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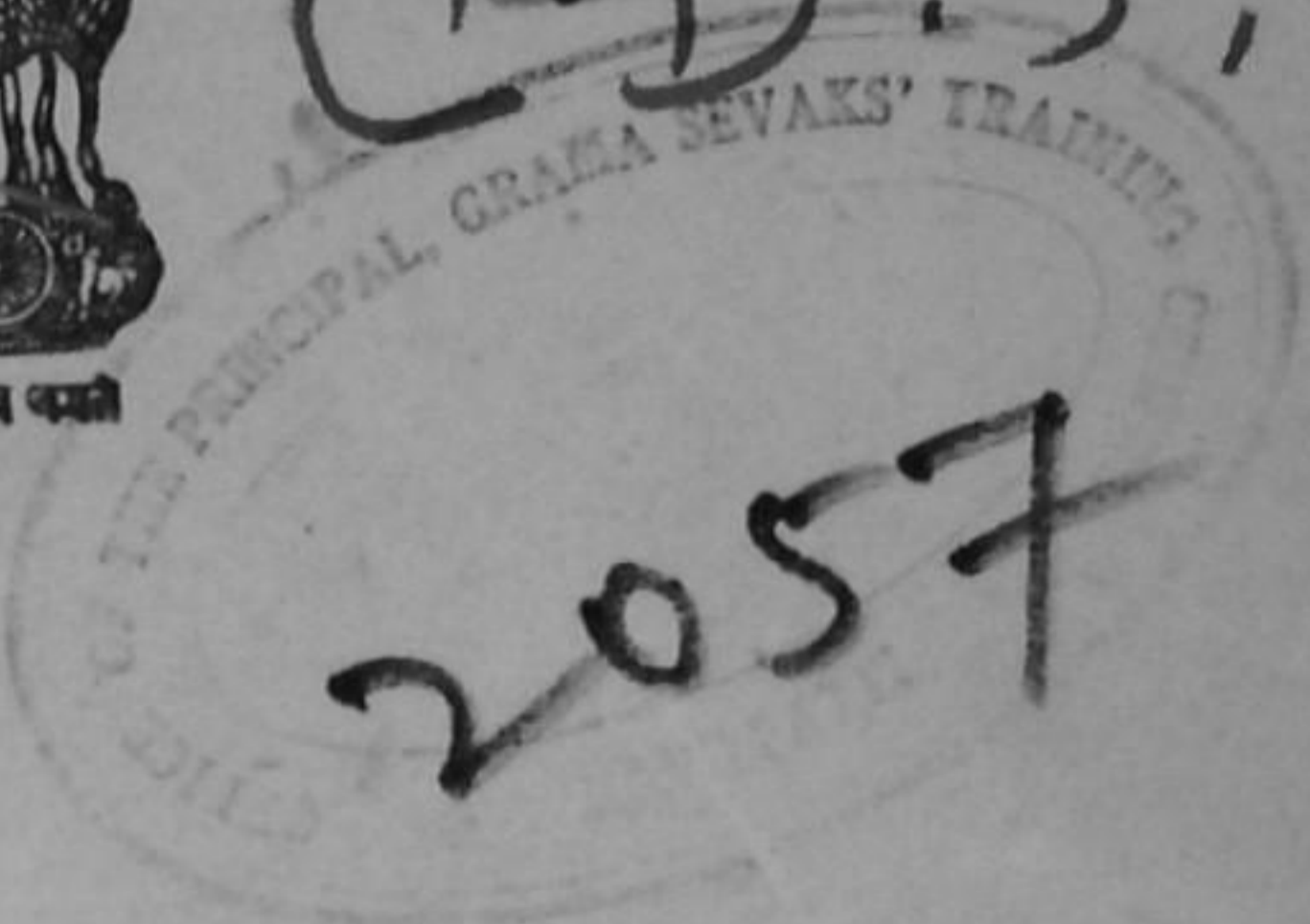
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REPORT

FOR

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COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

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ISSUED BY :

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

PLANNING COMMISSION

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

May, 1953.

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REPORT FOR 1952-53

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

I. AGREEMENT ON THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

In January 1952 a Technical Co-operation Programme Agreement was entered into between the Governments of India and the U.S.A., under which the latter agreed to provide financial and technical assistance for speeding up governmental development projects in India. In pursuance of this Agreement, an Operational Agreement was signed by the two Governments in May 1952, providing for what is known as the "Community Development Programme".

2. Under this programme which was launched on October 2, 1952, a number of rural areas have been selected out of the whole country for all-round intensive development. These areas, which are called Community Projects or Development Blocks, are scattered all over the country, each State having been allotted a certain number of projects or development blocks determined according to its size or population. A Community Project covers, on an average, 300 villages with a population of about 2.90 lakhs and an area of between 450 and 500 sq. miles. The dimensions of a Development Block are a third of those of a Project, so that three such Blocks make a full Project. These Projects and Development Blocks are almost all of the rural development or basic type, *i.e.*, they do not contain any urban unit. Only 8 Development Blocks in West Bengal are of the composite type, *i.e.*, they contain an urban unit each. The Community Projects and Development Blocks so far started in the country amount approximately to 55 full Community Projects. The work in these Community Projects and Development Blocks has been planned to be completed within a period of three years.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

3. At the Second Development Commissioners' Conference on Community Projects, Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, explained the objectives of the Community Projects and the proposed National Extension Organisation in the following words:—

"Rural India is making efforts to rebuild itself—to transform its economy and its mental outlook. It is to assist in these efforts that the National Extension Organisation and the Community Projects are being established.....The basic point is that we cannot solve India's rural problem unless we bring about a change in the mental outlook of the people, instil in them an ambition for higher standards of life

and the will and the determination to work for such standards. I shall read out a sentence from a paper I wrote sometime ago:—

‘The improvement of rural life is essentially a human problem; how to change the outlook of the sixty million families living in the countryside, arouse enthusiasm in them for new knowledge and new ways of life and fill them with the ambition and the will to live a better life.’

“This is the objective of the Five Year Plan as the Prime Minister has told us, and this is the objective of the National Extension Organisation and the Community Projects.

“The question then arises—in what directions should we seek to bring about a change of outlook? The first direction that I would like to mention follows from what is recognized to be the greatest evil in rural life, *viz.*, the enormous volume of unemployment that exists in it. The main facts are known. Agriculture in India depends on the monsoon except in one-fifth of the cultivated area which is irrigated. In all the areas depending on the monsoon, agricultural operations are possible only for three or four months in the year, and even in those months there are many people engaged on agriculture who are not really needed in it but who stay on as they have nothing else to do. In the irrigated area, agriculture is possible for six or seven months but in other respects the picture is the same. Agriculture has thus to support a much larger population than is needed for effective agricultural operations. Over and above this, there is the fact that year after year about 3 to 3½ million people are added to the rural population. By adding up all this, you can easily realise the enormous amount of unemployment—or under-employment if you like to call it—that grips the countryside. Side by side with this unemployment, there is the fact that we have “subsistence” agriculture, *i.e.*, land does not produce a fraction of what it can produce if existing scientific knowledge is applied. So, the two most prominent evils—they are really connected—are under-employment and under-production. The first direction in which we must change the outlook of the rural population is in regard to these evils. We have to lead them from chronic under-employment and under-production to full employment and full production.....

“The second direction in which we have to bring about the change is the need for community effort. We must make them realize that it is only by the community helping itself that improvements on the scale needed can be brought about. We all talk about the co-operative movement. I myself believe that it is in the application of the co-operative principle that solution can be found for all the problems facing the country-side.....The question immediately arises of short-term credit for agriculturists. Without such credit, our idea of every family having a scheme of improvement for which it works cannot be realised. Though we have had co-operative societies in India for nearly forty years, we find after all these years that even in areas where co-operation is best developed, only 30 per cent. of the families engaged in agriculture are eligible for obtaining

credit on terms on which co-operative societies can offer credit to agriculturists. Only 30 per cent. are 'credit-worthy'. How do the rest—the 70 per cent—become credit-worthy? The only way is for all the agricultural families in a village to realize how interlinked their interests are and to make joint efforts to improve production and other conditions in the villages. The well-to-do farmers should be made to see that they should assist the others in order that standards may rise in the village as a whole. This is the second point—the need for joint effort by the village—community to solve its own problems, for co-operation in the widest sense.

“The third direction is the need for community effort for work of benefit to the community as a whole. The villages need roads, tanks and so on. The villagers should feel that it is only by their own efforts that they can get all these needs supplied. The Government may assist with grants or loans to some extent but the main effort should be theirs. What I have said about works for community benefit applies also to the more permanent improvements that are needed in a community—schools, health centres, and so on. Here again, the need for utilizing a portion of the vast unutilized energy in the countryside for the benefit of the community should be inculcated.

“These then are the three main directions in which a change of outlook is needed and should be worked for; firstly, increased employment and production by the application of scientific methods of agriculture which should be understood in the widest sense as including horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, etc., and the establishment of subsidiary and cottage industries, etc.; secondly, self-help and self-reliance and the largest possible extension of the principle of co-operation; and thirdly, the need for devoting a portion of the vast unutilized time and energy in the countryside for the benefit of the community.”

III. CENTRAL ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

In accordance with the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme Agreement, the Government of India has designated a Central Committee, consisting of the Members of the Planning Commission, and under it an Administrator of Community Projects. The function of the Central Committee is to lay down the broad policies and to provide the general supervision for the agreed projects under the Technical Co-operation Programme Agreement. The Central Committee is assisted by an Advisory Board, consisting of the Secretaries of the Central Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Finance, Health and Education; the Additional Secretary of the Central Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, and the Government of India's nominee of the Indo-U.S. Technical Fund.

5. The Administrator is responsible for planning, directing and co-ordinating the Community Projects throughout the country under the general supervision of the Central Committee and in consultation

with the appropriate authorities in the various States. His office, known as the Community Projects Administration (or, in short, the C.P.A.), consists, besides himself, of a small secretariat staff and a number of technical experts competent to advise in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, education, cottage industries, co-operation, training, rural economics and public relations. The C.P.A. is assisted by a team of advisers drawn from the various Central Ministries interested in the different aspects of community development work.

6. Staff for the Community Projects Administration was sanctioned with effect from 31st March 1952, and the Administrator assumed office on that day. At the beginning the C.P.A. consisted of a very small staff but it has since grown to some extent through the recruitment of secretariat staff as well as of technical experts.

IV. SELECTION OF SITES FOR COMMUNITY PROJECTS

7. Among the preparatory measures taken in connection with the launching of the Community Development Programme was the selection of sites for Community Projects in the different States. In January 1952 the Planning Commission addressed the State Governments in the matter; and requested them to recommend the names, together with the necessary particulars, of twice as many areas as the number of Community Projects that had been tentatively allotted to them, so as to enable the former to select out of these suggested areas a number of areas equal to that allotted to each State.

8. The Community Projects Administration considered the suggestions received from the State Governments regarding sites for community projects in order to determine their suitability from the standpoint of the criteria laid down by the Planning Commission in their letter in question, prepared a consolidated statement of these suggestions, and submitted it to the Central Committee in order to enable the latter to select the sites for community projects. The Central Committee examined the suggestions carefully; called for the names and particulars of additional areas in the States, where necessary; and after the examination was complete, finally communicated to the State Governments, in March 1952, their recommendations regarding the areas that should be taken up for development as community projects.

V. PRELIMINARY SURVEYS OF COMMUNITY PROJECT AREAS

9. Following the selection of sites for community projects in the different States, the Community Projects Administration requested the State Governments, in April 1952, to undertake detailed surveys of the project areas allotted to them, as a first step to the formulation of actual schemes of development. For this purpose an elaborate proforma, calling for detailed information on the various features of the Project areas, was prepared by the C.P.A. and sent to the State Governments.

10. Apart from Mysore, survey reports have been received from all the State Governments; and these contain valuable information about the features and the facilities available in the Community Project areas.

VI. FIRST DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY PROJECTS

11. In order to promote a concerted approach and to establish uniform procedures in the implementation of the community project scheme in the different States, a week's conference on Community Projects was held in Delhi with the Development Commissioners of the State Governments in May, 1952.

