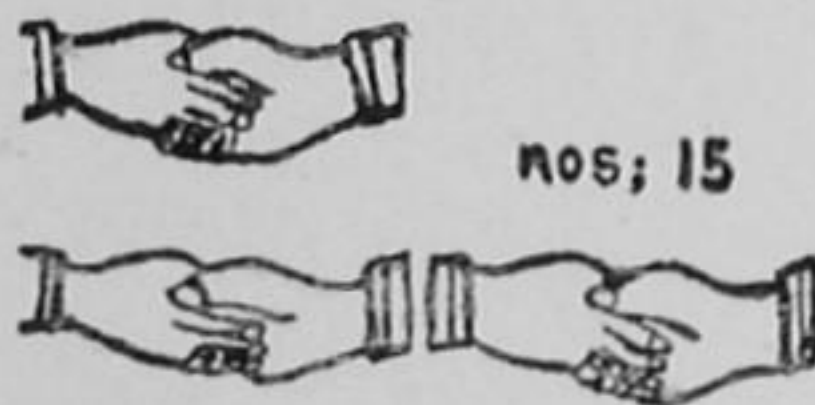
Community
Recreation
centres



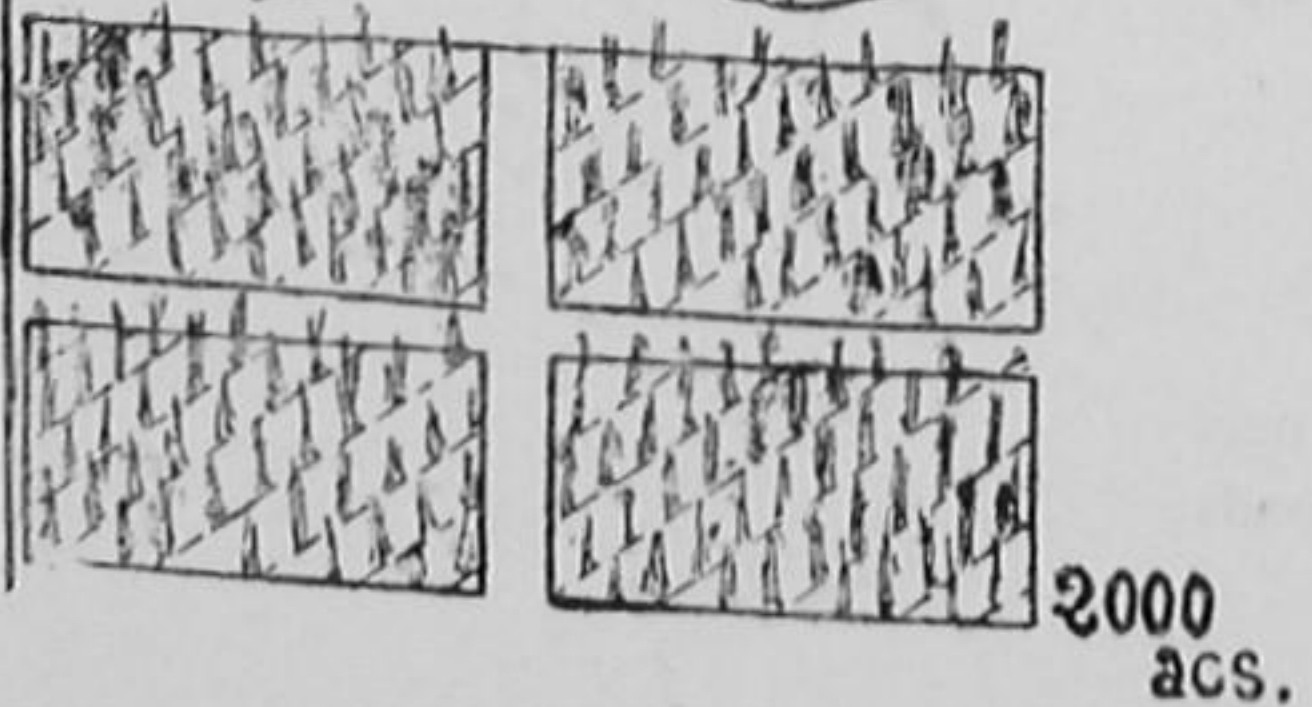
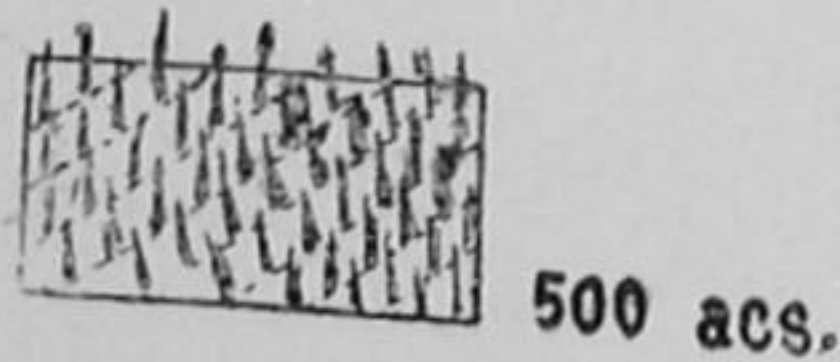
Adult
Schools



