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PEOPLE IN THE PROGRAMME

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MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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PEOPLE IN THE PROGRAMME

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MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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PEOPLE IN THE PROGRAMME

The Prime Minister in a speech in the National Development Council meeting remarked, among other things, that, "The Five Year Plan is a people's plan and in its implementation a feeling should be generated among the people so that each man, woman and child in India became, as it were, a partner in India Limited jointly engaged in the great task of building a new India". He defined the Community Development Programme as one which constitutes "the dynamo providing the motive force for the successful implementation of the Five Year Plan".

Since the inception of the Community Development Programme efforts have been made to instil in the people a sense of this partnership so as to transform this programme into a movement: so as to make the plan, a plan of the people, for the people and by the people. Essential pre-requisite for that was to make the people plan-conscious. Plan for the family was envisaged. This was to be part of the village plan which in turn was linked up with the Block Plan. People were, through various ways and means, given the opportunity to plan, participate and execute it. It was destined to be part of a process which affected ultimately the thinking of the planners at the top, as they, in their turn, affected the villagers' thinking. Something more living and integrated, something in which there should grow a sense of close partnership was thus visualised.

The Government of India sponsored the Rural Development Programme in October, 1952. And from the very beginning, as was evident from the blue-print, great stress was laid down on non-official participation in the programme. So, side by side with the official machinery at the project level—the programme started with the launching of 52 projects—Project Advisory Committee in each project was recommended. It was proposed that these committees might include, besides principal officials connected, a few representatives of the agriculturists, Chairmen of the District Boards, local representatives in the Parliament and the State Legislatures. The executive officer in charge of the project would serve as Secretary of the Advisory Committee.

As building from the below was the objective, development of people's institutions at village level, such as panchayats and co-operatives and promotion of local institutional leadership engaged close attention of those in charge of the programme. Local institutional leadership, rather than local individual leadership was emphasised. Nor were the social workers, belonging to organisations like Bharat Sevak Samaj, left out. Special instructions for their inclusion in the Committees were sent out (Appendix I).

Advisory Committees were not meant to give advice only; they were much more than that. Their assistance was solicited in the formulation of the programme and budget estimates of the block, taking into account the immediate requirements of the people of the area. This was expected from them as they are the most suitable persons who could reflect the wishes and aspirations of the people; they were also most familiar with the local conditions.

From 1953 onwards, Blocks were made the units for rural development work. A similar pattern of Advisory Committee was suggested which came to be known as Block Advisory Committees. At the block level, consisting of hundred odd villages, these bodies were created with the purpose of

actively associating people's representatives in planning and implementing the programme.

The Community Development Administration (now Ministry) did not stop at that. With a view to obtaining sustained and active participation from the members, some facilities, to facilitate attendance at the meetings of the committees, were provided. State Governments accordingly instructed the blocks that non-official members of the committees should be given reasonable out of pocket expense from the block budget and also be provided with accommodation at the block headquarters during the period of the meeting.

With the passage of time, more and more areas came under the orbit of the Community Development Programme. For Members of Parliament or State Legislature it was not always possible to attend all Block meetings in their constituencies. They were, therefore, requested to attend District Advisory Committee meetings, attendance to Block Committees meetings was made optional for them. It was also felt necessary to introduce an elective element in the committees and bring in certain modifications in the composition to adjust the changed circumstances. The following suggestions were, therefore, made for consideration of the State Governments (Appendix II):—

- (i) The M.L.A.s and M.P.s should henceforth sit on the District Development Committee, their attendance at the meetings of the Block and Project Advisory Committees, being optional with them. This is necessary on account of the increase in the number of Blocks. It is becoming increasingly difficult for M.L.A.s and M.P.s to go on attending these meetings, in view of other urgent preoccupations.
- (ii) Local members of the District Boards, representatives of Co-operative Societies, social workers, etc., may continue to figure in the Block and Project Committees at present.
- (iii) The Panchayats in the Block or Project should now be asked to send one representative from each Panchayat to the Block Advisory Committee. The total number of Panchayats in a Block will not exceed 20 to 25. The size of the Committee will not, therefore, be too large for effective work. Where panchayats are not yet operative, *ad hoc* bodies like Vikas Mandals may be asked to send representatives or, alternatively, if a smaller committee is desired for efficient working the Presidents (Sarpanches) of the Panchayats in the Block may be asked to elect and send five of their number to the Project/Block Advisory Committee.

By 30th September, 1956, most of the projects of the first lot started in 1952 were to come to a close and the post-intensive period was to begin. At the Fifth Development Commissioners' Conference at Nainital, held in May 1956, the Administrator, Community Projects Administration (now the Minister, Community Development) suggested that the entire responsibility for the planning and execution of the programme may be entrusted to the non-officials in the post-intensive stage: that the official machinery should devote itself to developing and activating popular institutions in such a way that the institutions should ultimately take over the entire responsibility in the post-intensive stage. The Government programme with people's

participation, as initially started, would, then, really be turned into a people's programme with Government's participation.

In the outline of the Second Five Year Plan, under the head "District Development Administration" (Paras 27 to 29—Chapter VII) the Planning Commission observed:

"Although the functions of district development councils and block or taluka development committees will be advisory, they should be given a considerable amount of initiative in suggesting the details of various programmes and the distribution of resources within the general scheme approved for the district by the State Government. Their work should be suitably planned, they should be consulted before the programmes are finalised, and their reviews of work done in the field should take place at regular intervals. Their special responsibility will be to ensure that the maximum amount of public co-operation and participation are secured, that the various programmes operate so as to complementary to one another, and that disadvantaged sections of the community benefit adequately."

The Community Projects Administration lost no time in issuing instructions to State Governments suggesting the continuance of the Block Advisory Committees in the post-intensive stage and entrust them with greater initiative. To enable the non-officials to play a more vital part and show more initiative and a greater measure of responsibility, the Chairmanship of the Block Advisory Committees was thrown open, during the post-intensive stage, to both officials and non-officials. The State Governments were suggested (Appendix III) that with a view to giving a further fillip to non-official participation, they (non-officials) should be initiated to function as Deputy Chairmen of such committees during the intensive stage. This could be a good training, equipping them with necessary experience, in taking the full responsibility in the post-intensive stage. The committees would thus be transformed into self-reliant and motivating institutions at the block level so as to fit themselves into local self-Government pattern for the future.

The Members of the Parliament were taking more and more interest as the programme was gradually expanded and intensified. This was reflected in their desire to spare time to study details of the programme in the field. They also expressed desire to attend a few of the meetings of the Block Advisory Committees. These Committees usually meet all the year round, but to enable the Members of Parliament to attend some of the meetings, it was felt desirable that the Block Advisory Committees should be convened also during the periods when the Parliament is not in session, *i.e.*, in January, June and October. Instructions were accordingly issued to the State Governments (Appendix IV).

At the National level, an Informal Consultative Committee consisting of members drawn from both Houses of Parliament has been constituted. State Governments have also been requested to set up similar Informal Consultative Committees at the State level consisting of members of State Legislatures. State Governments were further requested to co-opt. Members of the Parliament of the Central Informal Consultative Committee (Appendix V & VI). These committees would review the progress of the programme and suggest modifications and alterations, where necessary, in its proper implementation. With an intimate knowledge of their constituency, close

contact with the people, knowledge of the other parts of the country where they travel, and the proper perspective they have of the country resulting from participation in the proceedings of the Parliament, they were in a position to offer many suggestions to the workers on the programme for its improvement. Arrangements were also made for their visit to Block areas and Training Centres. They were specially invited to Seminars etc.

A number of meetings of the Informal Consultative Committee were held to review the programme of community development, with special reference to the part that could be played by Members of Parliament in assisting the programme. A note indicating the agreed conclusions and practical suggestions was prepared and circulated to the State Governments for their earnest consideration and implementation to the maximum extent possible (Appendix VI-A).

It will thus be observed that institutional patterns have been developed from village level to the National level so as to fully associate non-officials with planning and implementation of the Community Development Programme. The institutions enumerated earlier are:

- (i) Village Panchayats and Co-operatives at the Village level.
- (ii) Block Advisory Committees at the Block level.
- (iii) District Planning Committees at the District level.
- (iv) Informal Consultative Committee of the State Legislature at the State level.
- (v) Informal Consultative Committee of Parliament at the National level.

The objective was to benefit the programme to the maximum extent possible through constant advice and guidance. The main agencies were the people's bodies at every level.

At the early stage, towards the beginning of the programme, in areas where Panchayats were not established, *ad hoc* bodies called 'Vikas Mandals', 'Palli Mangal Samitis', etc., were formed at the village level. They were encouraged to take initiative in planning for the village and implementing the same through people's active participation. As these bodies had an interim value, so long as Panchayats were not established, they could not take permanently the place of Panchayats which are statutory bodies representing all the interests of the village community. Considerable stress on the role to be played by the Panchayats, of which these village institutions were the forerunners, was, therefore, laid in various conferences and seminars organised by the Community Projects Administration. It was at the same time pointed out to the States that multiplicity of village institutions might cause confusion in the minds of the people and should, therefore, be avoided.

Budgetary provision was also made to make these bodies effective. The Simla Conference of Development Commissioners recommended that Panchayats may be authorised to plan and execute all works up to a limit of Rs. 2,000. States were persuaded to give effect to this recommendation (Appendix VII). For the post-intensive phase of the blocks, further allotment of Rs. 30,000 per block, for a period of three years, was made to cover (a) Local Works—Rs. 25,000 and (b) Social Education—Rs. 5,000. This special allotment was made to enable people's agencies, viz., Panchayats and the Block Advisory Committees, to carry on the tempo of the work in the post-intensive phase (Appendix VIII).