12. The Prime Minister inaugurated the Conference on Wednesday, May 7, at the Central Hall, Parliament House, New Delhi. In the afternoon there was a general discussion on Community Projects with the Development Commissioners and officials of the Government of India. On the 8th, 9th and 10th the Development Commissioners were taken on visits to Etawah, Faridabad and Nilokheri in order to afford them an idea of the development that had taken place in those areas, and to enable them to determine to what extent the experience gained there could be utilised in implementing the projects with which they were entrusted.

13. At the open forum of the Conference held on May 12 and 13, general problems relating to the Community Development Programme, namely, field operations, training of officers, financing and accounting procedures, purchase of equipment, publicity, people's participation, etc., were discussed, and certain tentative conclusions reached.

14. A fuller account of the proceedings of the Conference and of the conclusions reached and the recommendations made thereat are contained in a publication of the C.P.A. entitled "Development Commissioners' Conference on Community Projects—Summary Record".

VII. ORIENTATION AND TRAINING COURSE FOR PROJECT EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

15. An orientation and training course for the Project Executive Officers from the different States was held at Nilokheri from July 21 to August 16, 1952. The training programme commenced with an inaugural address by the Prime Minister, by radio from Delhi, followed by a talk by the Administrator of Community Projects.

16. The instructional work at the centre was organised by the Community Projects Administration with the assistance of officers of the Planning Commission, the Ministries of the Government of India, the State Governments, the T.C.A. and the Ford Foundation, as also with that of a number of non-officials, including members of Parliament.

17. In addition to attending lectures and participating in discussions, the Project Executive Officers took part in regular field work in the villages of the development block around Nilokheri. They also made visits to selected projects, namely, the Etawah Project in Uttar Pradesh, the Bhadson Project in Pepsu and the Jamna canal head-works at Tajewala in the Punjab, with the object of studying what had already been accomplished in these places and how it had been done.

VIII. APPROVAL OF BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR COMMUNITY PROJECTS

18. At the first Development Commissioners' Conference (referred to in Section VI above) it was decided that the State Governments would submit to the Central Committee for their approval separate budget estimates for each Community Project, prepared in the form approved by the Conference. The Central Committee was to accord general approval to the Project Budget Estimates with or without modifications. Thereafter, technical scrutiny of and financial sanction for the individual schemes comprising the programme were to rest with the State Government.

19. In the three weeks preceding the inauguration of the Community Development Programme on October 2, 1952, a number of State Governments had sent the Project Budget Estimates to the C.P.A.; the others, however were not able to have their project estimates prepared by that time. With a view to enabling the State Governments to commence work in the Project areas on the inauguration day, the following interim steps were taken by the C.P.A.:—

- (a) An *ad hoc* advance payment of Rs. 50,000 for each Development Block (where work was proposed to be commenced), representing the Central Government's share of the expenditure, was sanctioned.
- (b) A provisional approval to the first quarter-year's programme was conveyed so that the State Governments could proceed with the implementation of their schemes. This approval was issued after a preliminary scrutiny had been made of the budget estimates in collaboration with the Advisers of the C.P.A. The preliminary comments of the C.P.A., based on the aforesaid scrutiny, were then conveyed to the State Governments.

20. Thereafter, detailed examination of the project estimates was undertaken. Meetings with the representatives of the State Governments were arranged with a view to drawing up agreed programmes of work. Since work was started only in the first Development Block in each Project during the current year and detailed surveys had been made in most cases only for this Block, the approval of the Central Committee to the Budget Estimates was accorded only for the first Development Block in each Project. The approval of the Central Committee to the budget estimates for the remaining two Blocks would be accorded subsequently in the light of the survey of these Blocks and the experiences gained in the working of the first block.

21. The Project Budget Estimates have now been approved for the first Development Block in the Project areas of all the States except Mysore.

IX. DOLLAR EXPENDITURE FOR COMMUNITY PROJECTS.

22. Under the Operational Agreement on the Community Development Programme signed in May 1952, the Government of the U.S.A. agreed to make available to the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Fund, more commonly known as Fund 'A', a sum of \$8,671,000 for the purchase of equipment and supplies required for the Community Projects in India.

23. No information is, however, available about the actual amount of dollar expenditure that has been incurred to date, since no advice has yet been received from the Indian Supply Mission in Washington. Nevertheless, it is presumed that an expenditure of about \$447,131 was incurred upto December, 1952, for the purchase of jeeps and pick-up trucks for Community Projects.

24. In addition to the foregoing, indents have been placed for the supply of mobile cinema vans, station wagons, film units, mobile clinicars, out-board motors, and other major items of equipment, *viz.*, tractors, road-rollers, pumping sets, etc. The cost of these items of equipment is expected to be \$4,059,305.

X. TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

25. Under the Community Development Programme, great stress has been laid on the training of personnel for the Community Projects, since it is realised that without the right type of personnel it would not be possible successfully to implement the programme.

26. In the Rural Extension Service, which is the principal agency through which the Community Development Programme is sought to be implemented, the key person is the multi-purpose village level worker. His training and that of the technical supervisor whose function is to supervise the work of a group of village level workers are, therefore, being pursued with great care and attention. 32 training centres for the training of village level workers and technical supervisors have been planned to be set up with the aid of grants from the Ford Foundation. Of these, 27 have already been set up and the others are expected to be started soon. In the 24 training centres for which information is available, 1,285 men are under training, and 410 have already been trained and sent out. These training centres are working under the supervision of the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture and so will the other centres when they are set up.

27. Besides the training of village level workers and technical supervisors which has now been in progress for some time, 5 training centres were started on April 1, 1953, for the training of Social and Chief Social Education Organisers, who are expected to play a vital rôle in the implementation of the Community Development Programme. These training centres are situated at Nilokheri, Hyderabad, Gandhigram, Shantiniketan and Allahabad. While the first

four of these centres will train the Social Education Organizers, the last will train the Chief Social Education Organizers. Except for the centre at Nilokheri which will be run directly by the C.P.A., the other centres will be run under the auspices of established institutions at these centres and will be subject only to the general control and guidance of the C.P.A. The expenditure incurred in the training of these Social and Chief Social Education Organizers will be shared between the Government of India, the T.C.A., and the Ford Foundation. Under the Community Development Programme provision has been made for the stationing in each Project area of 7 Social Education Organizers, one of whom will be the Chief Social Education Organizer. It is intended that three out of these seven Social Education Organizers should be women. With the exception of one or two cases, the Social Education Organizers have been selected by the State Governments themselves. Similarly the selection of Chief Social Education Organizers has been recommended by the State Governments and approved by the C.P.A. on the basis of pre-selection tests.

At a two-day meeting held by the C.P.A. with the Directors of Social Education Training Centres on the 12th and 13th February, 1953, various problems connected with the starting of the training centres, *viz.*, the allocation of trainees among the different centres, the period of training, the syllabus for the course, the composition of the staff at the centre and their recruitment, were discussed and settled. It was decided that the training for the first batch of trainees will be for three months and six months for the subsequent batches. The training will be both theoretical and practical; and the course of study will include the following subjects—Social Services, Rural Economics, Civics and Co-operation, Village Extension Services, Social Education and allied subjects, and Religion, History, and Culture.

28. With a view to overcoming the acute shortage of trained health personnel, and specially of health visitors, mid-wives and nurses, required to implement the health programme in the Community Project areas, certain steps have been taken by the Central Ministry of Health. First, in order to provide for Senior Health Visitors at the Secondary Health Centres in the Community Project areas, the College of Nursing, Delhi, is conducting a 9½-month course in public health nursing. Secondly, it is proposed to set up with the assistance of the Ford Foundation three training centres to train the public health staff assigned to the Community Projects in village sanitation and health education.

XI. SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT ON THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

29. The Operational Agreement on the Community Development Programme, signed in May, 1952, provided for the starting of approximately 55 projects of rural development in selected areas in the different States of India (see Section I above). In December, 1952, a supplement to this Operational Agreement was signed

between the Governments of India and the U.S.A. whereby 55 additional Development Blocks are to be started in India. Not more than 6 of these Blocks are intended to be of the composite type. The allocation of these additional Blocks among the various States was planned to be made by the Central Committee before the end of March 1953 on the basis of

- (a) the progress and results achieved in the Development Blocks or Projects already allotted to the States; and
- (b) the degree of preparedness on the part of the State and local organisations for assuming responsibility for additional Development Blocks.

The total estimated joint cost of these additional Blocks is \$1,925,000 and Rs. 73,300,000.

30. The Community Projects Administration addressed the State Governments in this matter in January 1953, and requested them to indicate, in order of priority, the areas which they would like to propose for development during the year 1953-54. The determination of the number as well as the location of the Development Blocks is to be considered by the Central Committee after the receipt of the requisite information from the State Governments. The receipt of this information, is, however, still awaited from a few State Governments.

XII. SECOND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY PROJECTS

31. The Second Development Commissioners' Conference on Community Projects was held in New Delhi from 16th to 19th April, 1953, under the chairmanship of Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. Besides reviewing the progress of work in the Community Projects in the different States, the Conference considered a number of questions, *viz.*, the organisation of a National Extension Service and expansion of the Community Development Programme, the training programme for Community Projects personnel, procedures for the implementation of the Community Development Programmes, people's participation, supplies, etc. The main recommendations made and the conclusions arrived at on these various subjects are given in Appendix 'A'.

XIII. ORGANISATION OF A NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND EXPANSION OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

32. Following the conclusion reached at the Second Development Commissioners' Conference regarding the organisation of a National Extension Service, the Central Committee have recently approved of the scheme, and the C.P.A. has addressed the State Governments in the matter. Under the National Extension Service, it is proposed to cover about one-fourth of the country during the Plan Period, 1951-56. This would mean initiation of work in 1,200

Development Blocks, each Block consisting of 100 villages and covering a population of about 66,000 people. The existing 55 Community Projects, and the additional 55 Development Blocks, under the Technical Co-operation Programme Agreement are regarded as equivalent to about 300 Development Blocks under the revised expenditure pattern of Rs. 45 lakhs per project. It is, therefore, proposed to take up 900 National Extension Service development blocks during the rest of the Plan period. Thus, 180 National Extension Service Blocks will be taken up in 1953-54, 270 blocks in 1954-55 and 450 blocks in 1955-56.

33. A National Extension Service development block will have the following as the main content of its programme:—

- (a) Staff, and necessary equipment,
- (b) Administrative buildings, *e.g.*, office accommodation, seed, implements, and store, etc.,
- (c) A small 'works' programme forming a nucleus around which the staff would be engaged in productive activities in respect of basic amenities,
- (d) Loans—medium-term for minor irrigation schemes, and short-term for providing credit facilities to villagers.

34. It is proposed further that about 400 Development Blocks should be chosen from the National Extension Service development blocks for intensive development on the lines of the Community Projects. Thus, 150 Community Project development blocks will be taken up in 1954-55 and 250 in 1955-56.

35. Full details regarding the organisation of the National Extension Service and the Expansion Programme for Community Development are given in Appendix 'B'.

XIV. PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

36. Besides bringing out the monthly magazine 'Kurukshetra' and the 'Newsletter', the Community Projects Administration has published the following books and pamphlets:—

- (i) Community Projects—A Draft Outline.
- (ii) Development Commissioners' Conference—Summary Record.
- (iii) Community Project—A Road to New India (published in English and 14 principal Indian languages).
- (iv) Community Projects—A Draft Handbook.
- (v) Palm Gur Industry.
- (vi) Manual for Village Level Workers.
- (vii) Rural Development through self-help by Dr. K. N. Katju (a reprint).

The Community Projects Administration is planning to bring out some more publications which will be useful to workers in the project

areas. The following are in the press and are expected to be published soon:—

- (i) Orientation and Training Course for Project Executive Officers at Nilokheri.
- (ii) Hand-made Paper Industry.

37. In the field of adult education the Community Projects Administration has published Hindi Primers as also Hindi and Marathi Literacy charts.

38. Audio-visual aids are important media in matters of education and information. With the help of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the C.P.A. will produce 12 films a year for use in the Project areas. Two films have already been released. Film strips are also being produced for distribution in the Project areas, and the latter are being provided with mobile vans and projectors for the purpose.