Cooperative
societies



Japanese
method of
Paddy
cultivation



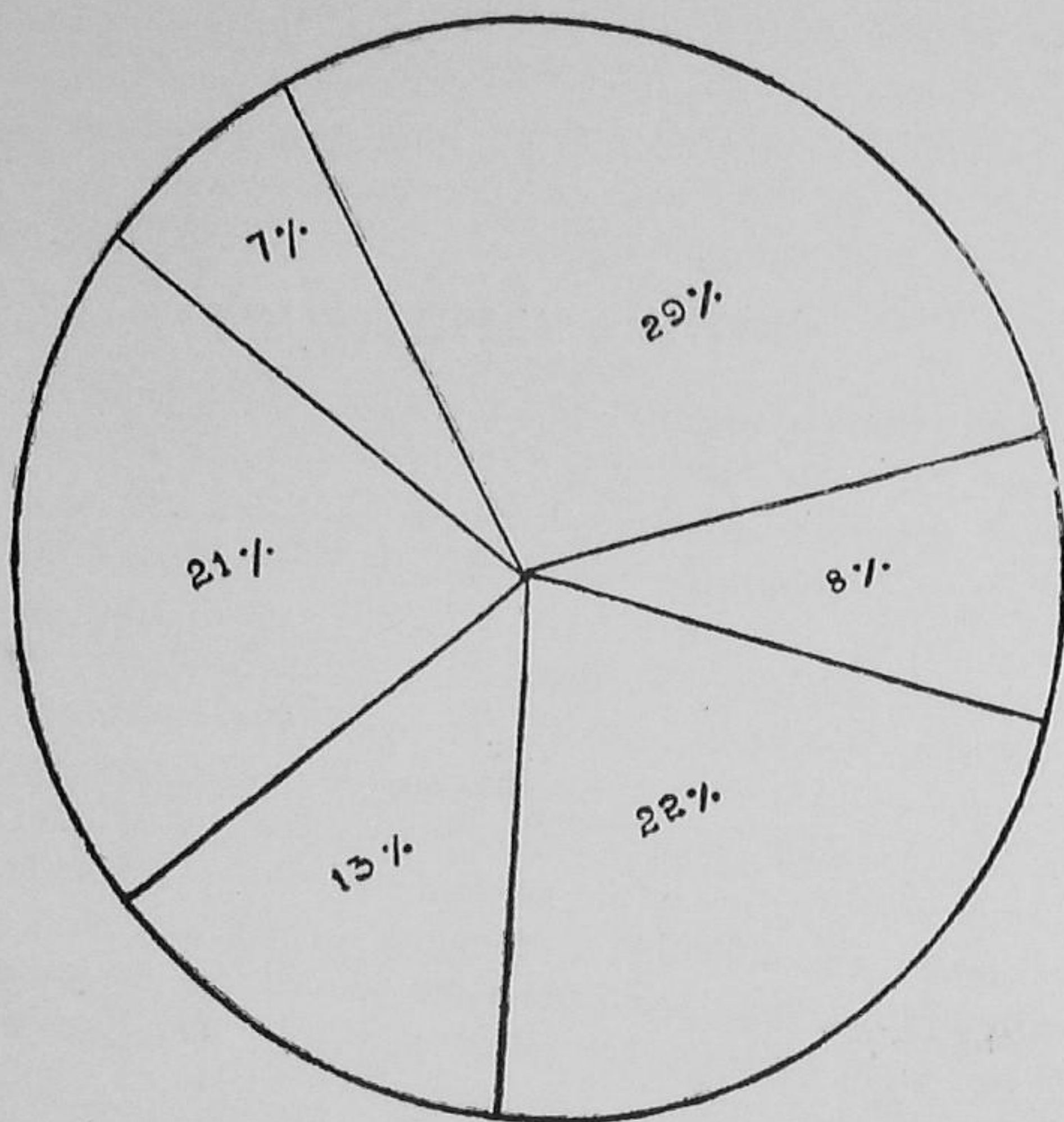
while for drinking water supply it was kept at 25%. Though the rate of people's contribution was raised, the response of the people did not go down and the demand was found to be greater than the provision for the various works. Peoples' contribution was largely by way of materials, labour and land. People's contribution for the period is Rs. 4.65 lakhs. It is hoped that people's contribution will be forthcoming to the extent of 50% for the coming years.