Efforts were also made, as referred to briefly, to enlist the fullest co-operation for the Community Development Programme of voluntary organisations like Indian Red Cross Society, Y.M.C.A., Boy Scouts Organisations, Seva Dal, Sevak Samaj, Prantiya Raksha Dals, etc., already engaged in useful constructive work. The Fifth Development Commissioners' Conference in 1956 adopted a recommendation as follows:—

“It was felt that with the increasing tempo of development work, there should be ample room for the non-official organisations to function side by side with the official organisation. At the same time, it has to be recognised that in a Welfare State which has accepted the Socialist pattern as its goal, the share of welfare activity for the State itself would be ever expanding. In the view of the Conference, the time is not ripe to attempt demarcation of respective areas. What is needed at the present stage is closer collaboration between the officials and non-officials and non-official on a common task.”

While people's participation was being enlisted through various institutions as indicated above, it was felt that our village communities, spread out over vast areas, needed constant *local* guidance and assistance. It was further felt that such guidance could be provided to them through the agency of:

- (a) the Village School Teachers;
- (b) the Gram Sahayaks (Functional Village Leaders), *i.e.*, the enthusiastic villagers chosen by the village community for learning new techniques and methods of development in different spheres of village work.

To make the two agencies of the Village Teachers and the Gram Sahayaks effective, it was necessary to equip them with the background knowledge and information. Training programmes for Village School Teachers—who would radiate various activities at the village level—and Gram Sahayaks—who will not only determine priorities in development work but shall have major responsibility in implementing it—were, therefore, drawn and given effect to through a series of camps organised throughout the country. Important points relating to the Teachers' Training (Appendix IX) and Gram Sahayaks training (Appendix X) were conveyed to the State Governments.

Primarily and fundamentally, and it requires no reiteration, the most important of our resources are the people. They are vast and inexhaustible. The basic objective of the programme is to develop the village people to become self-reliant, co-operative and responsible. These functional and natural leaders are the only persons who can bring about, broaden and improve upon social changes and developments in the village life. No Gram Sevak can possibly succeed to the fullest in his job of being a friend, philosopher and guide to the village people unless he works with the village groups through such leaders and encourages and assists them. The village leaders also educate their neighbours and become in their own spheres a kind of voluntary local village workers.

The efforts of the Ministry, right from the very beginning, as has been narrated, was to associate, in an increasing measure, people's representatives and ultimately to enable them to take over the main initiative of the programme of community development. The recent recommendation of the

Study Team on Community Development and National Extension Service of the C.O.P.P., under the Chairmanship of Shri Balwantrai Mehta has unequivocally stated the logical culmination of this process, in what it has termed "Democratic Decentralisation".

"Democracy has to function through certain machinery. But the democratic Government operating over large areas through its executive machinery cannot adequately appreciate local needs and circumstances. It is, therefore, necessary that there should be a devolution of power and a decentralisation of machinery and that such power be exercised and such machinery controlled and directed by popular representatives of the local area."

The recommendation has received the widest circulation, attention and study at all levels because of its revolutionary and far reaching implications. Ultimately, it was discussed by the Planning Committee of the National Development Council. The present position is that all the States have accepted the principle of democratic decentralisation, but the exact details of implementation and the level at which the principle may be introduced as also the stages by which it may be introduced, has been left to each individual State to decide in light of its local condition.

APPENDIX I
No. CPA/167/52
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

RASHTRAPATI BHAVAN,
New Delhi, September 8, 1952.

To

ALL STATE GOVERNMENTS

(Except Jammu and Kashmir).

SUBJECT—*Constitution of Project Advisory Committees*

SIR,

In Planning Commission's letter No. TC/26/52, dated 25th March 1952, regarding organisation and finance for Community Projects, State Governments were advised as follows:—

“There should be a Project Advisory Committee which might include, besides the principal officials concerned, leading public workers, a few representative agriculturists, the Chairman of the District Board, local representatives in the Parliament and State Legislatures, etc. The Executive Officer in charge of the Project would serve as Secretary of the Advisory Committee.”

“These recommendations may be adapted to suit local conditions and needs. In those Part ‘C’ States, for instance, which do not have representative institutions, appropriate substitute arrangements will be necessary.”

These recommendations were also substantially included in the “Community Projects—A Draft Outline” vide page 7.

2. Some State Governments have constituted Project Advisory Committees. Many have not.

3. The Central Committee had had occasion to reconsider the subject further and their recommendations are indicated below.

The Community Development Programme aims at the establishment of a suitable organ to ensure participation of the villages at the planning stage. It contains provisions for the setting up of a Project Advisory Committee. It is intended that the Project Advisory Committee should be as representative as possible of all the non-official elements within the project area. In addition to the principal officials serving in the project area, the Project Advisory Committee may consist of :—

- (1) The local Members of the Parliament.
- (2) The local Members of the State Assembly.
- (3) The local Members of the District Board.
- (4) A specified number of representatives from the Village Panchayats in the area.

- (5) A specified number of representatives from the multi-purpose Co-operative Societies in the area.
- (6) A specified number of representatives from the Bharat Sewak Samaj Organisation as and when it comes into being.
- (7) A specified number of practical agriculturists.
- (8) A specified number of leading social workers.

The same pattern may be reproduced in gradual stages in the Blocks and the villages as the respective local elected bodies become operative in these lower units. This arrangement will set up a pattern which will be in complete conformity with the idea of the village production council which is visualised for the villages in the First Five Year Plan and which will include all the possible representative elements based on democracy, cutting out nomination by officials, as far as possible. There may be left room for co-option of members of outstanding merit at all levels, the responsibility of co-option being vested in the elected bodies.

It is possible that conditions in the project area may not be ripe in the initial stages to enable the Panchayats and multi-purpose Co-operative Societies to elect their representatives on the Project Advisory Committee. It is, therefore, suggested as a purely interim measure that instead of election, a specified number of members from both these bodies may be nominated by the Collector of the District with the understanding that these members will be replaced by regular election after a specified period of time.

In securing participation of the villagers in the execution of the programme, the Community Projects Organisation will have to depend on the volunteer organisation to be known as the Bharat Sewak Samaj, which will be set up in the Project area on the lines indicated in the pamphlet recently circulated by the Planning Commission.

4. The Central Committee is extremely anxious that the Project Advisory Committee start functioning before the Project work begins. I am, therefore, to request that Project Advisory Committees may now be constituted on these lines.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) U. L. GOSWAMI,

SECRETARY,

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.

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APPENDIX II

No. CPA/5/P/56

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

New Delhi, February 15, 1956.

To

THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONERS AND
DIRECTORS OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS OF
ALL STATE GOVERNMENTS.

SUBJECT—*Constitution of Project and Block Advisory Committees*

SIR,

Please refer to this Administration's letter No. CPA/167/52 dated September 8, 1952, on the above subject (copy enclosed for reference).

2. The suggestions made therein with regard to the constitution of the Project Advisory Committee comprising of all non-official local element, were designed to establish a suitable machinery at the village level for ensuring effective participation of the people in the planning and execution of the development programme. The suggestion for nominating a few members from the local panchayats and co-operative societies on these committees, was made as a purely interim measure, pending their replacement by duly elected representatives. Experience so far gained of the working of these Committees has shown that for various reasons, these committees are not functioning effectively. The working of these committees also came in for criticism by certain Members of Parliament in the course of the debate in the last session on Shri Raghbir Sahai's resolution regarding setting up of a committee to examine the working of the Community Projects. In the evaluation report on the second year's working of Community Projects, the Programme Evaluation Organisation have also made the following observations on the subject:—

"The suitability of an "Advisory" body which is a group of representative persons, but has no representative character in the particular context of a planned programme of rural reconstruction has been called into further question by the generally disappointing experiences of the second year of its working. Project Advisory Committees continue to be ineffective, and in many projects they are virtually non-existent. Meetings of the Committee do not take place for months together and when they do, they are confined mostly to routine business. The general attitude on the part of the members has been one of indifference and lack of interest, and where interest has been shown, this is very often of a parochial, sectional or even personal kind which has proved more of an impediment than a help in the Programme. The objective of securing participation in development work of representatives of the departments concerned on the one hand and of the people on the other for which these

committees were constituted, is not being realised. The very large composition of most committees is partly responsible for their ineffectiveness. To get over this difficulty, measures like constitution of Project Executive Committees (Andhra, Madras) or formation of a working committee (Assam) have been attempted. Block Advisory Committees have also been constituted to help the Project Committee in one project (Orissa) but experience with these too has not been satisfactory.

The whole concept of the composition of these committees, though not of their functions, which as the last Evaluation Report pointed out should in fact extend to full participation in project or block planning, would seem to require revision. In keeping with the emphasis on organised democratic action, the only appropriate nucleus round which the Advisory Committees can be built up should be the executive committee of the corresponding territorial units of Local Self-Government. This should be further strengthened by the addition of suitable official members, and co-opted or invited members from among legislators and the other categories of members who are now represented on the Advisory bodies. It would be a good practice not to confine the Presidentship of this committee to the collector, but to throw it open to Chairman of local bodies concerned. Making local bodies principally responsible for all local planning and execution has an abiding value. The formation of Advisory Committees built round their Executive Committees would underline their responsibility and would make for some regularity and realism in their operation. At least in a few places this pattern is well worth a trial." (para 68 and 69).