The C.P.A. has already built up a poster picture library for purposes of exhibition. Some of the pictures and charts were shown recently in the Hyderabad Exhibition organised by the Planning Commission, as also in the Railway Centenary Exhibition. The Advertising Consultant of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is preparing some posters which are expected to be ready shortly.

XV, PROGRESS OF WORK IN THE COMMUNITY PROJECTS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1952.

(A) GENERAL.

39. On the 2nd October 1952, the anniversary of Gandhiji's birthday, the Community Development Programme was inaugurated in the different States of India. The inaugural ceremonies were marked by keen public enthusiasm and consisted principally of various types of Community Development work, such as, the starting of roads, the digging of wells, the opening of schools, the planting of trees, etc. On this occasion pointed demonstration was made of the dignity of labour by Ministers' and high officials' themselves performing manual work.

40. Work during the quarter ending 31st December, 1952 was carried on more or less on the following lines:—

(i) *Agriculture*: Distribution of quality seeds, fertilizers and agricultural implements. Method and result demonstrations of various agricultural operations. Digging of compost and manure pits. Bringing of land under fruits and vegetables and the pursuit of arboriculture to a limited extent.

(ii) *Animal Husbandry*: Starting of breeding centres and artificial insemination centres. Castration of scrub bulls. Inoculation and vaccination of cattle against various diseases as well as treatment of cattle for various diseases. Distribution of pedigree bulls and poultry birds.

- (iii) *Irrigation*: Minor irrigation works, such as, digging and repair of wells, the construction and repair of tanks, etc., mostly by the people's own efforts.
- (iv) *Health*: Vaccination and inoculation of people against various diseases and the treatment of patients. The construction of drains, latrines, etc.
- (v) *Education*: New schools were started. Villagers often contributed substantially in labour towards the construction of school buildings, and in many cases they also made donations of cash, land and building materials for the schools.
- (vi) *Social Education*: The starting of adult education centres and new schools. The opening of recreation centres. The holding of group meetings and community entertainments. The organisation of audio-visual programmes.
- (vii) *Communications*: Village roads were constructed on a substantial scale primarily through the efforts of the villagers themselves, the government providing technical assistance and finance for constructing bridges and culverts.
- (viii) *Village Industries and Co-operation*: Existing cottage industries were being improved through the provision of loans and the imparting of training in improved technique. New cottage industries were set up in some places. The proposal of the C.P.A. for the setting up of a Central Research Institute for Cottage Industries is under the consideration of the various Ministries concerned. New co-operative societies were started and credit co-operative societies were converted into multi-purpose societies in a number of places.
- (ix) *People's participation*: In many instances the people contributed substantially in the implementation of development schemes. The people's contribution was made principally in the form of labour services. Donations of cash, materials, and land were also made in several cases.

Particular mention may be made in this connection of the introduction of a new institution called 'Vikas Mandal' in Madhya Pradesh. This is an all-purpose village committee consisting of all the interested people in the village, who plan for every phase of development in consultation with the Project staff and especially with the village level workers.

(B) STATE-WISE.

41. The progress of work in the Community Projects in the individual States during the quarter-ending 31st December, 1952 is indicated below:—

Part 'A' States.

(1) *Assam*.—According to the reports received from the State Government the progress of work on the whole appears to have been

satisfactory. Work was carried on principally on the following lines: agriculture, irrigation, reclamation, health and sanitation, communications, education and social education, arts and crafts and housing.

Agriculture: Vegetable crops were cultivated in 326½ bighas, 356 acres, 75 acres and 10 acres, respectively, in Cachar Project, Darrang Project, Golaghat Mikir Hills Block and Goalpara Block. 30 mds. of improved *boro* paddy seeds were distributed to the villagers in Goalpara Block and its cultivation was demonstrated in the low lands. 925 bighas of land were brought under *boro* cultivation and 326.5 bighas under other *rabi* crops at places where these crops were not grown previously in Cachar Project. 323 compost pits were dug, and under the arboriculture programme 1,224 trees were planted in Cachar. In Golaghat Mikir Hills Block about 33 method demonstrations on the digging of compost pits, plantation of mulberry cuttings and protection of crops against insecticides were held.

Irrigation: In the Goalpara Development Block about 5 miles of canals were constructed which are expected to provide irrigational facilities for 250 acres of land.

Reclamation: 50 acres of waste land in Goalpara Development Block and 130 bighas in Cachar Project were reclaimed.

Health and Sanitation: Work in this sphere consisted of cleaning of roads, drains and tanks, construction of bore-hole latrines, disinfecting of sources of drinking water supply, etc. Vaccination against small-pox was carried out in Darrang Project.

Communications: About 60 miles of *kacha* roads were constructed in different project areas by the villagers.

Education and Social Education: Two primary and two senior basic schools were opened in Cachar Project and the construction of a building for one senior basic school was taken up. Night schools were started in all the areas for adult education and a few clubs were also started.

Arts & Crafts: In Goalpara Block one weaving training centre with five fly-shuttle looms was placed at Resu and vocational training in hut-making materials, sewing and chair-making were introduced in all the primary schools.

Housing: 8 *kacha* residential houses, one *pucca* school building and 4 other *kacha* houses were completed in Goalpara Block.

The villagers contributed free labour and land for the construction of roads and donated free buildings for schools, etc.

(2) **Bihar.**—According to the reports received from the State Government the progress of work appears to have been quite satisfactory. The work was carried out, in the main, on the following lines: agriculture and animal husbandry, irrigation co-operation, cottage industries, health and rural sanitation, education and social education, communications.

Work in the field of agriculture consisted principally of the preparation of manure and compost pits, the distribution of seeds and fertilizers, the laying of demonstration plots and the demonstration of

the use of improved ploughs, tractors and other implements. Thus, over the whole State, 12,000 compost and manure pits were dug. Complaints were heard from one or two places of inferior types of wheat seeds being received from the Government Farm of Pusa. The sale of these seeds was subsequently stopped and the C.P.A. requested all the State Governments to ensure that in future only tested good quality seeds are supplied to farmers.

In the field of animal husbandry, cattle were inoculated against rinderpest and treated for various diseases. Thus, about 20,000 cattle were treated. Besides, scrub bulls were castrated and pedigree ones supplied.

In the field of irrigation, 16 earthen bundhs were constructed and 5 bundhs and pynes repaired in Ranishewar Block and one earthen bundh was constructed in Bhabua-Mohania-Sasaram Project. In Pusa-Samastipur Project 54 acres of land were irrigated with emergency pumping sets.

68 co-operative societies, 24 *gram panchayats* and 10 *ad hoc* committees were formed in different project areas.

In respect of cottage industries, mention may be made of the following: the training of local 'Kumhars' in the craft of pottery-making in Pusa-Samastipur Project, the starting of a Wool Training Centre at Kudra in the Bhabua Project, and the free distribution of one maund of lac seeds from the Lac Research Institute in five villages for rearing in the Ormanjhi Project.

Substantial work was performed in respect of health and rural sanitation. The work consisted mainly of the repairing and disinfecting of drinking water wells, the construction of latrines, the digging of soakage pits, the construction of *pucca* as well as *kacha* drains and treatment of people against Malaria and other diseases.

Work in the field of education consisted principally of the construction of village schools and that in the field of social education of the starting of new schools, the formation of youth leagues and Raksha Dals and the starting of libraries.

In respect of communications a total length of about 129 miles of village roads were widened, dressed up and repaired, the share of Pusa-Samastipur Project alone being 105 miles and 115 yds.

(3) **Bombay.**—Work in this State was carried out, principally, in the fields of agriculture and animal husbandry, irrigation, communications, education, health and cottage industries. From the standpoint of work already accomplished, Belgaum came first followed by Kolhapur. Thereafter, Vijapur (Mehsana Project) and Sabarkantha could be bracketted together, while Karjat brought up the rear. Karjat appears to have accomplished the least amount of work during the quarter. This is reported to have been due mainly to its numerous special factors, such as, the almost complete absence of irrigation and of *rabi* cultivation, the preponderance of tenant cultivators, the nearness to Bombay which makes agriculture a subsidiary means of livelihood, small holdings, scattered villages with small population and very poor literacy.

In the field of *agriculture*, the work performed consisted mainly of the distribution of seeds, manure mixtures and fertilizers, the digging of compost pits and the demonstration of improved agricultural techniques and implements.

In the sphere of *animal husbandry*, the work comprised the treatment of animals for foot and mouth diseases, the vaccination of cattle against rinderpest, etc.

Substantial work was accomplished in the field of irrigation in the Kolhapur Project. In Belgaum, the construction of one *bhandara* was started. The contribution of villagers in the form of voluntary labour in this respect was substantial.

Substantial progress in the work of road construction was achieved in the Kolhapur, Belgaum, Sabarkantha and Thana-Kolaba projects. The villagers participated enthusiastically in this activity and contributed materially in voluntary labour.

In the field of education, the work consisted mainly of the construction of school buildings and the starting of adult education centres.

In all the projects, substantial work was performed in respect of *health* and environmental sanitation.

Some progress was achieved in the development of *cottage industries* in Thana-Kolaba project and the Sabarkantha development block.

In all the projects, public response was very enthusiastic. People, rich or poor, progressive or backward, were prepared to come forward and co-operate with the project authorities for their own improvement. The work accomplished in the quarter in this State was, however, slightly disappointing inasmuch as more could have been expected from such an advanced State as Bombay. The Agricultural Department went ahead with their allotted task with great enthusiasm and vigour. The project authorities, however, do not appear to have achieved a great deal in the last quarter. The main reason for this is that the Project Executive Officers have no power of administrative control for any work or scheme even though the amount involved is below Rs. 5,000/- and that the Project Deputy Engineers have no powers whatsoever of technical sanction for any scheme even though it is below Rs. 5,000/-.

(4) **Madhya Pradesh.**—The general progress of work was good. Work was carried on, principally, in the fields of agriculture and animal husbandry, irrigation, communications and education.

In the field of agriculture, extensive work was done in respect of the distribution of fertilizers and improved seeds. The District Development Officer of Raipur reported an average out-turn of 2,200 lbs. of Burma Triple Cross Paddy (a new variety being introduced) which is more than double the normal yield of that area. The District Development Officer made plans for procurement of over 12,000 mds. of paddy for distribution in the next sowing operation. The same work was also proceeding in Bastar. A number of model dairies and key-village centres were opened in the project areas. Large-scale castration of scrub bulls was undertaken. The fishery work in Bastar and

Raipur was making progress according to report received from the State Government. 10,000 fingerlings were transplanted in Raipur and 8,000 in Bastar.

In the field of irrigation, strengthening of bunds, for some existing tanks and construction of channels for feeding these tanks, were undertaken. Possibilities of irrigation through tube-wells were also explored in Hoshangabad and Bastar project areas.

Construction of roads at no cost to the Government was taken up in quite a number of villages in Amraoti, Bastar and Raipur projects.

Construction of school buildings with people's voluntary contribution was started. Donations were also received for middle schools and construction of dispensary buildings.

An interesting thing to note in the case of Madhya Pradesh projects was the introduction of what are called 'Vikash Mandals' which are gradually developing into a nucleus organisation for the Village Production Council visualised in the Five Year Plan.

(5) **Madras.**—According to the reports received from the State Government, the work in this State was carried on mainly on the following lines: agriculture and animal husbandry, irrigation, communications, social education, health and rural sanitation and co-operation.

The activities in the field of agriculture consisted of the distribution of quality seeds and manures, laying of demonstration plots, measures to control pests, digging of manure and compost pits, planting of trees and the starting of vegetable and kitchen gardens.

In respect of animal husbandry, the principal items of work were as follows:—

The proposal to organise a key-village scheme met with enthusiastic reception in the villages. In a village in East Godavari Project, the villagers offered a free building and a cash donation of Rs. 5,000/- for the purchase of medicines and equipment. In some other villages rent-free buildings were offered to locate veterinary dispensaries. In Cuddapah project the spreading of the epidemic of H.S. was prevented in December 1952 when 534 animals were vaccinated.

A number of small roads were constructed in several villages.