CRITICAL APPRECIATION

THERE were many difficulties the block had to face in the initial stages and not withstanding all the difficulties past and present, peculiar or otherwise to Pondicherry, Pondicherry block has shown good progress. Though there have been few drawbacks in the implementation of the programme, yet it can be said that on the whole the Pondicherry block has achieved considerable progress and commendable success which is mostly due to the whole hearted support of the people and the close co-ordination and co-operation that exists between the people, people's representatives and officials. There is much scope for progress in the fields of agriculture and animal husbandry though the difficulty of obtaining supplies and services from the neighbouring State have been a big handicap in the way. More interest has to be roused in the village people for improved practices in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. The technical knowledge of the various departments the supplies and the services at their disposal have to be pooled and channelled through the Block Development Officer to a greater extent and equally greater response is expected of the staff at the block level for utilizing them to the best and maximum extent possible in the villages. The response from the people in respect of Agriculture, Local Works and Social Education has been great and supplies have often fallen short of the increasing demands. On the whole the people have responded well as is seen from the targets achieved and the rate of contribution of the people. The people's contribution for the year 55-56 is nearly a lakh and for the year 56-57 it works out to be over three lakhs. The difficulty is now one of enough budget provision as the demand, from the people for various amenities like wells, roads etc., for supplies like super phosphate, seeds, etc., and for services, far exceed the limited money available from the block and Departmental budgets.

Chart Showing Government Expenditure

(From May 1955 to April 1957)