3. The matter has been reconsidered and it is felt that the time has now come to introduce an elective element in these committees. The following suggestions are made in this connection for consideration of the State Governments.

- (1) The M.L.A.s and M.P.s should henceforth sit on the District Development Committee, their attendance at the meetings of the Block and Project Advisory Committees' being optional with them. This is necessary on account of the increase in the number of Blocks. It is becoming increasingly difficult for M.L.A.s and M.P.'s to go on attending these meetings, in view of other urgent preoccupations.
- (2) Local members of the District Board, representatives of Co-operative Societies, social workers, etc., may continue to figure in the Block and Project Committees as at present.
- (3) The Panchayats in the Block or Project should now be asked to send one representative from each Panchayat to the Block Advisory Committee. The total number of Panchayats in a Block will not exceed 20 to 25. The size of the committee will not, therefore, be too large for effective work. Where Panchayats are not yet operative, *ad hoc* bodies like Vikas Mandals may be asked to send representatives or, alternatively, if a smaller committee is desired for efficient working the Presidents

(Sarpanches) of the Panchayats in the Block may be asked to elect and send five of their number to the Project/Block Advisory Committee.

4. It is requested that the matter may be carefully reviewed and the above suggestions placed before the State Development Committee and their comments and suggestions furnished to this Administration at a very early date.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) U. L. GOSWAMI,
SECRETARY.

APPENDIX III
No. MCD/5(8)/P/56
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

New Delhi, January 25, 1957.

To

THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONERS OF
ALL STATE GOVERNMENTS.

SUBJECT—*Constitution of Project/Block Advisory Committees during
the post-intensive phase.*

SIR,

Please refer to this Ministry's letter No. CPA/5(5)/P/56 dated 28th July, 1956 wherein it was emphasised that efforts should be made to develop the Block Advisory Committees into self-reliant and self-motivating institutions of people in the blocks such as can fit into Local Self-Government pattern of future. The matter has been further considered in all its aspects and it is felt that in order to enable the non-officials to play a more effective role and undertake greater measure of responsibility for the planning and execution of the programme, the Chairmanship of the Block Advisory Committees during the post intensive stage should not be confined to officers only but should be thrown open to non-officials as well. It would be a step in that direction if suitable non-official are initiated to function as Deputy Chairmen of such Committees during the intensive phase. It is requested that these suggestions may kindly be considered for adoption and action taken thereon intimated to this Ministry.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) S. L. KHURANA,

DEPUTY SECY. TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

APPENDIX IV

D. O. No. 31 (89)/57-TG

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

G. F. MANKODI, I.A.S.,
Deputy Secretary.

NEW DELHI, 6th AUGUST, 1957.

SUBJECT—*Block Advisory Committees—holding of meetings during recess of the Parliament.*

DEAR,

The members of Parliament, who are members of Block Advisory Committees, find it difficult to attend the meetings of the Committees called while the Parliament is in session. The members have now approached the Minister of Community Development with a suggestion that the meetings of the Block Advisory Committees should also be held during the months when the Parliament is not in session, e.g., January, June and October and that if they receive adequate notice they will try to attend the meetings held during these months.

I, would, therefore, request you to kindly arrange that meetings of Block Advisory Committees are called in January, June and October in addition to such other meetings as may be necessary in other months.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) G. F. MANKODI,

To

THE ALL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONERS/CHIEF COMMISSIONERS
(BY NAME) OF ALL THE STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORIES.

APPENDIX V

D.O. No. 21(4)/57-P

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

New Delhi, March 8, 1957.

MY DEAR,

You may kindly refer to item (5) of the Summary Record of the Meeting of the Central Committee held on the 4th February, 1957 a copy of which was sent to you with our letter No. MCD/21(3)/P/57 dated the 9th February, 1957. So far as the Ministry of Community Development is concerned, action has already been taken in the matter by setting up an Informal Consultative Committee consisting of 44 Members drawn from both Houses of Parliament. As you know the underlying object is to secure the most effective participation of non-officials from the highest to the lowest level in this people's programme. This Ministry will be holding meetings frequently with the Consultative Committee. We expect that this will result in a better understanding of our programme and in the emergence of constructive suggestions. A list of the Members of the Central Informal Consultative Committee is enclosed.

2. As desired by the Central Committee, the State Government/Administration of the Union Territory may kindly consider the setting up of a similar committee as soon as possible after the General Elections. Members of Parliament on the Central Informal Consultative Committee on Community Development may be adopted as *ex-officio* Members of the State Consultative Committee.

3. We shall be glad to be informed of the final action taken on this letter.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) B. R. TANDAN

[Enclosure to Appendix V]

List of Members of Informal, Consultative Committee for Ministry of Community Development

LOK SABHA

1. Shri Naval Prabhakar.
2. Shri Raghubir Sahai.
3. Shri Shree Narayan Das.
4. Shri Colonel D. H. Zaidi.
5. Shri Bhakt Darshan.
6. Shri Chandra Shankar Bhatt.
7. Shri Nagappa Chettiar.

LOK SABHA—*contd.*

8. Shri Upendra Nath Barman.
9. Shri Radha Charan Sharma.
10. Shri R. L. Jangde.
11. Shri Gurmukh Singh Musafir.
12. Shri T. Sanganna.
13. Shri Khub Chand Sodhia.
14. Shri Bheekha Bhai.
15. Smt. Indra A. Maydee.
16. Shri C. R. Iyyunni.
17. Shri Kanhu Ram Deogam.
18. Shri Y. Gadilingana Goud.
19. Shri K. S. Baghava Chari.
20. Shri B. Shiva Rao.
21. Shri V. Rama Rao.
22. Shri Bahadur Singh.
23. Shri Sivamurthi Swami.
24. Shri Nikunja Behari Chowdhury.

RAJYA SABHA

25. Shri C. L. Varma.
26. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao.
27. Shri R. Thanhlira.
28. Shri Deokinandan Narayan.
29. Shri Zail Singh.
30. Shri Ram Sahai.
31. Shri Lakshmi N. Menon.
32. Shri M. Govinda Reddy.
33. Shri V. M. Obaidullah.
34. Shri Swapnananda Panigrahi.
35. Shri K. P. Madhavan Nair.
36. Smt. Savitry Devi Nigam.
37. Smt. Lila Vati Munshi.
38. Shri N. R. Malkani.
39. Shri H. P. Saksena.
40. Shri Mahesh Saran.
41. Shri B. V. (Mama) Wararkar.
42. Shri V. K. Dhage.
43. Shri Abdur Razzak Khan.
44. Shri V. Prasad Rao.

APPENDIX VI
D.O. No. 11(5)/57-PC
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

New Delhi, August 17, 1957.

MY DEAR,

Will you please refer to my D.O. letter dated 8th March, 1957, and the subsequent reminder of the 16th April, regarding the constitution of an Informal Consultative Committee of the State Legislature for the Community Development/National Extension Service programme?

2. The present position regarding this subject has to be reported to the Central Committee as well as to the Informal Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Community Development which will be meeting very soon. I shall be grateful if you will therefore let me know at your earliest convenience the present position regarding the constitution of the Committee in your State.

3. As members of the Informal Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Community Development are to be adopted as *ex-officio* members of the respective State Consultative Committees, I enclose a list of members for your use.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) B. R. TANDAN.

[Enclosure to Appendix VI]

List of Members of the Informal Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Community Development.

S. No.	State	Name of the member	Constituency
LOK SABHA			
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	1. Shri Narapa Reddy 2. Shri Etikala M. Rao 3. Shri M.V.K. Rao	Ongole Mahbubabad Masulipatnam
2.	BIHAR	.. 4. Shri Shree Narayan Dass 5. Shri Ram Subhag Singh 6. Shri Phanigopal Sen	Darbhangha Sasaram Purnea
3.	BOMBAY	.. 7. Shri Maneklal M. Gandhi 8. Dr. Gopalarao Khedkar 9. Shri D.N.R.P. Kamble	Panchmahals Akola Nanded—Reserved Castes
		10. Shri B.R. Mahagaonkar	Kolhapur