In the sphere of social education, a number of adult schools and community recreation centres were started with contributions from the public.

People's enthusiasm in the programme of *health and sanitation* was exemplary. A few offers of free land and buildings were made for starting public health centres and dispensaries, and in a few cases medical assistance was provided to the villagers by the people's contribution. In a primary health centre at Mandapeta in Cuddapah Project the number of out-patients amounted to 9,817 during December 1952.

As for co-operation, steps were taken in some of the areas for the formation of co-operative societies, and the State Government have decided that there is no objection to the Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Societies' contributing money from their Common Good Fund for executing works, etc., under the Community Projects Schemes and that these funds may be treated as equivalent to the villagers' contribution.

(6) **Orissa.**—According to the reports received from the State Government, the work in this State was carried on mainly on the following lines: agriculture and animal husbandry, irrigation, communications, education, social education and co-operation.

In the sphere of agriculture, improved varieties of seeds of wheat, peas, gram, potato, etc., were distributed among the farmers; use of chemical fertilizers was demonstrated and more than 400 compost pits were dug. A campaign of mass dusting of Gammexine was organised to tackle the menace of bugs and grass hoppers.

On the animal husbandry side, the work consisted of the mass inoculation of cattle against rinderpest, and the castration of scrub bulls in certain places.

In the field of irrigation, mention may be made of the following:—

Six irrigation pumps were installed on a co-operative basis. Eight pumps on a hire system worked during the *rabi* season in Russelkonda Project. Lift irrigation through pumps from tanks and river-beds, which was almost unknown till recently, was growing popular.

In respect of communications, the project authorities took up the construction of roads and community trench latrines with the help of voluntary labour.

As for educational activities, a large number of night schools to educate illiterate adults and Harijan boys were started; five basic schools are functioning in Russelkonda; and a few social education centres were also opened.

With regard to co-operation, some agricultural co-operative societies were organised.

(7) **Punjab.**—According to the reports received from the State Government, the work in this State was carried on mainly on the following lines: agriculture and animal husbandry, irrigation, communications, education and social education, health and rural sanitation, housing, cottage industries and co-operation.

In the field of agriculture, the following activities were undertaken:—

Improved seed sowing campaign was started by the Community Project authorities. The development blocks have been notified under the Improved Seeds and Seedlings Act. The villagers will now be allowed to sow only improved seeds, which have been distributed in large quantities. 8,675 mds. of wheat 591-A, besides large quantities of gram, Japan Rape, Barseem and other seasonal vegetable seeds

were distributed during the period. Large quantities of Ammonium Sulphate were distributed. Improved implements were also sold to the cultivators. Over 1,000 compost pits were either dug or repaired. 283 varietal and manurial demonstration plots were laid. About 100 special 'bhattis' were prepared by the zamindars for gur making. 20 model agricultural farms were set up for intensive cultivation in Nawanshahr. 34 acres of waste land were reclaimed in Nawanshahr.

As for animal husbandry, mass inoculation of cattle was undertaken in all the blocks, and various diseases were attended to.

In the sphere of irrigation, a six-mile long drainage canal was constructed within 21 days and the people contributed Rs. 50,000/- for completion of the work, in addition to contributing to the earth-work to the extent of Rs. 10,000/-. In the backward area of Jagadhri tehsil, a total of 10,200 ft. of channels were constructed for utilising water from tube-wells.

With regard to communications, a number of *kacha* village approach and circular roads and culverts were constructed with free labour by the villagers.

A sum of about Rs. 9,900/- was collected for the construction of a number of school buildings in the different areas.

A number of adult education centres, clubs and *bhajan mandlies* were functioning in the various projects.

In the sphere of health and rural sanitation, the village level workers attended to the general health and sanitation activities, *viz.*, free distribution of paludrine, intensive vaccination against small-pox, etc. The villagers contributed funds for construction of drains, paving of streets and for *chupals*. In Sonapat, an amount of Rs. 2,976/- was collected during November 1952 for this purpose.

Four model houses were constructed in different villages in Sonapat.

The work in the cottage industries was as follows:—

The tanning, flaying and glue-making parties encountered difficulty in getting apprentices without stipends. 37 students received training with the tanning party and 15 students with the glue-making party. Twelve trainees were enrolled in the Nilokheri Wool and Carpet Weaving Centres.

In regard to co-operation, one multi-purpose and five other co-operative societies were organised in Nawanshahr.

(8) **Uttar Pradesh.**—The progress of work in this State was very satisfactory in all the development blocks. Community Projects, thus, got off to a very good start. Agricultural programmes, especially distribution of seeds and fertilizers, preparation of manure pits, laying out demonstration plots, veterinary aid and animal husbandry work, as well as rural sanitation were started very satisfactorily and a considerable amount of achievement was attained.

In the field of adult literacy also, substantial work was done. Adult literacy teachers' training classes for short periods were started in several blocks. A start was also made at some centres with *akharas* and recreation centres, which organise *bhajans*, *kirtans*, etc.

Already before the Republic Week, the communications programme had made some headway in the State. The villagers came forward, after some initial hesitation and distrust, to co-operate with the project authorities in building and repairing their approach roads. Many miles of approach roads were constructed and repaired without the project authorities' spending any money at all from their funds. This was the situation in all the blocks without exception; but the communications programme got a very tremendous fillip during the Republic Week when men, women and children in the projects as well as outside, turned out for the celebration of the Republic Week by a 'Shrama dan' (gift of manual labour).

(9) **West Bengal.**—According to the reports received from the State Government, the work in this State was carried on mainly on the following lines, *viz.*, agriculture, animal husbandry, communications, social education, health and rural sanitation, cottage industries and co-operation.

Agriculture: 40 Agricultural Demonstration Centres were functioning satisfactorily in different blocks allotted to the State, where improved seeds of wheat, paddy, potato, etc., and sugarcane cuttings were sown and demonstration was given of the use of improved agricultural implements. There was a yield of 45 mds. of paddy per acre in lands attached to the Agricultural Demonstration Farm at Orgamdanga, cultivated for the first time. Improved seeds, sugarcane cuttings and chemical fertilizers were distributed to the cultivators in some areas.

Animal Husbandry: A mass vaccination of cattle was undertaken against rinderpest. The outbreak of "foot and mouth" diseases in Fulia colony was successfully combated; and a mass vaccination of fowls against Ranikhet was undertaken in certain areas. In Saktigar, 150 pairs of birds and 25 pairs of Khaki Campbell ducks were distributed and the present number of improved stock is 1,175 on multiplication.

Communications: Repairing of old roads and construction of *kacha* approach roads were also undertaken by voluntary village labour.

Social Education: 14 Adult Education and night schools were running smoothly in the different blocks.

Health and Sanitation: A Mobile Health Unit at Hatia in Ahmedpur and a mobile anti-Malaria Unit in Nalhati block were instituted. The District Publicity authorities were active in exhibiting documentary films on public health, sanitation, etc.

Cottage Industries: Two palm-gur training centres with 10 trainees in each were running successfully.

Co-operation: In the Fulia development block, 34 co-operative societies were functioning. A better Farming Society was also registered in November 1952.

General: Public co-operation in the Community Programme was quite encouraging. The people of Puranagram Union in Mohammad Bazar development block undertook to pay double the amount they pay as chowkidari tax, as their contribution to community projects work.

PART 'B' STATES.

(10) **Hyderabad.**—From the report received from the State Government, the progress of work in this State appears to have been poor. Activities consisted of the distribution of improved seeds and manures, and the inoculation of cattle in large numbers. The work of the Medical Department was substantial, according to the report.

(11) **Madhya Bharat.**—Work under the Community Projects in this State consisted, principally, of the following items, *viz.*, the distribution of improved seed; the distribution of manures and fertilizers of various kinds such as groundnut cake, hemp seed, ammonium sulphate, superphosphate, fertilizer mixture; the digging of compost pits; the construction of field embankments and paddy pits; other soil conservation work like gully-plugging, levelling, etc.; tractor operations; the bringing of fallow land under cultivation; plant protection work; the use and distribution of improved implements; the development of minor irrigation works through Taccavi and voluntary efforts; the development of veterinary services. The progress of work in this State was, on the whole, satisfactory.

(12) **Mysore.**—From the progress report received from the State Government, it appears that no substantial progress was achieved during the quarter concerned. The activities undertaken were as follows:—

Agriculture: Demonstrations of tractors, irrigation pumps and artificial inseminations were held by the project staff on the inauguration day.

Irrigation: Restoration work on a small dilapidated tank is expected to irrigate about 40 to 50 acres. A number of villagers came forward and undertook the earthwork exclusively by themselves, the assistance from the project authorities being limited to the construction of a sluice and a waste weir.

Social Education: Sports and folk art displays were organised on the inauguration day. Group meetings and cinema shows were also organised.

Communications: 10 miles of kacha roads were completed and 12 miles were under construction.

Training: 17 village level workers were trained.

(13) **Pepsu.**—From the report received from the State Government, it appears that material progress was achieved under various lines of activity in the Community Projects of this State. The accomplishments during the quarter were as follows:—

Agriculture: 750 mds. of wheat seed (C591 & C518), 500 mds. of gram seed and 70 mds. of other seeds were distributed. 9 tons of ammonium sulphate were supplied. Demonstrations in the sowing of wheat, application of fertilizers, digging of manure pits and construction of improved gur-making furnaces were given. 500 compost pits were dug and 100 vegetable plots were sown. 100 acres of land were brought under vegetables.

Irrigation: 123 new wells were sunk, 14 old wells repaired and 11 pumping sets installed. Work on the sinking of a tube-well was in progress. These will irrigate an area of 2,400 acres in all.

Reclamation: 700 acres of waste land were reclaimed and work was in progress on another 400 acres.

Education and Social Education: 26 new primary schools and 10 Adult Education Centres were started. 300 adults were getting their schooling. The people contributed 40 acres of land valued at Rs. 20,000/- for construction of school buildings.

Communications: 60 approach roads comprising a total length of 50 miles were constructed through voluntary labour.

Dispensaries: The total contribution in terms of money for building of dispensaries by the public amounted to Rs. 14,600/-. One child welfare and maternity centre was opened.

(14) **Rajasthan.**—Activities in the development blocks in the State were carried on mainly on the following lines: namely, agriculture and animal husbandry extension, irrigation, health and rural sanitation, education, social education and communications. Work under agriculture and animal husbandry extension consisted, principally, of the digging of compost pits. Thus, in December, 60 compost pits were dug in Dungarpur, 590 in Raisinghnagar and 43 in Sumerpur. Besides this, there was also the distribution of ammonium sulphate to cultivators as well as the demonstration of this type of fertilizer in small plots in the fields of the villagers. In respect of irrigation, the work consisted of the building up of earthwork for minor irrigation, the setting up of new pumping sets, the repairing of bunds and desilting of tanks. In Dungarpur alone 75,000 c.ft. of earthwork for minor irrigation was completed. In the field of education, special mention may be made of 50 Jawahar Bal Mandirs which started functioning in the development blocks of Baran, Dungarpur, Raisinghnagar, Rajasamand and Sumerpur. Social education work consisted of the starting of adult education centres, the holding of adult literacy classes and the opening of Mahila Mandals. Under communications, the principal item of work was the construction of fair-weather roads mainly through the voluntary effort of the people. The progress of work in the State would, thus, appear, on the whole, to have been satisfactory.

(15) **Saurashtra.**—On the Prime Minister's birthday on the 14th November 1952, four villages from the project area presented four primary schools to the Prime Minister. These schools will be built completely out of the contribution of the people. During October 1952, demonstration plots were laid in the project area for wheat I.P. 165. In November 1952, as an experimental measure, four acres of potato were sown in the bed of river Ozat near Dhanphutia and also carried on at other places on a small scale. Furthermore, arrangements were made to demonstrate the working of the iron plough and to dig model compost pits. Of the work performed during December 1952, mention may be made of the following: 8 schools were selected for being converted into basic education schools. 29 villages

were surveyed for parcels of land for reclamation. 300 acres of land were surveyed for block and contour bunding for avoiding erosion.

Work in this State, while not substantial, appears to have gained momentum during December 1952.