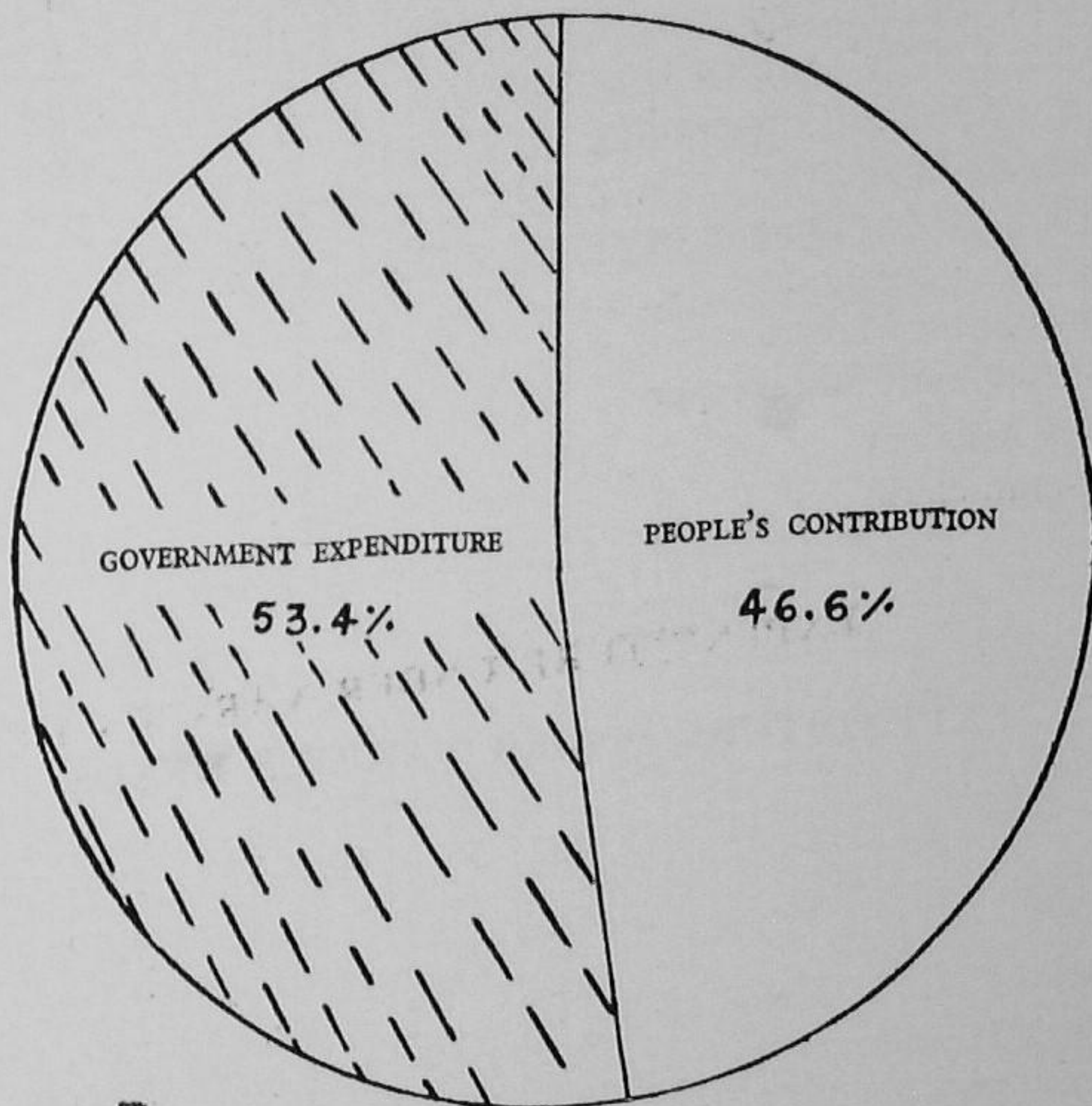


	Rs. in Lakhs	% of total
State & Project Head Quarters	1. 42	29
Animal Husbandary & Agricultural Extension	0. 41	8
Health and Rural Sanitation	1. 09	22
Social Education	0. 66	13
Communications	1. 04	21
Miscellaneous	0. 37	7
TOTAL	<u>4. 99</u>	<u>100</u>

"Government Expenditure and People's Contribution"

(Two years)

From 1955 to 1957



STAFF IN POSITION

<i>Staff.</i>	<i>Pattern.</i>	<i>Position.</i>
Block Development Officer	1	1
Village Level Workers	30	30
Extension Officer (Agriculture)	2	1
Extension Officer (Animal Husbandry)	1	1
Extension Officer (Cooperation)	2	2
Engineering Supervisor	2	1
Social Education Organisers	3 (2+1)	3 (2+1)
Stockman Compounders	2	2
Demonstration Maistries	4	4
Accountant-cum-Storekeeper	1	1
Progress Assistant	1	1
Typist-cum-clerk	1	1