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Name of the member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>
LOK SABHA—contd.			
4.	MADHYA PRADESH	11. Shri Surti Kistaiya	Bastur—Reserved Tribes. Scheduled
		12. Shri Radhe Lal Vyas	Ujjain
5.	MYSORE ..	13. Shri M. Rampure	Gulbarga
6.	MADRAS ..	14. Shri N. Ayyakannu	Nayapattinam—Reserved Scheduled Castes.
		15. Shri R. Dharmalingam	Tiruvannamalai
		16. Shri T. Ganpathi	Tiruchendur
		17. Shri K.R. Sambandam	Nagapattinam
		18. Shri P. Subbiah Ambalam	Ramanathpuram
7.	ORISSA ..	19. Shri T. Sanganna	Koraput—Reserved Scheduled Castes.
8.	PUNJAB ..	20. Shri Bahadur Singh	Ludhiana—Reserved Scheduled Castes
9.	RAJASTHAN ..	21. Shri J.N. Parsad Pahadia	Sawai Madhopur—Reserved Scheduled Castes.
		22. Shri Bhogji Bhai	Banswara—Reserved Scheduled Castes.
		23. Shri Mathura Dass Mathur	Nagaur
10.	UTTAR PRADESH	24. Shri Bhakt Darshan	Garhwal
		25. Shri Jamal Khawaja	Aligarh
		26. Shri Ram Shankar Lal	Domariaganj
		27. Shri Raghubir Sahai	Badaun
11.	DELHI	28. Shri Braham Parkash	Delhi—Sadar
12.	TRIPURA	29. Shri Bangshi Thakur	Reserved Scheduled Tribes
RAJYA SABHA			
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1. Shri V.C.K. Rao	
2.	BIHAR ..	2. Shri Mahesh Saran	
		3. Shri Krishna Mohan Pyare Sinha	
3.	BOMBAY ..	4. Prof. A.R. Wadia	
		5. Shri Deokinandan Narayan	
4.	MADHYA PRADESH	6. Shri Trimbak Damodar Pustake	
		7. Shrimati Rukmani Bai	
5.	ORISSA ..	8. Shri Govind Chandra Misra	
		9. Shri Swapnananda Panigrahi	
6.	PUNJAB ..	10. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur	
7.	RAJASTHAN ..	11. Shri Jai Narayan Vyas	
8.	UTTAR PRADESH	12. Shrimati Anis Kidwai	
		13. Shri Ram Parasad Tamta	
9.	KUTCH	14. Prof. Naraindas R. Malkani	

APPENDIX VI(A)

No. 31(89)/57-TG

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

New Delhi, September 18, 1957.

From

SHRI B. R. TANDAN, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

To

THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONERS/
CHIEF COMMISSIONERS ALL STATE GOVERNMENT/ADMINISTRATIONS.

SUBJECT—*The part which can be played by M.P.s in assisting the
Programme of Community Development.*

SIR,

During the last session of Parliament, meetings of the Informal Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Community Development were held to review the programme of Community Development, with special reference to the part that could be played by M.P.s in assisting the programme. A note indicating agreed conclusions reached and practical suggestions for implementation is attached. Will you kindly give your earnest consideration to them, and implement them to the maximum extent possible, ensuring the co-operation of all authorities concerned?

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) B. R. TANDAN

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

[ENCLOSURE TO APPENDIX VI-A]

The part which can be played by M.P.s in assisting the programme of Community Development.

The assistance which Members of Parliament can give to the Community Development Programme arises from their position as representatives of the people. They not only represent the views of the people, but also can do a great deal to encourage the growth of local leadership. With an intimate knowledge of their constituency, contact with the people, knowledge of the other parts of the country where they travel, and the wider view they have of the country from participation in the proceedings of Parliament, they are in a position to offer many suggestions to the workers on the programme for its improvement. The following suggestions are indicated as practical lines of action in this regard.

- (1) M.P.s will attend as many meetings as possible of the Block Advisory Committee and give their advice and suggestions at these meetings. Instructions have been issued to Development Commissioners to see that meetings of the Block Advisory Committees are also held during the time that Parliament is not in session to enable M.P.s to attend.

A non-official out of those present should be elected to preside over meetings of the Block Advisory Committee, while the Collector or S.D.O. could function as convenor.

Decisions of the Block Advisory Committee will be binding. Any difference of opinion between the Block Advisory Committee and Block authorities can be resolved only under the orders of the State Government.

Minutes of all meetings of the Block Advisory Committee, as well as periodical progress reports of the Block will be sent to M.P.s concerned.

(2) Members of Parliament will visit the Blocks in their constituency with a view to studying how the programme is functioning and what problems are arising. They will take special interest and do intensive work in *one block*, and the experience gained will be of value to other Blocks. They will give their suggestions to the Development Commissioner. Adequate facilities for their visit will be arranged by the State authorities, and timely intimation of the visit will be given to them by M.P.s.

(3) Visit the Training Centres in their State, both belonging to the Central Government, and the State Government. They will like to stay at the Centres for a few days, and mix with the trainees and the staff. They will study the courses of training, see how the training is being imparted, and suggest to State Governments or the Central Ministry, ways and means for improving the quality of training. They can also check up the suitability and adequacy of the training by observing the performance on the field of the personnel trained out from the training institutions.

Members of Parliament can also study the method of recruitment followed for various categories of personnel working in the Community Development and N. E. S. programme and give their suggestions regarding improvement that can be effected.

(4) Members of Parliament can participate in the Village Leaders Training Camps to add to the dignity and importance of these camps and also to place their knowledge and experience before the trainees for their general enlightenment.

(5) Members of Parliament can organise study circles on the objective and programme of Community Development, with M.L.A.s and local leaders participating in the study circles.

(6) Members of Parliament can assist members of State Informal Consultative Committees in the better understanding and participation in the programme. The State Consultative Committees would make a regular review of the programme in their periodical meetings. Notices of all meetings and minutes will be sent to the M.P.s concerned on the Central Informal Consultative Committee.

(7) Members of Parliament can help in educating the people in the philosophy and objectives of Community Development

- (8) Members of Parliament by putting questions and raising debate in Parliament on the subject of Community Development in regard to overall policy and programme can help in spreading knowledge and bringing about improvement in the programme.
- (9) Members of Parliament especially the Members of the Informal Consultative Committee will be invited to the Inter-State Seminars held by the Ministry every year. They will also be requested to participate, to the extent possible, in the "Seminars" at the proposed Institute of Study and Research on Community Development to be established in Delhi.
- (10) State Governments may consider inviting M.P.s in the Consultative Committees to the Inter-State Seminars organised by them.

APPENDIX VII

No. CPA/11(2)/P/56.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

New Delhi, January 28, 1956.

To
THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONERS
OF ALL STATE GOVERNMENTS.
SUBJECT—*Community Development and N. E. N. Programme—Association
of Panchayats.*

SIR,

In this Administration's letter No. CPA/9(6)/P/55, dated October 5, 1955, the State Governments were informed that the Extension Officer for Co-operation and Panchayats provided in the existing N.E.S. pattern, is to be regarded as a whole-time officer for "Co-operation" leaving the Panchayat work to be handled by the Panchayat Officers of the State Government maintained at District, Sub-divisional and the Project/Block levels. At the Bhoi Seminar held in November last, some of the delegates expressed the fear that the work relating to Panchayats was not receiving adequate attention from the Departmental staff and pointed to the need for clarification of the position.

2. As you are already aware, the people's participation is an essential component of the Community Development and N. E. S. Programme, to achieve which it is necessary that the village people are actively associated in planning and execution through their representative bodies, namely, the Panchayats which are statutory bodies and represent all interests and elements of the village community. Considerable stress on the role to be played by the Panchayats in the development programme has also been laid in the various conferences and seminars held by this Administration. The Planning Commission also, it is understood are providing some funds in the Second Five Year Plan for developing Panchayats, particularly for training Panches and Sarpanches. If therefore in some places the Panchayats are weak or ineffective they should be strengthened and made effective both administratively and financially. Multiplicity of village institutions is likely to cause confusion in the minds of the people and should be avoided as far as possible. In areas where Panchayats are not effective and other village institutions like Vikas Mandals or Village Development Councils have been organised, their activities should be so directed as to evoke necessary enthusiasm in the Panchayat for development work. The recommendations of the Simla Conference that the Panchayats may be authorised to plan and execute works up to a limit of Rs. 2,000, if implemented, would, it is felt, go a long way towards strengthening the institution of Panchayats.

3. In the light of the recommendations of the Simla Conference, the Government of Madras have already taken suitable action to ensure that the Panchayat Officers act as effective Extension Officers in the Community Development and N. E. S. Blocks. A copy of the Madras Government Order G. O. M. S. No. 20, dated January 3, 1956, is forwarded with the request that action on similar lines may be taken by other States.

Action taken in the matter may be intimated to this Administration at an early date.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) R. JAGANNATHAN,
DEPUTY SECRETARY.

Government of Madras Abstract

Community Development Programme—Extension Officer for Co-operation and Panchayats re-designated as Extension Officer for Co-operation—Deputy Panchayat Officer having jurisdiction over the block area to attend to duties on the Panchayat side—Orders issued.

PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS) DEPARTMENT.

G.O.MS. No. 20.

Dated, 3rd January, 1956.

Read the following :

FROM THE INSPECTOR OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS AND LOCAL BOARDS,
MADRAS.

L. Dis. No. 49297/55, dated 26th November, 1958.

Order:

The Fourth Development Commissioners' Conference held at Simla in May 1955, recommended that at the block level there should be an officer exclusively charged with the responsibility of developing the co-operative movement. In this State, one Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies has been appointed as the Extension Officer for Co-operation and Panchayat for each Community Development or National Extension Service Block. It has been pointed out that, in practice, this Extension Officer is attending to the duties relating to the intensification of the co-operative movement only and that he has not been left much time to attend to work relating to the Panchayat. The question has been raised whether the Deputy Panchayat Officer having jurisdiction over the block area may function as the Extension Officer for Panchayat under the Community Development Programme and the Extension Officer for co-operation and Panchayat may be re-designated as Extension Officer for Co-operation only, with corresponding reduction in functions. The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards has agreed to this suggestion that the Deputy Panchayat Officer having jurisdiction over the block area may act as the *ex-officio* Extension Officer for Panchayat and that he should be in close touch with the Block Development Officer. The Government direct that the Deputy Panchayat Officer having jurisdiction over the Community Development or National Extension Service Block in each District should function as the *ex-officio* Extension Officer for Panchayat. He should be in close touch with the Block Development Officer, attend staff meetings of the Block and report progress on work in the formation of Panchayats to the Block Development Officer. He should also perform the functions expected of the previous Extension Officer for Co-operation and Panchayats on the 'Panchayat Side' as prescribed in G. O. Ms. No. 1737, Public (R. D. P.), dated 30th May, 1955. The

Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is requested to issue suitable instructions to his subordinates for carrying out the above orders.