(16) **Travancore-Cochin**: (Reports received upto December 1952).—From the reports received from the State Government, it appears that work in the project areas gathered some speed after November 1952. The principal activities in December 1952, consisted of the construction of roads; the distribution of manures like ammonium sulphate, ground-nut cake and bone meal; the distribution of paddy seeds; the digging of compost pits; the control of pests through the application of Gammexine and D.D.T.; the inoculation of cattle against anthrax; the digging of wells; and the making of arrangements for the starting of a demonstration centre. The people have taken a keen interest in the construction of roads. They have not only surrendered lands voluntarily but have actually built the roads themselves. The Government is, however, expected to come in at a late stage for providing culverts and bridges and also for bearing a certain proportion of the expenses for building major roads where the people, unemployed and ill-employed as they are, cannot afford to work completely *gratis* throughout the programme.

PART 'C' STATES.

(17) **Ajmer**.—The progress of work in this State during the quarter concerned was poor. The following activities were, however, undertaken:—

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry: 5,194 maunds of seeds and 19 maunds of fertilizers were distributed. 404 castrations were performed. 149 cattle were inoculated against rinderpest and 2,754 cattle were treated for various diseases.

Irrigation: 8 pucca wells were deepened which will command an additional area of 8 acres.

Health and Rural Sanitation: The Health Department was fairly active. 69 houses were dusted with D.D.T., 80 wells treated with larvicides, and 199 wells sterilized. 46 children were vaccinated. Large quantities of quinine were distributed. The villagers were trained on personal hygiene and Governmental sanitation through practical demonstrations and talks.

Education: 5 new basic schools were opened, and 36 primary schools converted into the basic type. A number of adult literacy centres were started and it was made obligatory for all basic school teachers to conduct adult literacy classes. Community entertainment was provided at 5 annual melas.

(18) **Bilaspur**.—The progress of work in this State was quite satisfactory. The activities undertaken during the quarter were as follows:—

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry: 40 maunds of wheat, gram and potato seeds were distributed. 531 method demonstrations relating to selection of quality and pest resistant seeds, sowing with Kera,

sowing broadcast, digging and filling of manure pits, and reclamation, were held by the Project staff. In addition, 404 result demonstrations regarding pulverization and seed germination were held. 2,108 manure pits were dug. Reclamation of 4 acres of land was in progress.

Health and Rural Sanitation: Substantial work was performed in this field, of which the principal items were the vaccination and inoculation of 329 persons, the treatment of 610 patients, and the rendering of midwifery services in 42 cases.

Education: Steps were taken for the conversion of 3 schools of the ordinary type into basic schools.

Communication: 2½ miles of kacha road of a width of 8 feet were constructed. The construction of another 14 miles of kacha roads was in progress. About 18 miles of village roads were aligned.

People's participation: The voluntary contribution of the villagers in the Community Development Programme was substantial. 2,400 man-hours valued at Rs. 450 were contributed by the villagers for irrigation schemes. 22,184 man-hours valued at about Rs. 4,160 were contributed by the villagers for the improvement of health and rural sanitation. 2,452 man-hours valued at Rs. 456 were contributed similarly for the construction of buildings for schools. In addition, 39,782 man-hours valued at Rs. 7,461 were contributed for the construction of village roads.

(19) **Bhopal.**—The progress of work in this State during the quarter concerned was on the whole satisfactory. The activities undertaken were as follows:—

Agriculture: 2,100 mds. of pure wheat seed and 250 mds. of other seeds like gram, etc., were given to registered growers for seed multiplication. 10 demonstrations were given in the use of fertilizer mixture, 10 in multiplication of pure seed and 3 in proper seed rate. Demonstration on compost making was given in 76 villages.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Aid: 2 key village centres were started and Malvi breed bulls were stationed in them. The villagers were bearing the feeding expenses of these bulls. 320 castrations were performed. 3,000 cattle were inoculated against rinderpest.

Health and Rural Sanitation: The villages were cleaned up once every week and waste matter disposed of by filling in compost pits. All the villages in the development block were sprayed with D.D.T. Paludrine tablets were distributed. 8 drinking water wells were under repairs. 39 expectant mothers were examined by 2 midwives. Intensive propaganda was undertaken in public health.

Education and Social Education: One primary school building was completed. Community recreation centres were started in 4 villages and a radio each was supplied to those centres. Group meetings and Bhajans were organised in many villages.

Cottage Industries: Bricks and clay toy industries were started. Wooden moulds and coal ash were supplied free of cost.

Villagers' Contribution: The villagers contributed 2,160 man-hours valued at Rs. 270/- for the improvement of health and rural sanitation. In addition, they contributed 1,680 man-hours valued at Rs. 210/- and building materials valued at Rs. 190/- for the construction of school buildings.

(20) **Coorg.**—The activities undertaken during the quarter were as follows:—

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry: Method demonstrations such as cutting fodder, ploughing with improved ploughs, improvement of health and sanitation, etc., were held by the village level workers in all the villages. 39 cattle were treated.

Irrigation: 5 tanks were repaired and 10 miles of canals constructed.

Reclamation: 50 acres of land were reclaimed and the reclamation of another hundred acres was in progress.

Health and Rural Sanitation: 12 miles of drains were constructed for the disposal of waste. Two new wells were excavated and 2 old wells repaired.

Social Education: 6 Adult Education Centres and 7 Recreation Centres were started.

Communications: 13½ miles of kacha roads were constructed and 3½ miles of pucca roads were under construction. Besides, 54½ miles of old roads were repaired.

Villagers' Contribution: The villagers contributed 28,000 man-hours (3,500 men working for 8 hours) valued at Rs. 4,750 on irrigation projects and contributed 32,000 man-hours valued at Rs. 6,000 for the improvement of health and rural sanitation. 7 buildings were donated by the villagers for Community Recreation Centres. In addition, 18,000 men worked voluntarily on the construction of roads, the value of the labour services being estimated at Rs. 27,000/-.

The work, though not very substantial, appears to have been carried on on the right lines.

(21) **Delhi.**—The only work performed during the quarter was the construction of 1,700 ft. long approach road connecting village Alipur to the Grand Trunk Road. About 500 villagers and students worked on the road to do earth work. No money was spent during the quarter out of the initial advance of Rs. 50,000 placed at the disposal of the State Government.

(22) **Himachal Pradesh.**—The progress of work in this State during the quarter concerned was not very substantial. The following activities were, however, undertaken:—

Agriculture: 56 maunds of seeds and 14 maunds of fertilizers were distributed. 5 method demonstrations regarding Barseem were held by the project staff. In addition, a nursery each for fruits and vegetables was started.

Health and Rural Sanitation: Mass vaccination was performed and cases of Malaria were treated with Paludrine. Besides water supplies were disinfected.

Social Education: 14 adult education centres were started and community entertainment centres were being organised.

Communications: 9 miles of pucca roads were constructed and 13 were in progress.

Rural Arts, Crafts and Co-operative Societies: 5 industrial societies were formed, including one for shoe-making. 11 multi-purpose co-operative societies were also formed.

Voluntary Contribution by Villagers: 4,200 stones valued at Rs. 400 were contributed by the villagers for the improvement of rural sanitation. In addition, cash amounting to Rs. 200 was contributed for the construction of a school building and 3,200 man-hours valued at Rs. 864 contributed for the construction of roads.

(23) **Kutch.**—Appreciable work was performed in this State during the quarter concerned.

Agriculture: 432 B. mds. of improved wheat seeds and 150 B. mds. of chemical fertilizers were distributed. 165 demonstrations were given of the treatment of wheat, vegetables and fruit plots with ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and groundnut cake, etc., and the results were satisfactory. 27 compost pits were prepared out of which 21 were filled up systematically. Cultivation of vegetables was taken up in $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres and arboriculture in 2 acres. A farmer's day was organised at Kera, which is a principal village in the Block.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Aid: One small veterinary dispensary and artificial insemination centre and three artificial insemination sub-centres were opened. Six pedigree bulls were also stationed at these 4 centres. Artificial insemination is not very much liked and the people are watching results of the Government Dairy Farm. 241 cows were served with pedigree bulls and 28 calves castrated. A cattle and agricultural show was held at Nakhatrana.

Health and Rural Sanitation: D.D.T. was sprayed in 2 villages. The mobile dispensary van extends its services to seven villages. 4 villages cleaned their streets daily.

Education and Social Education: 4 new primary schools were opened. One composite school with a basic bias was also started. 6 teachers were deputed for basic training. 9 adult education centres were started and 90 adults were getting schooling. Two libraries were opened. Local sports were organised at 14 centres and a large number of group meetings were arranged. One centre of child and women welfare activities was started at Nakhatrana.

Communications: Work on one mile of kacha roads was completed and it was in progress on 7 miles of kacha roads and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles of pucca road.

Villagers' Contribution: The villagers' contribution towards the construction and equipment of 3 school buildings with furniture amounted to Rs. 12,000. In the construction of roads the villagers contributed Rs. 4,000 in cash and 1,500 man hours in labour services valued at Rs. 2,000.

(24) **Manipur.**—No regular work was started in this State during the quarter concerned.

(25) **Tripura.**—No appreciable work was undertaken during the quarter concerned. The following activities were, however, undertaken:—5 mds. of improved seeds were distributed. One tubewell was constructed for good drinking water. The construction of a 6-bed hospital-cum-dispensary was nearing completion. 2 miles of kacha roads were constructed and work on another 6½ miles was in progress. An exhibition was arranged on the inauguration day when demonstrations were held in mechanical cultivation, power pump irrigation, use of improved agricultural implements, etc.

People contributed 468 man-hours labour worth Rs. 117 and 23.64 acres of land worth Rs. 12,380 at the project headquarter. Two newspapers advertised without charges (Rs. 34) the vacancy of a civil overseer in the Project Administration.

(26) **Vindhya Pradesh.**—The progress of work during the quarter was not very substantial. The following activities were, however, undertaken:—

Agriculture: 150 mds. of seeds were distributed. 31 method demonstrations on sowing of improved wheat seeds, spraying of Gammexine and compost manuring were held. 1½ acres of land were planted with fruit trees, and another 3 acres brought under vegetables.

Reclamation.—The reclamation of 110 acres of waste land was taken up by the villagers.

Health and Rural Sanitation: Three drinking water wells were repaired and another six sunk.

Social Education: Three night schools were opened by the village level workers.

Communication: The laying of approach roads was taken up and 4 furlongs of kacha roads were under construction.

Villagers' Contribution: 480 man-hours valued at Rs. 180 were contributed by the villagers in the work of reclamation. For the improvement of health and rural sanitation, the villagers contributed Rs. 225 in cash and 50,490 man-hours (17 men worked for 2,970 hours) valued at Rs. 371. For the construction of school buildings, villagers contributed Rs. 413 in cash and Rs. 157 in building materials, such as stone, lime and bajry.

In addition, 68 men worked for 732 hours for the construction of roads, the value of the labour services being estimated at Rs. 549.

(27) **N.E.F.A.:** The progress of work during the quarter was not very substantial. The following activities were, however, undertaken:—

Agriculture: 310 maunds of potato and mustard seed were distributed.

Irrigation: 4 irrigation works were in progress, which are expected, when completed, to command 50 acres.

Reclamation: 20 acres of land were reclaimed.

Communications: 16 miles of kacha roads were constructed.

Arts and Crafts: Sericulture was newly-introduced.

Housing: Temporary camp houses were constructed in three villages with the voluntary labour of the villagers.

Villagers' Contribution: 3 temporary camp buildings each were constructed in the 2 villages of Mirem and Sille by the villagers themselves at a total cost of Rs. 6,850. The construction by the villagers of a mile of the Balek Road and 55 miles of the approach road to Sille Camp was in progress, the villagers having contributed 42,273 man-hours in labour services valued at Rs. 10,570. In addition, the construction of a temporary air strip at Mebo was in progress, the villagers having contributed 4,480 man hours valued at Rs. 1,120.