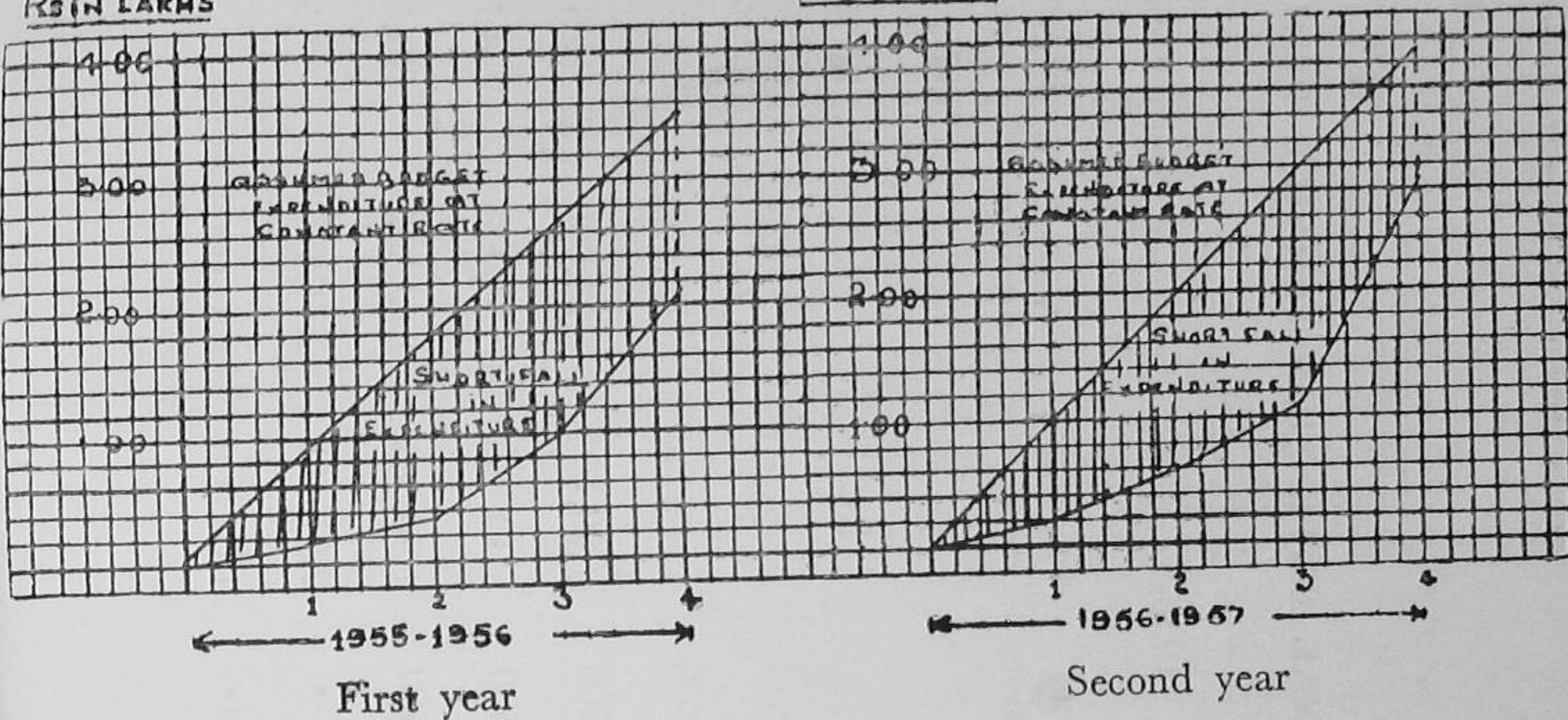
EXPENDITURE UNDER VARIOUS HEADS

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 upto September 1957
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Block Headquarters	87,000	1,08,000	59,000
II. Animal Husbandry and Agriculture	7,000	12,000	1,000
III. Health and Rural Sanitation	51,000	55,000	9,000
IV. Social Education and Education	28,000	44,000	10,000
V. Communication	40,000	62,000	24,000
Total	2,13,000	2,81,000	1,03,000