2. The Extension Officer for Co-operation and Panchayat shall henceforth be the Extension Officer for Co-operation only.

(By ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR),

N. E. S. RAGHAVACHARI,
ADDITIONAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Copy to :

The Secretary, Community Projects Administration, New Delhi.

APPENDIX VIII

No. CPA/13(18)/P/56

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

New Delhi, July 26, 1956.

To

THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONERS OF ALL STATE GOVERNMENTS
(EXCEPT N.E.F.A.)

SUBJECT—*Community Development and National Extension Service Programme during Second Five Year Plan—Provision for local works and social education for Community Development Projects/Blocks after completion of their scheduled period of operation.*

SIR,

Will you please refer to paragraph 4 (7) of this Administration's letter No. CPA/13(18)/P/56, dated July 10, 1956, on the above subject? The question with regard to the manner in which the provision of Rs. 30,000 per block for 'Local Works' and 'Social Education' made in the Second Five Year Plan should be utilised, has now been considered and the following suggestions are made :—

Local Works :

- (i) The provision of Rs. 25,000 should as a rule, be utilised through the agency of Panchayats and other local bodies. No part of the provision should be spent through the departmental agency. In these areas people's participation has already been established as the method of community development and Panchayats are intimately connected with the formulation of plans for their respective areas. Funds out of this provision should, accordingly, be placed at the disposal of the Panchayats for programmes to be planned as well as executed by them. This procedure will be in accordance with the recommendations made by the Fifth Development Commissioners' Conference at Nainital, *vide* paragraph 5 (a) of the list forwarded with Community Projects Administration letter No. CPA/21(4)/P/56, dated June 9, 1956. Where, however, owing to the absence or ineffectiveness of Panchayats, it is proposed to utilise the funds through the agency of *ad hoc* bodies with no legal status, the Block Advisory Committee should be consulted in regard to the allocation of grants-in-aid to these bodies for actual schemes.
- (ii) The scale of voluntary contribution from the people for each item of work should be laid down as follows :—
*For the first year, i.e., 1956-57—*Two-thirds of the total cost should be contributed by the people by way of cash, labour and material, and Government's contribution will be restricted to 1/3rd of the total cost.

For the second and third years, i.e., 1957-58 and 1958-59—
The scale of people's contribution will be $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total cost and Government's contribution will be restricted to $\frac{1}{4}$ th.

In regard to Government's expenditure, this will be shared between the Central and State Governments in the prescribed proportion.

- (iii) The provision be utilised on non-recurring items of expenditure falling under the heads 'Rural Health and Sanitation' and 'Communications' and, where absolutely necessary for special reasons, "Education" also. Having regard to the small amount of the grant, it would be desirable to lay down a suitable ceiling for Government expenditure *e.g.*, Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 for individual items of work.

Social Education :

The entire provision should be utilised on recurring items of expenditure. No part thereof should be used for putting up buildings or purchase of expensive equipment.

2. In these areas, preference should be given to villages which have not so far benefited from the Community Development programme.

3. In the actual utilisation of this grant, the maximum stress should be on *utility*.

4. It is requested that the State Governments will bear in mind the above suggestions, and forward copies of the approved programme for each block to this Administration for information and comments, if any. The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

5. Further communication will be sent, after consulting the Ministry of Finance, regarding the accounting arrangement and financial procedure for payment of the Central Government's share in respect of these two items as well as the recurring expenditure on the staff of the National Extension Service pattern retained after completion of the project period in these Development Blocks.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) R. JAGANNATHAN,
DEPUTY SECRETARY.

APPENDIX IX

No. F. 3(47)/56-TG

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

New Delhi, January 19, 1957.

To

THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONERS OF ALL STATE GOVERNMENTS.

SUBJECT—*Orientation training of Village School Teachers.*

SIR,

The Simla Conference of Development Commissioners recommended that :

"It is the village teacher alone from whom the various activities could radiate at the village level. It is, therefore, essential that his training in the various facets of rural development should form a very important activity in our programme. Arrangements should be made for every school teacher in the Block to go through a short-term training course."

2. The matter was further examined by a Committee on 19th January, 1956, and a tentative pattern of this proposed activity was drawn up.

3. After further considering the matter, it has now been decided to implement this scheme from the financial year 1957-58 for the remaining four years of the Second Five Year Plan. As some preliminary action would be necessary in each of the States prior to the actual commencement of this programme, the nature and size of the scheme is indicated in this letter together with the steps necessary to be taken now.

1. Nature of the Scheme :

1. Each State will have at least one peripatetic team consisting of two trainers (instead of three originally visualised)—one of the rank of District Social Education Organiser or Chief Social Education Organiser and the other of the rank of Social Education Organiser. It is, however, not the intention that the recruitment should be restricted to Social Education personnel only; other functionaries from among the field staff working in the various Blocks, such as Block Development Officers or competent teachers in the Education Department, who may have experience of rural work, could be considered. The pay and allowances which such persons are drawing would be payable to them from this scheme and T.A. and D.A. as admissible under the State rules, would also be payable to them.

2. The trainers thus selected by the State Governments would be given a short term training, to be arranged by this Ministry, as to how they are to conduct this programme.

3. This team would undertake the actual training of the village school teachers. For this, training camps will be organised of one month's duration, the same training team moving from one camp to another. It is envisaged that in a year, at least 8 camps would be held by one peripatetic party.

4. The school teachers to be invited to such camps would be the primary school teachers of the schools situated in the Intensive Development Blocks of the States. They are to be selected at the rate of 4 to 5 teachers per every Village Level Worker's circle, and on the assumption of an average of 10 Village Level Workers per Block, the number of teachers to be taken from a Community Development Block would be 40 to 50. If there are less than ten Village Level Workers' circles in any Block, it would be open to the State Government to have some teachers from an adjoining Community Development Block, so as to make up the strength of each camp to, at least, 50 teachers. In the selection of teachers, a few points will have to be borne in mind :—

- (a) The teacher being sent out for this orientation training should be one who is enthusiastic about rural work and, given an opportunity, can play his role well. Very elderly persons, who are not likely to prove responsive enough, need not be selected for the purpose.
- (b) The teachers should be selected preferably from multi-teacher schools, so that the working of the school is not dislocated.
- (c) At present it will not be possible to make separate arrangements for women teachers at all the training camps, at best it will be possible to arrange for such separate camps only at a few places and, therefore, only a few States could have pilot training teams for women. This could be best attempted in the three States which may be given two training teams each *i.e.* Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. They alone should select the necessary number of women teachers for the training and also the trainers for the pilot teams.

5. The camps would be located preferably in each of the Community Development Blocks whose teachers are to be trained at the camp, but if it is not possible to find a suitable place where such a camp can be held in any Community Development Block, there would be no objection to have such a camp in the nearest other Block, where such a place exists. It is obvious that to have a healthy radiational effect of such a camp, it would be preferable to have a camp in each Block, as far as possible. Such a camp may be in any suitable buildings, whether of school or of some other institutions, but no funds are expected to be provided for renting accommodation.

The period that a teacher attends the camp would be treated as a period on duty for purposes of his pay and allowances. Provision is made in the scheme to grant them reasonable messing charges etc., and this is expected to be about Rs. 40 per month all told. The actual cost of the journey of the teachers from their schools to the site of the camps and back would also be paid under the scheme, if Government transport is not provided by those organising the camp.

6. The selection of the camp site and making sanitary, lighting, water and other necessary arrangements would be made by the concerned Block Officer in whose jurisdiction the camp is to be located. Reasonable financial provision is being made under the scheme to equip each Block headquarters with necessary cooking and drinking water utensils, gas lamps, lanterns, slates, first-aid boxes, medical chest, dures etc., which would be utilised for these camps and future similar camps. The Block

staff of that particular Block would also associate themselves to the maximum extent with the training and activities of the camp while the peripatetic party is conducting the actual training. For his purpose the Block staff should meet before hand to decide what role they can play in the training course and then meet the training team on the first day of the course to discuss the specific assignments they could take up during the course. Having once seen how the training is being imparted, it will be for the Block staff to organise future camps of a similar nature and to impart similar training and refresher training.

7. The intention of the orientation training is not to prepare the school teacher to take up the functions of a Village Level Worker, but to so equip him with information and knowledge as will create in him an outlook which will enable him to prepare the people, and particularly the youth of the village, to play their role, with understanding in the development of the village. It should be possible for him to do this without detriment to his principal function of teaching the village children. Moreover, the teacher will be expected to integrate the new knowledge and skills acquired by him in the training course in his actual school work also; making it more realistic and related to rural needs. The State Education Departments should issue suitable instructions for the guidance of the teachers in this connection. The subjects to be included in such a training would be :—

- (a) Citizenship.
- (b) Five Year Plan and Community Development Programme.
- (c) Aims and Objectives of Community Development.
- (d) Development activities in a village with particular emphasis on Co-operation, Panchayats and Public Health and Village Industries.
- (e) Social Education activities in the village technique of teaching adults.
- (f) Recreational and cultural activities in the villages.
- (g) Youth Organisations.
- (h) Women activities.
- (i) Children's activities.
- (j) Community Centres.
- (k) Organisation of youth camps and village leader camps.
- (l) Scouting and first-aid.