APPENDIX 'A'
COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
(PLANNING COMMISSION)

SECOND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE
16TH TO 19TH APRIL 1953

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Expansion Programme—National Extension Service and Community Development

1. The expansion programme proposed to be undertaken during the plan period would consist of 900 National Extension Service Development Blocks, which together with the 165 Community Project Development Blocks to be taken up during 1952-53 and 55 additional Development Blocks during 1953-54, would cover about one-fourth of the country. Out of these 900 development blocks, about 400 would be chosen for intensive development on the lines of Community Development Programme. Details of the programme as also its financial implications would be examined by the State Governments.

2. The National Extension Service Blocks would be so chosen in each area as to constitute a compact administrative unit under an S.D.O. or a Sub-Collector. The organisational set up in the States will be as recommended in Chapter VII of First Five Year Plan, with variations to suit local conditions.

TRAINING.

3. *Gram Sevaks.*

(a) Village Level Workers would hereafter be known as "Gram Sevaks".

(b) *Qualifications.*

Candidates for the post of Gram Sevaks should have the following qualifications:—

(i) Diploma from an agricultural school.

(ii) In view of the insufficiency of the number of persons holding such diplomas, and till arrangements for the setting up of the necessary number of such schools are made, the Matriculation Certificate or its equivalent may be accepted. The officials of the Agricultural Department of Mukaddam cadre as also the field staff of other development departments may also be considered eligible for selection. It was noted that certain States have given post-basic training, with agriculture as the basic craft, to suitable material for the post of Gram

Sevaks, till material from properly constituted agricultural schools becomes available. In tribal areas and for women workers these qualifications would be relaxed. In some States ex-servicemen who had worked on a farm themselves for a year or two were also considered suitable material.

(c) *Selection.*

After a provisional selection by a Board consisting of the Development Commissioner, one or more Collectors of Districts, Director of Agriculture, Principals of Agricultural College and Extension Training Centre and some non-officials, the candidates for training as Gram Sevaks would be made to undergo a pre-selection test at the training centre before admission on lines similar to those adopted at the Bakshi-ka-Talab training centre.

(d) *Training.*

State Governments would prepare plans for providing necessary facilities at the existing agricultural schools, and starting of new agricultural schools where they do not exist, for providing the necessary training for the requisite number of Gram Sevaks for the National Extension Scheme as now contemplated. The period of training would spread over 18 months which would include a year of basic training covering agriculture and all other allied subjects, the remaining period being devoted to bring extension methods. For those holding diploma in agriculture the training period would, however, be limited to 6 months only.

The Syllabus of training for the Gram Sevaks would be drawn up by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in consultation with the Community Projects Administration and forwarded to the Development Commissioners.

(e) *Evaluation of training.*

Ministry of Food and Agriculture in consultation with the Development Commissioners will examine the proforma sent out by the Ministry for the evaluation of training with a view to simplifying it.

(f) *In-service training.*

The Development Commissioners would conduct experiments with various methods and plans of in-service training for the Gram Sevaks after they have been posted in the project areas and the experiences thereof would be reviewed at the end of six months for formulating definite views on this subject of in-service training.

4. *Training of Social Education Organisers.*

(a) There should be greater emphasis on the practical side of the training for Social Education Organisers. The training programme wherever possible should be integrated with that of the Gram Sevaks.

(b) During the training period the Social Education Organisers would be paid their usual salaries.

Training of Health Personnel.

5. State Governments would make an assessment of the absolute shortage with regard to the Health Personnel required of each category on the basis of which the Ministry of Health would draw up schemes for training up the requisite number of health personnel. The State Governments will make full use of the three centres which are being set up by the Ministry of Health to give the existing medical personnel, a public health orientation for work in Community Projects.

Multi-purpose Overseers.

6. In order to enable the overseers posted in rural areas to handle various kinds of engineering works envisaged in the Community Projects, their training should be such as to make them multi-purpose rural overseers. State Governments would get in touch with the existing engineering institutions for examining the possibilities of organising such multi-purpose training.

Project Executive Officers and Assistant Project Executive Officers.

7. State Governments would organise short-term orientation and training courses for Project Executive Officers and Assistant Project Officers, with the assistance of the Community Projects Administration wherever necessary. It will be desirable that a part of this training be conducted in an extension training centre along with Gram Sevaks.

Seminars.

8. In order to enable the Supervisory and technical personnel engaged in community projects to benefit by mutual exchange of information and experience, such staff will be brought together in seminars and short-term in service training course. The expenditure for this purpose as also for arranging excursions for Gram Sevaks, Social Education Organisers and other field staff would be met out of the funds which would be made available by the Ford Foundation.

PROCEDURES.

Selection of areas for development.

9. The National Extension Service Development Blocks which would be located in each district in the States would mainly be concentrated in areas with the largest potentiality of food production and for all-round development. Backward areas would, however, receive a fair share of these blocks and, in applying the criteria for conversion of the National Extension Service Development Blocks into fulfilled Community Projects, the comparative initial backwardness in some of these areas would be taken into consideration. The object in general would be to select only those blocks which, in their working have shown good results particularly in the direction of the people's participation in the implementation of the programme.

Formulation of programmes.

10. Work in the second and third development blocks in the 55 Community Projects started on the 2nd of October, 1952, would be

taken up straightway in respect of essential items of work which are identical with the programme approved for the first development block, in anticipation of Central Committee's approval.

11. The approval of the Central Committee in respect of the programme for these blocks would not be held up for lack of survey reports or information regarding existing facilities, full details about which would be supplied by the State Governments to the C.P.A. by the 30th September, 1953, at the latest.

12. State Governments may consider setting up in Project Areas, managing committees for institutions like schools, dispensaries, etc., consisting of representatives of (1) local people, (2) the project authorities, (3) the local body concerned.

18. The Quarterly Progress Report proforma, suitably amplified proformas prepared by the U.P. and Bombay Governments to assist the other States in the preparation of a suitable "Working Plan" to achieve the target in respect of different items of development within the allotted time.

Devolution of powers.

14. State Governments would, for speedy execution of the programme, consider delegation to the Development Commissioner, the Collector and the Project Executive Officer power to issue technical sanctions for construction works in consultation with the Chief Engineer, the Executive Engineer and the Assistant Engineer respectively.

15. Part 'C' States would, where it has not been done, obtain the necessary permission of the Ministry of States (by a reference through the Community Projects Administration) for necessary delegation of powers to Project Executive Officers.

Co-ordination at various levels.

16. Each State will work out a pattern suited to its own needs and conditions to ensure the co-ordination of the departments working in the various fields of development generally on the lines as suggested in the section headed "Rural Extension and the Integration of Development Activities" in Chapter VII of the First Five Year Plan.

The Development Commissioner should have the status of a Secretary to Government and also have sufficient powers to direct and co-ordinate action in the various fields of development.

Reports and Returns.

17. The Development Commissioners will transmit to the C.P.A. every month their own assessment of the achievements of each project under the main fields of activities on the form suggested by the C.P.A. The narrative type of monthly reports which the State Governments have been hitherto sending to the C.P.A. would be discontinued.

18. The Quarterly Progress Report proforma, suitably amplified to secure the full coverage, would be sent by the State Governments to the C.P.A. every quarter.

Inter-Project Assistance.

19. Mutual assistance between projects and States would be promoted by exchange of posters, charts, materials for Social Education, films, photographs, visits of farm leaders, regional conferences, etc.

Peoples' Participation.

20. State Governments would give effect to the recommendations made in paragraph 17 of Chapter VII of the First Five Year Plan.

21. A Block Advisory Committee would be constituted to co-ordinate the activities in a group of about 100 villages constituting one independent development block.

22. At the district level there will be a district development committee in which, in addition to the project authorities and the district heads of the various Government Departments, there would be non-official members representing the various interests of the people and the shades of opinion.

23. Efforts would be made to secure maximum co-operation from various voluntary organisations such as Bharat Sewak Samaj, Red Cross Society, Boy Scouts Organisation, Women's Organisation, Seva Dals, Prantiya Raksha Dals, Youths Organisations, etc.

24. Although there would be no rigidity about any qualifying scale of contribution as a condition precedent to any programme being initiated, efforts would be made to secure villagers' contribution in all spheres of activity, Government's contribution being as far as possible in the form of materials and/or skilled labour.

25. Necessary facilities would be provided by the project staff for organising camps of students during vacations, National cadet corps camps, and Shram Dan, or Manpower mobilisation camps.

Whereas accommodation and the internal transport facilities to the groups of students during their camps would be made available by the project staff, the Planning Commission would be able to make available funds towards the boarding charges of the students on receipt of concrete proposals from the Development Commissioners.

26. The Development Commissioners would move the State Education authorities to formulate plans for inculcating in the minds of the young students the right attitude about the development schemes.

27. The possibility of making the school and college vacations coincide with the busy agricultural seasons would be explored by the Development Commissioners wherever such is not the case.

28. The primary function of the village school teachers will be to organise the participation of the students in the Community Development Programmes and to be the spearhead of progress in educational and cultural life of the village community.

29. The participation of individual women and Women's Organisations in the projects would be enlisted in such programmes as would awaken the interest and revitalise and restore womanhood in India to the status it once occupied.

30. Efforts would be made by the project authorities to secure the contribution of voluntary labour for agricultural operations in the villages at a time when the demand for labour far exceeds the local supply.

31. Representatives of the various non-official agencies engaged in the work of community development would be invited at regional conferences for exchange of views.

Supplies.

32. (1) The Development Commissioners were of the view that items of equipment required for community projects, which could be had in India, should be purchased in India, as considerable time would be saved. The Central Committee (Planning Commission) had already decided to allow purchase of items available ex-stock or within a reasonable time from manufacturers in India instead of importing them under the Technical Co-operation Agreement, and a communication on the subject would be sent to the State Governments. This policy might involve additional rupee expenditure and provision for this would be necessary.

(2) For purposes of speedy delivery, State Governments would send their indents promptly with complete specifications of the equipment required by them.

(3) In exceptionally urgent cases, and on specific references to the Community Projects Administration, local purchase of items of dollar equipment may be allowed.

(4) In the case of equipment such as tractors, which may be needed urgently in a particular area, there would be no objection to making local purchase on a replacement basis, *i.e.*, that it would be replaced by the imported equipment when received.

(5) Where arrangements for the use of desired equipment, *e.g.*, tractors, on a *hire basis* could be made, State Governments may go ahead with their programme within the limits of the approved budget, without holding up the programme for the arrival of imported equipment.

(6) The delivery dates communicated to State Governments in respect of imported equipment were 'outside' dates; the Community Project Administration would do its utmost with Purchasing Agency for expediting deliveries.

ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE.

(i) *Classification of charges:* As far as possible, State Governments would open the required number of minor heads representing 'object and nature of expenditure' according to the classification agreed upon at the last Development Commissioners' Conference held in May 1952. The concurrence of the Auditor-General and the Ministry of Finance would be obtained.

(ii) Departmental accounts would be maintained according to each Project/independent Development Block. Government accounts

would exhibit project-wise accounts through sub-registers. Reconciliation of departmental accounts with Government accounts would be done project-wise.

Period of repayment of loans.

34. A uniform period of repayment in respect of different loan items relating to community projects would be allowed if a particular State Government desires it.

35. In respect of works directly undertaken by the organisation of the Project Officers, the existing system of public works accounts would be followed, simplified as far as possible, consistent with considerations of safety of public funds.

36. Works undertaken by existing departmental agencies would not be treated as 'deposit works' by the departments concerned.

37. Subject to the modifications mentioned in paras 33 to 36 the Note on 'Accounting Procedure' circulated for the conference was accepted for adoption by the State Governments with suitable local modifications in consultation with the State Accountants-General.

Post, telegraphs and telephone facilities in project areas.

38. In order to enable the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, to extend postal facilities to the project areas, State Governments would furnish particulars of groups of villages having a population of 2,000 or more which are "compact", *i.e.*, in which no two villages are more than four miles apart, and in which the central village is not within three miles of an existing post office. The State Governments would also allow Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, to use a part of the building constructed for village schools or for some other purposes for housing the post office.

The State Government would furnish to D.G., P.T., the names of suitable school teachers or other officials who may work as village Post Masters on a part-time basis.

39. The D.G., P.T., would consider any proposals from the State Governments for expansion of telegraphs and telephone facilities to the project areas.

Publicity.