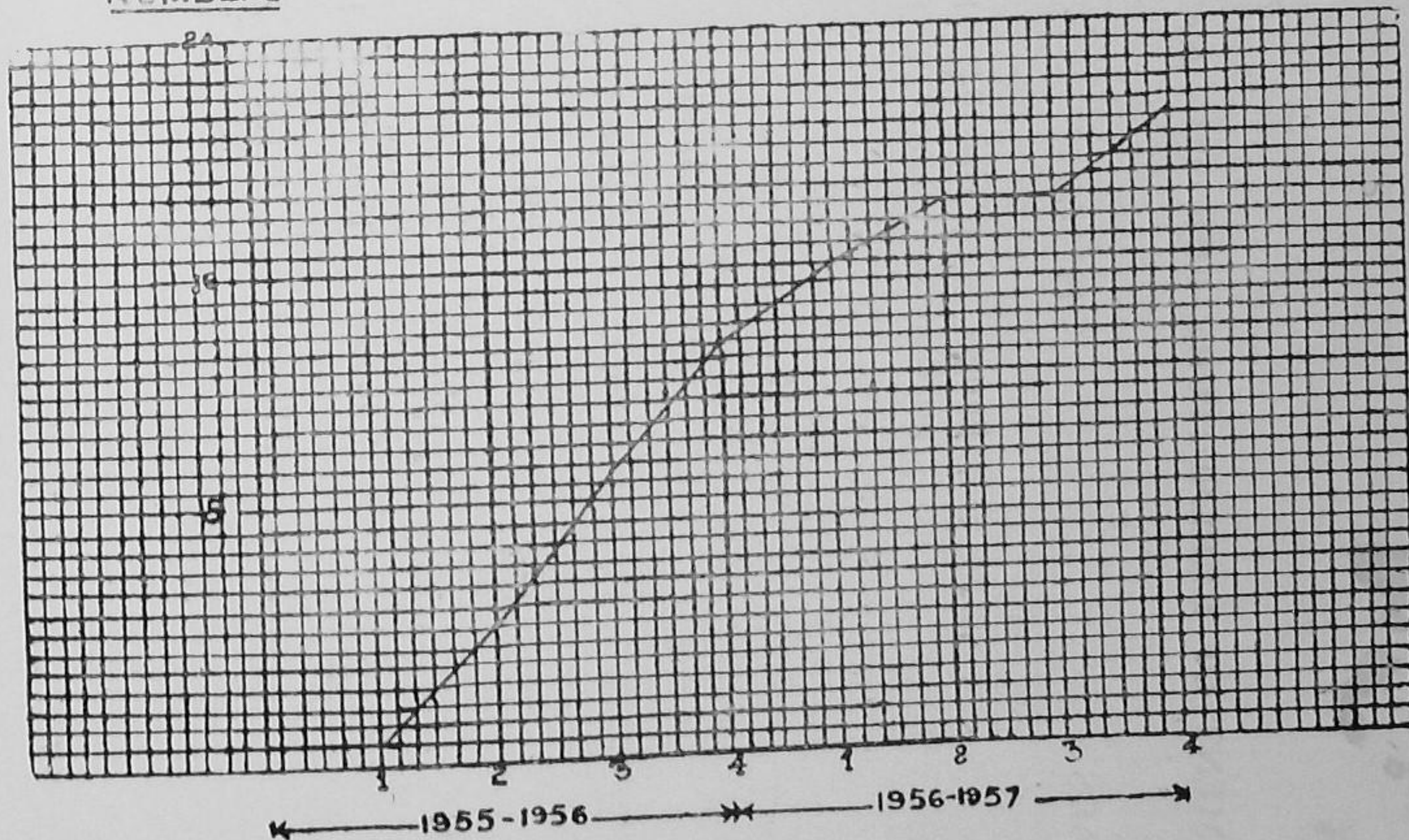
Budget provision, actual government expenditure and short fall in expenditure

Rs. IN LAKHS

Rs. IN LAKHS



NUMBERS



Co-operative Societies Started

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE PERIOD

HEADS	1955-56		1956-57		1957-58 upto 30-9-1957.	
	Budget provisions	Expendi- ture	Budget provisions	Expendi- ture	Budget provisions	Expendi- ture (upto 30-9-57)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pay of Officer	..	3,100	3,091	2,800	2,760	2,900
Pay of Establishment	..	30,900	31,765	48,700	48,754	47,400
Allowances	..	16,900	16,040	29,600	29,561	25,000
Other Charges	..	49,300	47,869	14,500	13,553	33,200
Schemes	..	1,29,800	1,09,357	1,96,500	1,96,383	1,32,800
Total	..	2,30,000	2,08,122	2,92,100	2,91,011	2,41,300
Loans	..			1,02,000	1,02,000	1,97,000