Any allied topic which may make this training fuller, could also be added to this list.

8. Various audio-visual aids would have to be employed during the training at these camps. The resources of the Block in the matter of cinema projectors, film-strip projectors, musical instruments, etc., are to be utilised and the Block Officer would make them available for the purpose together with the staff to operate them. In case, any Block has not got these resources, then those from the adjoining Block have to be borrowed. Financial provision is, however, made for certain special types of training aids, which would be made available to the peripatetic trainers team and which will move with them from Block to Block for the whole duration of this scheme.

9. This scheme is being undertaken with the assistance of the Ford Foundation; and Government of India would bear all non-recurring expenditure and also recurring expenditure on the salaries of trainers, their

T. A. and D. A. and messing charges as well as other contingent expenditure for running the camp. The State Government would thus not have to meet any direct expenditure except that they will continue to pay the salaries and allowances of the teachers who join the camp as trainees. The sundry minor expenditure that may have to be incurred by the Block will have to be met from the Block budget.

II. Size of the Scheme :

1. It is intended to have at least one peripatetic team for each of the 14 States. The question of providing an additional team for the three big-sized States of Uttar Pradesh, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh is under consideration, and these States may proceed to make their selection of trainers and other arrangements on the assumption of getting two teams. Regarding the Centrally administered areas, it is intended to link them up with the neighbouring State having the same regional language. They may, therefore, proceed to make selection of the trainee teachers and not of the peripatetic party.

2. By the end of the Second Five Year Plan, there would be about 1800 intensive Development Blocks in operation of which some would have completed their intensive period. It is intended that each of these should ultimately come under the operation of this programme. The present size of the scheme, however, admits of dealing with only the existing number of Community Development Blocks, *i.e.*, about 600.

III. Steps to be taken :

The following steps have to be taken by the State Governments during the current financial year, and would not entail any expenditure :

1. The Development Commissioner and the Director of Education may form themselves into a Committee, co-opting a third suitable person to select the persons who will be suitable for forming the peripatetic team for the State. For this purpose, it is desirable to have a panel of names, so that in the event of any particular person not being available, he can be replaced by another suitable person from the panel. This may be necessary from another point of view also. The scheme being of four to five years duration, it may perhaps not be possible for any single individual to be permanently on the move and hence, if a panel is prepared, it may be possible for the Development Commissioner of the State to arrange a kind of relay. The names and other particulars of the selected persons may be sent to this Ministry by the middle of February, 1957. The pro-forma in which these particulars may be furnished is enclosed (Appendix).

The names given in the pro forma should be arranged in order of preference.

2. The selection of the Blocks where this scheme should be extended may also be made and the order in which the team may go from Block to Block may also be fixed.

3. Selection of trainee teachers from those Blocks may also be made. Here again, 50 per cent additional number of teachers should be kept on the panel, so as to provide for necessary replacements. These lists need not be sent here but may be kept available in the office of the Development Commissioner. The selection of trainee teachers may be made by a Committee consisting of the Sub-Divisional Officer of the area in which the Block is situated, the Block Officer of the Block concerned and a

representative of the Education Department at the Sub-Divisional level or District level, as the case may be. The Sub-Divisional Officer will be the Chairman of the Committee. The two Social Education Organisers (Man and Woman) of the Block concerned may also be associated with this Committee.

4. The Block Officer of the Block concerned should be made responsible for selecting suitable site and thinking out in detail all the necessary arrangements for the camp. He should also make preliminary arrangements for purchasing quickly when the time for it comes, the necessary camp equipment mentioned above, such as utensils, dures, etc. The actual purchase, however, has to be made in the next financial year after funds have been sanctioned for the purpose.

5. The list of training aids for the use of the peripatetic team will be sent in due course with information regarding their source of supply.

6. The Development Commissioner or his deputy should make it a point to spend a day or two in each of the camps so as to give the camp a certain level of outlook and approach which are so essential in this training. Their observations on the actual conduct of the camp and their suggestions for its improvement would be very helpful in organising future camps in the State. They may convey necessary instructions to the peripatetic party directly and endorse a copy to this Ministry, so that any valuable suggestion may be intimated to other States.

Actual details of the break-up of the total expenditure which will be met by the Government of India will be indicated in due course, in any case, well before the actual commencement of the programme.

If you have any suggestions in regard to this scheme, these may kindly be sent to this Ministry not later than the 10th February, 1957.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) G. F. MANKODI,
DEPUTY SECRETARY.

(APPENDIX)

Sl. No.	Name	Educational Qualifica- tions	Experience in detail	POSTS HELD		Remarks
				Nature of exact work (5)	Place of work (6)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	4)			(7)

NOTE : Against the name of the place of work, the letter 'R' or 'U' should be written to indicate whether that place was Rural or Urban. For purpose of this pro forma, places with a population of 2,000 or less may be treated as rural and those above 2000 urban.

APPENDIX X
No. 4(10)/57-TG
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

New Delhi, July 26, 1957.

FROM

ABID HUSSAIN, I.A.S.,
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

TO

THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONERS,
DIRECTORS OF AGRICULTURE/DIRECTORS OF IN-SERVICE TRAINING
OF ALL STATES/CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF ADMINISTRATIONS.

.. SUBJECT—*Village Leaders' Training Camp.*

SIR,

Attention is invited to the decision taken in the Conference of Development Commissioners held at Mussoorie on the 26th to 30th April, 1957, regarding the holding of training camps for village leaders in Agriculture and allied group of subjects. It is proposed to begin the first series of such training camps from the 2nd October, 1957; at least one camp should be started on the 2nd October, 1957, in every block.

2. The main responsibility for arranging and conducting these training camps in the Block will rest on the Extension Officers for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and the Social Education Organisers. The Directors of In-service Training of the State Governments will be expected to provide overall guidance and supervision to this programme. Among the Heads of Departments of the State Governments the Director of Agriculture will have to play an important role and his officers particularly at the District level will be required to give material assistance to the Block Officers in conducting the camps. The Director of Animal Husbandry and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and their officers will also have to actively associate themselves with the organisation and running of these camps.

3. It is considered necessary to arrange for a special training for the Extension Officers and the Social Education Organisers in the technique and running of these camps. This will be imparted in the Extension Training Centres in the different States. For this purpose one Instructor from each Extension Training centre and the State Directors of In-service Training will be first trained in two camps which this Ministry will arrange. Further details regarding these camps will be intimated to you soon.

4. For the present you are requested to draw up a schedule for the training of the Agricultural Extension Officers and the Social Education Organisers of the Blocks in your State. 30 to 35 persons will be trained in one batch in each Extension Training Centre in your State. The duration of each training course will be about 5 days. Keeping this in view a complete time-table for the training of all the Agricultural Extension Officers and the Social Education Organisers of the State in the Extension Training Centres in the State may be worked out so as to complete this programme by the end September, beginning it in the third week of August.

5. Enclosed herewith is a copy of the Draft Manual which has been prepared in this Ministry to provide guidance to the field officers in arranging the training camps. The syllabus in the present Draft covers only Agriculture and allied subjects. It is, however, intended to add the syllabus on other subjects also later on. You are requested to kindly go through the Draft Manual and let this Ministry have your comments, if any, by the 7th August at the latest. You may also kindly consult your Director of Agriculture and any comments which he may have to offer on the Manual may also be forwarded to this Ministry.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) ABID HUSSAIN,

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Encl: Manual

Village Leaders' Training Camps

The programme of training village leaders can be a success only if we are quite clear about the concepts and purposes of such a programme, which, in fact, is the foundation of the Community Development programme of progress.

On October 2, 1952, our country launched upon a programme which is unique, because, it is both a Community Development and an Extension Programme. It is a Community Development Programme in that its major objective is to develop 558,000 village communities socially and economically. It is an Extension Programme in that it develops channels between higher centres of knowledge and villagers and ensures trained personnel to disseminate all types of scientific and technical knowledge to more than 275 million villagers. All these programmes, which aim at raising the level of living must be not only acceptable to the villagers but also be accepted and implemented by them. Our villagers need food, cloth, shelter and health. They desire for education, recreation, community life and religion. Local people can produce most of their food and clothing. They can improve their own sanitation, build their own houses, organise their own recreation, conduct their own religious affairs and help build their own schools and health centres. Outside financial assistance is required in the construction of schools and health centres and in manning them. However, for the rest of their needs and desires, all that they require is technical assistance and guidance. It is clear, therefore, that these local problems which are the chief concern of the village people are best solved by themselves and not by other individuals or groups in the Nation. That is the reason for the basic concept of the Community Development Programme that organised villagers shall not only choose the priorities in which their problems shall be tackled but also that they shall have the major responsibility for implementing them.

Primarily and fundamentally, the most important of our resources are our people. It, therefore, follows that the basic objective of our programme is to develop the village people to become self-reliant, co-operative and responsible citizens. Each group in a village forms round some common interest. All groups have leaders. These persons may not be called leaders either by the members of the groups or by themselves. But they are silently

trusted. These are the only persons who can successfully lead the villagers to implement their own programme. These voluntary, functional and natural leaders are the only persons who can bring about, maintain and improve upon, social changes and development in the village life. In the context of the people's programme, the Administrator's work consists of mobilising, organising and managing men. He can do this not by exercising or even delegating authority but only by developing initiative, responsibility, self-reliance and co-operation on the part of leaders of local groups. No Gram Sevak can possibly succeed to the fullest in his job of being a friend, philosopher and guide to the village people, unless he works with the village groups through their leaders and encourages and assists them. The sense of responsibility develops as and when responsibility is placed on the leaders.