40. Each State would have a library of films where one or more copies of suitable films would be kept for planned distribution to community projects areas.

41. In organising publicity to project work, care would be taken to avoid concentration on one or two projects.

42. Every State would designate an officer in its department of Information or Publicity to look after the publicity needs of the community projects. This officer would also take the responsibility of keeping the Ministry of I. & B. informed about the progress of the work as also be responsible for conducting visitors to the project areas.

Social Education.

43. The Development Commissioners would prepare a comprehensive programme for social education based on model plan to be prepared and circulated by the C.P.A.

44. Circulating libraries would be organised in the project areas.

45. The cost of giving short-term training in social education to school teachers would be considered a legitimate charge on the provision made for social education.

Cultural Activities.

46. The Social Education Organisers would be responsible for cultural activities in the project areas and would give due emphasis on the Development of these programmes suited to local conditions and local talents.

47. While cultural activities are very important, a possible tendency to consider them as a substitute for sound technological advice and extension would be carefully guarded against.

Regional Conference.

48. Regional conferences would be held annually of State Directors of Agriculture, Public Health, Education, Industries, Publicity, Co-operative and Panchayats, Chief Engineers and Project Executive Officers, preferably at State Headquarters by turn, to promote an integrated outlook on the Community Development Programme and facilitate exchange of experience. The Development Commissioners would also attend those conferences where possible.

Celebration of National Days.

49. Four days in a year, namely, the Republic Day, 26th January, Independence Day, 15th August, Community Projects Inauguration Day, 2nd October, and Children's Day, 14th November, would be observed as National Days in all the community project areas. Individual States may observe any additional days appropriate to local needs and traditions. One week's celebrations would be observed around one or more of these National Days for intensive development work.

Incentives and Awards.

50. Social distinctions and awards would be conferred on the people of the project areas for outstanding work. Suggestions in this connection will be issued shortly by Community Projects Administration. A system for payment of proficiency bonus to Gram Sevaks would also be introduced, wherever possible, by the State Governments.

APPENDIX "B"

No. CPA/163/52

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

(PLANNING COMMISSION)

New Delhi, April 29, 1953.

To

ALL STATE GOVERNMENTS.

SUBJECT:—*Organization of a National Extension Service and Expansion of the Community Development Programme.*

SIR,

In Chapter XV of the First Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission observed as follows:—

“Community Development is the method and Rural Extension the agency through which the Five Year Plan seeks to initiate a process of transformation of the social and economic life of the villages. The Plan provides Rs. 90 crores for Community Projects and proposes the establishment over a period of about ten years of a net work of extension workers throughout the country.”

In the Section relating to National Extension Service, the Planning Commission have made the following recommendations:—

“The programme envisaged by the Committee (Grow More Food Committee), for which the necessary provision has been made in the Plan, is that the Central Government should assist State Governments in establishing extension organisations so as to bring their entire area under extensive development within a period of about ten years. During the period of the Plan, about 120,000 villages are to be brought within the operations of the extension, that is nearly one-fourth of the rural population. The Central and the various State Governments are expected in the near future to frame detailed programmes for reorganising the existing extension service arranging for further recruitment and preparing training programmes.

In drawing up these programmes the Central and State Governments will have to examine the necessity for providing the basic training in agriculture and animal husbandry to the village-level workers and the various supervisory subject-matter specialists. Where existing facilities are inadequate steps will have to be taken to augment them with a view to ensuring an adequate supply of extension workers for each major linguistic region.”

In the Section on the Community Development Programme, the Planning Commission have made the following recommendations:—

“In order to enable expansion of the programme in future years, the Central Committee felt that some reduction in the estimated cost of a rural community project, basic type, should be made and, after examination of the question, has now decided that all community projects should be operated on the basis of a reduced total of Rs. 45 lakhs per project.”

2. A programme for giving effect to the above recommendations has been drawn up and approved by the Central Committee. A copy is forwarded herewith. Will you please examine it, having regard to the trained personnel available and other factors, and indicate how many National Extension Service Development Blocks the State Government can take up during each of the remaining three years, 1953-54, 1954-55 and 1955-56. It is proposed to commence the programme for 1953-54 on the 2nd October, 1953. A reply may kindly be sent not later than 1st June, 1953.

3. A separate communication will be sent to you regarding training schemes for the various categories of personnel required for the implementation of the Programme.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) U. L. GOSWAMI,

Secretary, C.P.A.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

(PLANNING COMMISSION)

Organisation of a National Extension Service and the Expansion Programme for Community Development

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Planning Commission, it is proposed that National Extension Service be organised to cover about one-fourth of the country during the Plan period, 1951—56. This would mean initiation of work in 1,200 Development Blocks, each block consisting of 100 villages and covering a population of about 66,000 people. The existing 55 Community Projects, and the additional 55 Development Blocks, under the T.C.A. Agreement are regarded as equivalent to about 300 Development Blocks under the revised expenditure pattern of Rs. 45 lakhs per project. A programme has accordingly been drawn up for taking up 900 National Extension Service Development Blocks during the rest of the Plan period. It is as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of N.E.S. Blocks.</i>
1953-54.	180
1954-55.	270
1955-56.	450
	Total ... 900

2. A National Extension Service Development Block will have the following as the main content of its programme:—

- (a) Staff, and necessary equipment;
- (b) Administrative buildings, *e.g.*, office accommodation, seed, implements, and store, etc.;
- (c) A small 'works' programme forming a nucleus around which the staff would be engaged in productive activities in respect of basic amenities;
- (d) Loans—medium-term for minor irrigation schemes, and short-term for providing credit facilities to villagers.

A statement is attached indicating the estimated ceiling expenditure on the National Extension Service Development Block (Annexure I). It is to be noted that funds for providing short-term credit to agriculturists will not be given by the Central Government, but will be made available according to the existing practice, *viz.*, through the Reserve Bank of India, Co-operative Societies, and the State Governments. The responsibility of the Central Government in respect of short-term credit will be limited in scope, *e.g.*, sale of fertilizers on credit.

3. It is proposed that the National Extension Service be organised in units of one or more development blocks so as to constitute a compact administrative charge under a Sub-Divisional Officer or a Sub-Collector. Normally, an administrative unit under a sub-divisional officer will comprise 300 villages.

The existing staff of the various Development Departments in the area will be absorbed in the N.E.S. Organisation with such orientation and training as may be necessary. The expenditure on the salaries, etc., of such staff will continue to be borne by the State Government as before. For the purpose of estimating expenditure on an N.E.S. Block, it is assumed that one-fourth of the staff required already exists in the area. Financial provision under this scheme will, therefore, be required only for the additional staff necessary.

4. It is also proposed that about 400 development blocks should be chosen from the National Extension Service development blocks for intensive development on the lines of the Community Projects. The programme proposed in regard to this is as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Community Project Development Blocks</i>
1954-55.	150
1955-56.	250
	<hr/>
Total ...	400
	<hr/>

The estimated expenditure on one such Development Block of the intensive type is given in Annexure II. An area under National Extension Service may be taken up for intensive development at any time. For the purpose of estimating the *additional* cost involved for such intensive development, Rs. 3 lakhs indicated as short-term credit should be disregarded. The *additional* funds available for intensive development of a National Extension Service development block which has completed three years' working as such will therefore be Rs. $15 - 7\frac{1}{2} + 3 = 10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

5. In regard to this entire programme, the Central Government is prepared to bear 75% of the non-recurring and 50% of the recurring expenditure. The Central Government will also provide loans, except in regard to short-term loans, *vide* para. 2 above.

6. It is essential that resources available with the State Governments, *e.g.*, G.M.F. schemes, minor irrigation schemes, schemes relating to education, health, communications, etc., which are in the State Government Five-Year Plan, should be applied to this programme to the maximum extent possible.

7. The pace at which the N.E.S. development blocks will be taken up for intensive development on the lines of the Community Development Programme will depend on available resources, both external as well as internal, and the response of the people. The selection of areas for such development will be made on the basis of proposals

received from State Governments and certain criteria determined in consultation with State Governments. It is suggested that each district in the State should be called upon to play its part in the programme. There may accordingly be about 4 development blocks in each district. One or more of these may be found suitable for being chosen for intensive development on the lines of the Community Projects.

8. It is also intended that after the completion of the programme, each development block (of either type) will continue to retain on a permanent basis the personnel of the National Extension Service. The Central Government will be prepared to bear 50% of the recurring expenditure on such staff. This obligation will be subject to review after five years.

9. The carrying out of this programme will depend on the availability of trained technical personnel, *viz.*, village level workers, agricultural extension supervisors, veterinary doctors, co-operative and panchayat officers, schools teachers, social education organisers, doctors, compounders, sanitary inspectors, lady health visitors, midwives, engineers, overseers, mechanics, etc. To make up the shortages in regard to these categories, it may be necessary for State Governments to take up the question of strengthening the existing institutions or opening new institutions. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture have already addressed State Governments in regard to Agricultural training in their letter, dated 27th January, 1953. The expansion of the facilities for training in other subjects as well as the pattern of assistance that the Central Government may be able to give to the States in respect of such training schemes are being examined and a separate communication will be sent shortly.

Organisation for the implementation of the Programme.

10. Recommendations regarding the organisational pattern for the implementation of the programme have been made in Chapter VI of the G.M.F. Enquiry Committee's Report, and by the Planning Commission in Chapter VII of the First Five-Year Plan. It is suggested accordingly that in the States, there may be a single authority responsible for the implementation, both of the National Extension Service and the Community Development Programme. There may be a State Development Committee or a similar body consisting of the Chief Minister and Ministers in charge of Development Departments for laying down general principles of policy. The Development Commissioner in the State will be the Secretary of this Committee. At the official level the Development Commissioner will be the leader of the team consisting of the Heads of Departments or Secretaries to Government in the various development departments. He will act as the co-ordinating officer for all these departments and will ensure that the work in the different development departments proceeds along the lines indicated in the overall plan for the State. In view of the difficult nature of the work with which the Development Commissioner is entrusted, it is necessary for him to be a very senior and competent officer. In some States, it may be possible for the Chief Secretary to exercise these functions, he being relieved of some of the normal duties of the Chief Secretary by a Special Officer. In other States, the Chief Secretary

may go on discharging his normal functions, entrusting the development functions to an officer who will be of the rank of an Additional Chief Secretary. On the whole, it is desirable for the Development Commissioner to have the status of Secretary to Government and also to have sufficient powers to direct and co-ordinate action in the various fields of development. In certain States, it may be found convenient actually to entrust specific development subjects directly to his charge, *e.g.*, agriculture, co-operation, veterinary, etc.

At the District level, the functions of Extension Officer may be entrusted to the Collector, he being relieved of his normal work by a Special Assistant. In the alternative, some States may find it convenient to let the Collector discharge the normal functions, entrusting Extension function to a Special Officer. In any case, the Collector will be the Chairman of the District Planning Committee or the Chairman of the District Development Committee, and the Extension Officer (known variously as District Planning Officer or District Development Officer) will be the Secretary of the Committee. All the District Heads of Development Departments will be represented on the Committee and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the District Board will also be included. In this way, co-ordination will be achieved at the District level.

Similarly, at the Sub-Divisional level, the functions of Extension Officer may be entrusted to the Revenue Divisional Officer, that officer being relieved of his other duties by a Special Assistant appointed for the purpose. In other areas, the arrangements may be that the Revenue Divisional Officer will continue to exercise his normal functions and he will be assisted by an officer who will be entrusted with the functions of the Extension Officer.

These suggestions may be adapted or varied to suit local conditions.

ANNEXURE I

*Estimated expenditure on a National Extension Service Development Block—
Unit of 100 villages.*

(This budget is only intended as a guide and is to be adjusted according to local conditions).

I. Personnel :

1 Block Development Officer to assist the S.D.O. (Rs.250-400) @ Rs. 350/- p.m.	Rs. 4,200 per annum.
3 Extension Officers (for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, co-operation and Panchayats)	9,000 " "
2 Social Education Organizers (one man and one woman at Rs. 125/- p.m.)	3,000 " "
1 Overseer with public health bias at Rs. 250 p.m. ..	3,000 " "
10 Village-level workers at Rs. 100/- p.m. ..	12,000 " "
1 Accountant-cum-Storekeeper, 1 typist-clerk, and 3 Class IV staff.	6,000 " "
Maintenance of jeep, including pay of driver. ..	3,500 " "
Total for one year.	<u>44,000</u>

It is assumed that one fourth of staff already exists. Therefore, the cost of additional staff required for one year = 44,000 - 11,000 = 33,000.