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

<i>Details of Work</i>	<i>Target 1955-56</i>	<i>Achieve- ments</i>	<i>Target 1956-57</i>	<i>Achieve- ments.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Agriculture :				
No. of compost pits dug	200	224	400	492
No. of manure pits rectified		83		924
Area brought under green manure cultivation (acres)	400	531	500	539
Area brought under cultivation by improved seeds (acres)		564		1,540
Area brought under sugarcane cultivation (acres)		14		20
Area brought under cotton cultivation (acres)		10		394
Area brought under Japanese method (acres)	500	564	1,500	1,540
Border planting		67		125
Improved paddy seeds distri- buted (mds.)	44	95	181	381
Improved ragi seeds distri- buted (mds.)	13	2	75	64
Improved cotton seeds distri- buted (mds.)	13	5	83	55
Green manure seeds distributed :				
Sesbania (lbs.)		1,357	7,520	14,917
Glyricidia (lbs.)	25	28	50	128
Prosopis Juliflora (lbs.)	150	159	200	397
Other seeds		3 Tons	20,000 lbs.	12,567

Chemical manure distributed :

Amonium sulphate (mds.)	13,500	2099	27,000	9212
Super Phosphate Bone meal ,,	2,700	1560	6,750	536
		1140		146
Other manure (paddy fertilizers) (mds.)		41		8,074
Pesticides & fungicides distributed (lbs.)		9,317		15,548
Area protected from pest attack (acres)		1,228		2,715
Area brought under vegetable (acres)	Rs.100 worth	9,85	Rs. 250 worth	361-20
Area brought under fruit(acres)		0,04		145,10
No. of trees planted	10,000	7,352	50,000	12,543
Demonstration by improved agricultural implements		28		1,942
Area protected from soil erosion (acres)	10	0.50	20	32.50
Reclamation of land by mechanical means (acres)		18		323.65
No. of seedlings supplied		285		1,853
No. of fertilizer demonstration plots laid	30	15	250	98
Improved implements distributed (nos.)		101		125

Animal husbandry :

No. of cattle treated		1,110		8179
No. of castrations performed		412		1397
No. of breeding bulls distributed	2	3	2	1
No. protected from cattle disease		5,552		14322
No. of Veterinary dispensary opened	1	1		
No. of Aid Centres opened	2	2		
No. of breeding bulls stationed	2	2		
No. of Poultry Units started	2		3	4

No. of cockerels and trios distributed	109	113
No. of services performed		160
No. of Shed Rams distributed	20	30

Co-operation :

No. of societies organised	20	20	3	3
No. of villages covered	33	51	32	18
No. of societies registered	10	15	8	5
No. of members enrolled	400	400	425	482
Amount of short-term loans advanced		73,000/-		77,000/-

Social education :

No. of adult literacy centres started	20	23	5	2
No. of adults brought under training		528		1,916
No. of community recreation centres opened	12	13	8	7
No. of sports organised		24		153
No. of ladies' clubs formed	6	3		1
No. of youth farmers' clubs formed	10	6	10	10
No. of rural libraries started	2	2		
No. of children's parks opened	12	11	12	9
No. of commune libraries started	2	2	4	4
No. of Baby shows conducted				4
No. of Balavadis opened	2		2	3
No. of film-shows held				

Public health :

No. of soakage pits constructed	191	2,181
No. of rural latrines constructed	48	273

Length of drains cut (yds.)	4,465	10,199
No. of private houses, cheris, streets, shops etc. cleaned	248	4,170

Local works :

Length of katch roads constructed	8 M.	6M. 2F.	12 M.	17M.7F.
No. of old wells renovated	25	20	20	16
No. of well works under execution	35			
No. of new wells completed		28	40	51
No. of overhead tanks con- structed		3	4	7
No. of bore wells in progress				9
No. of public latrines constructed	5	7	2	4
Flood protection wall				1
Social Welfare Board building				1
Extension of school buildings		2		2

354.54