The Community Development Programme, therefore, places the greatest emphasis on the role of local leaders in the development of the rural communities. The village leaders in their turn educate their neighbours and become each in his own sphere a kind of voluntary local village worker. Such leaders can be quickly developed if given the opportunity and assisted by training and education. It is, therefore, of supreme importance to develop responsible and responsive village leaders. In fact, the ultimate success of our programme depends on the extent to which it has been possible to help from live local associations or groups and generate leadership among them.

Having regard to the vital and significant role of the village leaders in the improvement of rural culture and economy, it has been decided to hold a short term training of village leaders in the C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks. The object of the scheme is to train village leaders in all aspects of Community Development by instructions and practical demonstrations and thus help village communities, themselves, to draw up plans for development and execute them.

Training Scheme

1. *Subjects :*

For purposes of imparting the training in village camps, the various subjects of Community Development Programme can be conveniently divided into the following five groups:—

- (a) Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Minor Irrigation.
- (b) Panchayats, Co-operation and Village Communications.
- (c) Village Industries and Rural Housing.
- (d) Education, Social Education, Public Health and Sanitation.
- (e) Women's programme.

In view of the national urgency of increasing production, camps for the 'Agriculture' groups of subjects should be given the highest priority.

2. *Selection of leaders:*

For locating the leaders, the V.L.W. must ask himself the question as to whom the villagers look for leadership in the particular subject. Men with a special interest in the subject and with qualities of progressiveness, enthusiasm, and willingness to work for collective benefit should be selected. They should have a reputation for honesty, impartiality and capacity to get work done. While maturity is to be preferred, the choice of old leaders

may be avoided as they are generally pre-occupied, with personal problems and family affairs. The leaders should consist of representatives of all classes, rich and poor, high and low. The Block Development Officer should make a preliminary selection of leaders in consultation with the V.L.W. and the Block Staff. Since Panchayat is recognised as the sole institutional agency at the village level to plan and implement programme of development, the village leaders in the different 'subject' groups should be selected by joint consultation of the Panchayat and the Block staff. It may be advisable to make the selection according to a pattern as will make one member of the Panchayat responsible for one group of subjects. This Panchayat member may be one of the 5 selected for that particular subject. The other 4 would not necessarily be Panchayat members, but may be other enthusiastic and progressive minded villagers, who have interests in the particular subject group. The Panchayat member, who may be on this group would act as a link between the Panchayat and this group, which in a sense would be a nominee-group of the Panchayat. This would avoid any misunderstanding between such a group and the Panchayat. This is important because the group is to really assist the Panchayat in accomplishing the particular facet of the Programme. The invitations to attend the classes may be issued over the signature of the concerned Revenue Divisional Officer or any other superior officer and sent through the V.L.W.

3. Organisation of Camps :

(a) *Number of Leaders*—A camp has to be organised for every V.L.W.'s circle. The strength of each camp will be about 50 and every village should be represented in proportion to its population.

(b) *Selection of Site*—The village that is selected to run the training camp should be invariably one which has made an appreciable progress in the 'subject' group, especially in agriculture so that the invitees could emulate the example. It should be also a village where the maximum co-operation, enthusiasm and willingness are forthcoming to make the camp a success. Buildings, sheds or open spaces should be available and also adequate drinking water supply and other facilities required for the camp.

(c) *Duration*—The duration of the camp may be three days. With the proper planning of the courses, a great deal of useful information could be imparted during this short period. It should be possible to run at least one such camp once in every two months in the circle of a V.L.W.

(d) *Timing of Camp*—Suitable dates for holding the camp should be fixed in consultation with some of the leaders who are to attend the camps. It should not be difficult to hold the camp at any time of the year except, perhaps, when the farmers are engaged in sowing or transplanting or harvesting and threshing. The dates of the camp should be fixed and announced at least three weeks ahead so that the necessary organisational work can be undertaken and carried out satisfactorily. It would be advisable for the V.L.W. to remind the participants four or five days before the starting date.

(e) *Accommodation*—Accommodation for lodging 50 leaders will be necessary in the camp village. Either a dharmshala, a school building, a panchayat ghar or a village chavadi may be arranged. Where these are inadequate or unsuitable, sheds may be constructed in open spaces. Accommodation should be so arranged that only people from any one particular

area do not get grouped up. Along with the leaders, accommodation will also have to be found for the B.D.O., S.E.O., the concerned Extension Officers and one or two V.L.Ws.

A meeting hall approximately 25' \times 35' will be found convenient for holding the meetings, but failing this any other kind of suitable accommodation may be arranged for this purpose.

(f) *Messing*—Meals and light refreshments including tea, coffee, milk buttermilk or sharbat may be arranged. The cost of these arrangements can be contributed in cash or kind by the trainees and the host village and subsidized from the Block Budget under the head of 'Social Education'.

(g) *Exhibitions*—The camp should include technical exhibitions on the relevant subjects by the concerned Departments. The expenditure for the exhibition material may be borne by the respective subject matter budget under the Programme.

(h) *Entertainment*—It should include dramas, songs, dance, burrakathas, film-show, etc., for about an hour based, preferably, on local talents and resources. These items will have to be arranged for well in advance.

(i) *Programme of Camp*—The programme of the camp on the opening day may commence with a prayer, election of the President from amongst the trainees, an introductory talk on the role of the trainees by the B.D.O., or the Social Education Organiser not exceeding 20 minutes, and an announcement regarding the arrangements of lectures, demonstrations, refreshments and entertainment. A short and dignified opening ceremony will give an excellent start to the camp.

No fixed time table has been suggested as the opening of the camp will vary according to the season and the locality. It may be convenient to utilise the time up to about 4 o'clock for talks and discussions and to organise demonstrations between 4 and 6 p.m. Where a demonstration like the sun treatment of wheat has necessarily to be started in the morning, sometime may be allowed for it in the morning.

Talks should be brief and to the point and explained in simple language. They should be kept to the barest minimum outline and discussions promoted on a large scale.

On each day, a separate President might be elected to preside and on the closing day there may be a short talk by the Extension Officer on the work to be done in the villages by the leaders on their return from the camp and the follow-up work to be organised by the Block.

Two or three of the trainees may also be requested to say a few words regarding the improvements to be effected in the future camps and the follow up facilities desired.

The concerned District Officers should participate in these camps to the extent possible.

(j) *Nature of Training*—It is not the intention that the trainees should become experts within 3 days. Their outlook has to be enlarged. Attention has to be focussed on important items of work which the leaders can practise in their own villages for building up soil fertility, for introducing improved techniques of cultivation including improved seeds, improved implements, plant protection measures, preventive action against cattle diseases, etc. On return they should be able to apply the knowledge and skills acquired at the

camp. They should clearly understand their role and the follow up arrangements. The duties and responsibilities of leaders in introducing improved agriculture, supervising the productive use of credit and organising marketing should be made clear to them. The following points should be borne in mind :—

- (i) The talks have to be carefully thought out and prepared in advance. They should be brief, and spoken in simple language. They should be repeated during the demonstrations so that they are fully grasped by the trainees. The key points should be repeated and made available to the trainees for further or future reference. Schedules covering manurial, cultural and plant protection recommendations should be prepared for each crop and handed over to the trainees at the end of the course.
- (ii) Generally, a talk should not exceed 15 to 20 minutes. It should be followed by a discussion of about 30 to 40 minutes. At the end of the discussion, there should be a resume for 5 minutes high-lighting the salient points. At the end of the hour, allow 10 to 15 minutes break for relaxation.
- (iii) Talks should be arranged with the aid of charts, maps, models and other audio-visual aids. Much of this material can be locally got ready if preparation is made in advance. Certain material which is being issued by this Ministry and which is supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and other Ministries will prove quite useful in this connection. On showing the audio-visual material, it should be ensured that all the trainees are able to see it clearly. For this purpose, seating arrangements have to be done properly ahead.
- (iv) Questions to be put up before leaders for discussion should be simple and directly related to specific needs and problems.
- (v) There should be no class-room approach and talks should be limited.
- (vi) Practical demonstrations of improved methods should be laid out well in time. A nearby field should be available for demonstrating the use of improved implements and for showing the methods of cultivation. A part of this field, about a quarter of an acre will have to be ploughed and got ready in advance so that the working of the implements can be demonstrated. Manure pits and trenches for planting of sugar-cane etc., should be kept ready in the demonstration field before the commencement of the class to avoid waste of time. Teaching by showing practical demonstrations is the most effective method.
- (vii) It may not be possible to pick up suitable and literate leaders for recording the discussions of the group and to steer properly the discussion. The Extension Officer or the V.L.W. will have to tactfully guide these matters to begin with.
- (viii) A list of practical demonstrations to be given should be got ready so that the necessary facilities could be created and the materials and implements collected in advance.