Cost of staff for three years = Rs. 99,000
or = Rs. 1,00,000 (Rounded)

1,00,000

II. Transport (one jeep with trailer); office equipment, cycles, furniture; fixtures, fitting; building for office, seeds, implements, and store.	Rs. 50,000
III. Local works (including road culverts, public health, sanitation, drainage, etc.)	1,50,000
IV. Social education (including prizes, etc., for farmers and miscellaneous schemes).	25,000
V. Grants-in-aid in respect of recurring expenditure for schools, hospitals, and other local institutions.	25,000
VI. Loan in respect of minor irrigation schemes.	1,00,000
VII. Loan for providing short-term credit facilities.	3,00,000
TOTAL COST ..	<u>7,50,000</u> i.e. Rs. 7½ lakhs

Analysis of Cost :

Total cost for three years	Rs. 7.5 lakhs.
Recurring expenditure	Rs. 1.5 lakhs
Non-recurring expenditure	Rs. 2.0 lakhs.
Loan	Rs. 4.0 lakhs.
Share of Central Government : (50% of recurring, and 75% of non-recurring expenditure plus loans other than short-term loans). Rs. 2.25 + 1	= Rs. 3.25 lakhs.
Share of States	Rs. 1.25 lakhs.
Short-term loans to be provided through the Reserve Bank of India, Co-operative Societies and State Governments.	Rs. 3 lakhs

ANNEXURE II

Estimated expenditure on one Development Block
(Basic type of Community Project).(This budget is only intended as a guide and is to be adjusted
according to local conditions.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head.	Total	Rupees.	Dol- lar.	Recur- ning.	Non recur- ring.	Loans.	Other than loans	
I. Project Headquarters	} 2.23	2.08	0.15	2.05	0.18	..	2.23	
(a) Personnel								
(b) Transport (1)								
(c) Office equipment								
II. A. H. Agriculture Extension								
(a) Tractors ..	..	.24	..	.24	..	.24	..
(b) Demonstration equip- ment.	0.10	0.10	..	..	0.10	..	0.10
(c) Extension Sub-head- quarter.	0.03	0.09	..	0.07	0.02	..	0.09	
(d) Repair Service Centre (I).	0.05	0.05	..	..	0.05	0.05	..
(e) Marketing Centre ..	0.10	0.10	..	..	0.10	0.10	..
(f) Key Village Scheme ..	0.29	0.26	0.03	0.21	0.08	..	0.29	
III. Irrigation ..	..	5.00	4.30	0.70	..	5.00	5.00
IV. Reclamation ..	..	0.25	0.25	..	..	0.25	0.25
V. Health and Rural Sanitation								
1. (a) Dispensary recurring expenditure.	0.10	0.10	..	0.10	..	..	0.10
(b) Dispensary building ..	0.10	0.10	..	..	0.10	..	0.10
(c) Dispensary equipment ..	0.10	0.07	0.03	..	0.10	..	0.10	
2. Drinking water supply ..	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.50	..	0.50
3. Drainage and Sanitation ..	0.25	0.25	..	..	0.25	..	0.25
VI. Education ..	..	1.50	1.50	..	1.00	0.50	..
VII. Social Education (including audiovisual aids).—	0.50	0.35	0.15	0.30	0.20	..	0.50	
VIII. Communications ..	1.25	1.15	0.10	..	1.25	..	1.25	
IX. Rural Arts & Crafts ..	1.25	1.25	..	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.50	
X. Housing (for Project staff & rural Housing).—	1.10	1.10	..	..	1.10	1.10	..
TOTAL	..	15.00	13.60	1.40	4.23	10.77	7.49	7.51

Cost of one Development Block..... Rs. 15 lakhs.

Share of Centre : 75% of Non-recurring expenditure,

50% of recurring expenditure plus loans, 12.07

Share of the State Govt...

.. 2.93 lakhs.

	<i>Cost for three years.</i>
	Rs.
I. Personnel as in N.E.S. Development Block, <i>vide</i> Annexure I	1,00,000
II. Plus the following additional personnel:—	
2 Village level workers at Rs. 100/- p.m. (women)	7,200
2 Stockmen (Veterinary) at Rs. 90/-p.m. each ..	6,480
2 Messengers (Veterinary) at Rs. 50/- p.m. each ..	3,600
1/3 Chief Social Education Organiser (one for three blocks at Rs. 500 p. m.)	3,600
1 Medical Officer at Rs. 300 p. m.	} .. 45,900
1 Compounder at Rs. 100 p. m.	
1 Sanitary Inspector at Rs. 125 p. m.	
1 Lady Health Visitor at Rs. 150 p.m.	
4 Midwives at Rs. 90 p. m. each	
1 Sanitation (Health Educator) at Rs. 140 p. m.	
2 Sweepers at Rs. 50 p. m.	
TOTAL Rs. ..	<u>1,275 p. m.</u>

Ministerial Staff —

1 Senior Clerk at Rs. 100 p.m.	} .. 30,240
1 Class IV servant at Rs. 50 p.m.	
1 Driver at Rs. 90 p.m.	
TOTAL Rs. .. 240 p.m.	
T.A. Recurring expenditure such as petrol, stationery and postage etc., at Rs. 600 p.m. contingencies.	

Reserve for unforeseen contingencies.

TOTAL	.. 197,020
rounded to	.. 197,000
	8,000
TOTAL	.. 205,000
Rs.	.. 2 lakhs.

III. *Non-recurring.*—

One additional vehicle	.. 15,000
Office Equipment.	.. 3,000
TOTAL	.. 18,000

IV. *Staff common for all works in the
Development Blocks.*

	<i>Pay & allowances.</i>
Assistant Engineer (1/3) (One for three Blocks) ..	Rs. 125 p.m.
1 Overseer ..	175 p.m.
Contingencies. ..	50 p.m.
TOTAL ..	<u>350 p.m.</u>

Annual Expenditure Rs. 4,200
Cost for 3 years.

12,600

Note:—Expenditure chargeable to the cost of works.

ANNEXURE III
NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE
COST OF DEVELOPMENT

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Blocks</i>	<i>Cost during the Plan period</i>
1953-54	180	Full, i.e., for 180 blocks.
1954-55	270	2/3 cost, i.e., for 180 blocks
1955-56	450	1/3 cost, i.e., for 150 blocks
	<hr/> 900	
	Total cost = $510 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$	
		Rs. 38.25 crores
		or Rs. 38.3 crores (rounded)
	Share of Centre ...	Rs. 16.6 crores
	Share of States. ..	Rs. 6.4 crores
	Loan for short-term credit ..	Rs. 15.3 crores
	Balance of cost falling in the second	
	Five-Year Plan Period ..	Rs. $(90 + 300)7\frac{1}{2}$
		Rs. 29.25 crores or
		Rs. 29.2 crores (rounded)
	Share of Centre ..	Rs. 12.7 crores
	Share of States ..	Rs. 4.8 crores
	Loan for short-term credit. ..	Rs. 11.7 crores

Provision for training scheme, etc.

(1) Grants-in-aid for training basic Staff in agriculture	.. Rs. 2.5 crores
(2) Grants-in-aid for training of Supervisory Staff in agriculture.	.. Rs. 30 lakhs
(3) Training of Health personnel and assistance to Secondary Health Centres.	.. Rs. 20 lakhs
(4) Orientation programmes for project personnel.	.. Rs. 10 lakhs
(5) Special prizes and awards.	.. Rs. 10 lakhs
(6) Production of social education literature and other material.	.. Rs. 10 lakhs
(7) Research and miscellaneous items.	.. Rs. 20 lakhs
(8) Provision for composite projects or variations thereof.	.. Rs. 100 lakhs
(9) Special Reserve for unforeseen contingencies.	.. Rs. 50 lakhs
	<hr/> TOTAL .. Rs. 5 crores

III. Cost of Intensive Development on the lines of the Community Development Programme.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Development Blocks.</i>	<i>Cost during the plan period</i>
1954-55	150	at one-half, i.e., for 75 blocks
1955-56	250	at one-third, i.e., for 83 blocks
Total No. of Blocks.	<hr/> 400	

i.e. costs of 158 blocks at Rs. 10.5 lakhs per block

= Rs. 16.6 crores

Share of Centre .. Rs. 13.8 crores

Share of States .. Rs. 2.8 crores

Balance of cost falling in the

Second Five-Year Plan period ..

$(75 + 167)10\frac{1}{2}$

= Rs. 25.4 crores.

Share of Centre .. Rs. 21.2 crores

Share of States .. Rs. 4.2 crores

*NOTE:—Para. 4 of the Note explains how this figure has been arrived at.

ANNEXURE IV
SUMMARY STATEMENT
COST OF DEVELOPMENT

	(Rs. in crores)			
	Cost	Share of Centre	Share of States	Loan for short term credit
1. Cost of 900 National Extension Service Development Blocks ..	38.3	16.6	6.4	15.3
2. Provision for training schemes, etc. ..	*	5	*	
3. Cost of existing 55 Community Projects and 55 additional Development Blocks under the TCA Programme No. 8 and its supplement (including dollar cost) ..	46.7	37.9	8.8	
4. Cost of 400 Intensive Development Blocks on the lines of the Community Development Programme ..	16.6	13.8	2.8	
Total cost during Plan period	101.6	73.3	18.0	
Expenditure falling beyond Plan period (29.2+25.4) ..	54.6	33.9	9.0	11.7
Total cost of the Programme ..	156.2	107.2	27.0	27.0

*This question is under examination, but it is assumed for purposes of planning that the share of the Centre may be Rs. 5 crores.

Total cost during the Plan period ..	Rs. 101.6 crores.
Loans other than short-term loans ..	Rs. 43.6 crores.
Short-term loans ..	Rs. 15.3 crores.
Recurring expenditure ..	Rs. 21.7 crores.
Non-recurring expenditure ..	Rs. 21 crores.

ANNEXURE V

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
(PLANNING COMMISSION)

Approximate estimate of staff requirements for National Extension Service-cum-Community Projects to be covered under the First Five-Year Plan

Category	Community Projects Blocks (620) equivalent to 693		National Extension Service Blocks (500)		Total
	Per block	Total	Per block	Total	
<i>(a) Administration :</i>					
1. Project Executive Officer.	1	620	1	500	1,120
2. Ministerial staff including drivers.	15	9,300	6	3,000	12,300
<i>(b) Agriculture :</i>					
3. Agricultural Graduates	1	620	1	500	1,120
4. Multipurpose Village-level workers.	12	7,440	10	5,000	12,440
<i>(c) Animal Husbandry :</i>					
5. Veterinary Doctor	1	620	1	500	1,120
6. Stockmen	2	1,240	..	..	1,240
7. Messengers	2	1,240	..	..	1,240
<i>(d) Co-operation :</i>					
8. Co-operative Inspector	1	620	1	500	1,120
<i>(e) Education :</i>					
9. School Teachers	62	38,440	..	..	38,440
<i>(f) Social Education :</i>					
10. Graduate of Social Sciences.	1/3	207	..	..	207
11. Social Education Organisers.	2	1,240	2	1,000	2,240
<i>(g) Medical :</i>					
12. Doctors	1	620	..	..	620
13. Compounders	1	620	..	..	620
14. Sanitary Inspector	1	620	..	..	620
15. Lady Health Visitor	1	620	..	..	620
16. Midwives	4	2,480	..	..	2,480
17. Sweepers	2	1,240	..	..	1,240
<i>(h) Works :</i>					
18. Engineers	1/3	207	..	..	207
19. Overseers	2	1,240	1	500	1,740
<i>(i) Arts & Crafts</i>					
20. Supervisors	2	1,240	..	..	1,240
21. Mechanics	3	1,860	..	..	1,860
Total :		72,334		11,500	83,834