- (ix) The expert should introduce the subject in its proper perspective before initiating a discussion on it by the leaders.
- (x) Shramdan for about an hour at cleaning the village or digging soakage pits or making compost or manure pits, etc., should be encouraged.
- (k) The manner of living in the camps should demonstrate to the trainees several improved practices calculated to improve the rural conditions. Among other things, it is important to ensure that—
 - (a) smokeless mangan-choolas are constructed and used for cooking food,
 - (b) latrines (trench and slab) should be put up and used by the trainees,
 - (c) the garbage is collected and disposed of by trenching it and by covering it up by a layer of earth,
 - (d) the used water is drawn into soak pits and
 - (e) a few manure pits are made and shown.

4. Responsibilities of Block Staff :

The B.D.O. would have the overall responsibility of chalking out a programme for holding the camps for all his V.L.Ws' circles and for all groups of subjects, because, a certain amount of co-ordination will be necessary, as some of the functionaries such as the S.E.Os., would be required at all the camps within the Block.

It will be primarily the responsibility of the subject-matter specialists at the Block level, *i.e.*, the Extension Officers concerned, to organise the camps in respect of his subject group in the various V.L.Ws' circles turn by turn.

Although the primary responsibility for organising the camp is on the concerned specialist, it will be the duty of the S.E.O. to assist the subject-matter specialists by arranging dissemination of information through the various methods at his disposal, such as films, charts, etc., and in arranging entertainments.

The V.L.W. of the concerned circle would be mainly responsible for arranging the camps, making all necessary preparations and support the specialist in the matter of imparting instructions.

Thus, for every camp, a group of 3 people would be responsible, namely, the V.L.W. of the concerned circle, the Extension Officer concerned and the S.E.O. of the Block. The actual imparting of instruction has to be done mainly by the Extension Officer concerned and supported here and there by the V.L.W. according to his abilities.

Batches of trainees may be assigned the responsibility for looking after the various organisational aspects of the case with the assistance of local hosts in the village. Care should be taken that this work does not interfere with the regular attendance of the leaders to the training courses.

5. It is suggested that the village leaders trained in these camps may be awarded printed certificates to encourage them. These certificates should be signed by the Collector himself and issued to the trainees on the last day of the camp.

Suggested specimen certificate :



Government of _____
 Planning and Development Department
 Shri/Shrimati/Kumari _____ of
 Village _____ was trained in _____
 N.E.S./C.D. Block from _____ to _____
 District Collector.

6. Follow-up programme :

The Extension Officer during his visits to the village should make it a point to meet individually and collectively the leaders so that the progress made by them could be reviewed and the difficulties, if any, solved. Arrangements should also be made for holding a meeting of all the village leaders in a village at least once a quarter and all the leaders in a V.L.W.'s circle once in six months, the latter being attended by the Extension Officer and the B.D.O. Tours of village leaders should be organised once in six months for visiting the leading villages in the Block and adjoining Blocks. Provision should also be made for the regular distribution of simple subject matter literature such as is produced by the departments of Agriculture, etc.

After this programme has functioned for a year, a second training camp may be arranged where a little more advanced training should be given, in selected fields, according to the needs and aptitudes of the leaders. The selected fields of training will include plant protection measures, fertiliser schedules, soil conservation, and horticultural work, etc. The training of the leaders is a continuous process; it begins with the camp but does not end.

The subsequent functioning of these leaders will depend upon the attention that the Block staff pay to them. Periodically, the leaders should be brought together so that they are enabled to present individual reports of their work and put forward their problems for solution. Prestige should be bestowed on these leaders by visiting them in their houses, by inviting them to attend the meetings, by consulting them on important issues, and above all, by making them show around their work. In course of time, advanced leaders may come forward and undertake to help and guide other leaders.

7. A broad synopsis of the talks on the 'Agriculture' group of subjects is appended to serve as a guide. This will of course, have to be modified, *mutatis mutandis*, to suit local needs and conditions.

SYNOPSIS OF THE COURSE

Foundation (Two periods) :

The grand father had more land, better bullocks and milch animals. My father had less land and a fewer milch animals. I have still less land, poor bullocks and no milch animals. My son will have still less land and poorer animals unless I act now. My grand mother used fire-wood, my mother used some fire-wood, some stalks of crops and a little of cow dung. The eyes of my wife are all the time choked with the smoke from the cow dung cakes. What will be the condition of my son's wife. The lands used to yield bumper crops in my grand-father's time. I am not satisfied with my crops. That shall be the fate of my son. I must lay the foundation for good farming and build up the fertility of my fields.

In manurial value the urine is twice as rich as the dung which we are forced to burn. The urine that is now wasted, if conserved will be equal to rupees in manurial value. It does not cost any money to conserve the urine but I have to make up my mind to conserve it. How can I conserve it? There are three simple ways of conserving urine :—

(1) Collect the urine in a pit near the bullock shed and carry it every day in a *ghara* to the compost pit.

(2) Spread straw and other crop waste on the floor of the bullock shed and allow it to absorb the urine. Put this straw into the compost pit every day.

(3) Sprinkle every day fresh earth on the floor of the bullock shed and allow it to absorb urine. Remove the earth to the manure pit every day.

Every year every field should receive cow dung or green manure at the rate of *50 maunds—4,000 pounds to an acre. I do not have that much of manure nor can I buy it. How can I produce enough manure for my fields?

(1) Put all the house sweepings and refuse in the compost pit.

(2) Put all the weeds in the fields and around my house in the compost pits.

(3) Since the above two measures will not produce enough of compost for all my fields, I must plant on my field bunds, on field boundaries perennial plants like *Ipomaea Carnea*, *Karanj* or plants like *Jayant Dhaincha* and *Sunn-hemp*. The branches of these trees and plants when sufficiently grown will be cut and put in the compost pits made in the fields.

(4) When I take so much trouble to produce enough compost, I should like to make sure that I prepare a good quality compost. The compost that we generally make loses half of its manurial value because it is defectively made. There are three ways of making a good compost :—

(a) Adopt sectional filling of compost.

(b) Plant a tree near a compost pit so that there is shade over the compost pit.

*Express all weights and measures in local weights and measures.

(c) While preparing compost add bone meal or superphosphate at the rate of 10 seers—20 pounds for every cart load (10 mds. or 800 pounds) of ripe compost. This is roughly equal to one handful of bone-meal or superphosphate for every basket that goes in the compost pit.

After taking all the pains to prepare better and more compost, I find it difficult to manure every one of my fields. What shall I do? There are two methods of green manuring:

(1) Raising of green manure crop in one field and applying it to several of my other fields. A good crop of dhaincha, sunn-hemp, guara, cow-pea or urd grown on an acre can be applied from 3 to 5 acres of land provided the land is nearby and I do not have to carry the green manure very far. I shall try to apply 50 mds.—4,000 pounds of green manure per acre. Similarly, I can use jungle leaves, and leaves of roadside trees for green manuring, particularly on paddy lands.

(2) The second method consists of raising green manures in the field and ploughing it in the same field. Since green manure is to be grown in the rainy season, I shall lose a food crop if I raise a green manure crop. What is the solution?

If our fields are ploughed and prepared in summer, we can sow with the first good rain a crop of moong (green gram), Urd (black gram), Lobia (cow-pea), Kulthi (horse-gram) and plough these up after 4 to 5 weeks when I shall get about 25 maunds (about 20,000 pounds of green manure per acre). In some years the early rains may not be good and my green manure crop may fail but since I am a farmer I have to take the risk. This method will be particularly useful on crops like paddy which are sown or planted 4 to 6 weeks after the first rain. In crops like maize, bajra and jowar which are often planted soon after the first rain, I can grow the same crops between the lines of jowar, bapra, cotton, maize etc. and plough the green manure crop under six weeks after on paddy which is sown broadcast. I can adopt the same practice with sunn-hemp or other pulses. I can also raise a nursery of dhaincha along the borders of paddy fields and even in between the lines of paddy. Some of the border plants will be left for seeds and others will be buried into the paddy by trampling upon them.

When the fertility of my fields has arisen, I can even afford to miss a part of my rainy season crop and can sow green manure and plough it under. I cannot, however, get the seeds of the green manure crop of sunn-hemp or dhaincha. Either they are not available or the price is too high. Each good farmer must produce his own requirements of seed. Don't use a green manure crop the seed of which you cannot produce yourself, as thereby you are depending on others for building up of your fertility which is not good. Should I green manure my fields every year? For securing over increasing yields you must green manure your fields every year but they must not be green manured very heavily *i.e.* at a rate not higher than 75 mds. of green manure to an acre. Can I apply heavy cow dung once in three years to the fields? It is better to apply $\frac{1}{3}$ of the quantity every year as that will give you higher yields over a period of three years. When the field is prepared for sowing the green manure, apply superphosphate at the rate of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mds. for irrigated areas and areas of rainfall over 45 in. and at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mds. for low rainfall areas. If after applying the superphosphate or bone-meal the seeds of

green manures are sown, the crop of green manure is better and the nitrogen content of the green manure increases. If a crop other than paddy is to be sown soon after green manuring, a light dose of ammonium sulphate at the rate of about 30 seers to an acre may be applied to give a good start to the succeeding crop.

Supplementing with fertilisers :

Even in fields which are green manured and which have received compost and cow dung, it is necessary to apply fertilizers in moderate doses. It is not good to use ammonium sulphate only, as soil requires phosphates as well as potash (here specify the crops of your area which require phosphate and potash manuring in addition to nitrogenous fertilisation). Can fertilisation be used in dry areas? Even in irrigated areas we do not use full requirement of fertilisers and because of that we are not able to make full use of the irrigation water. The yields in irrigated areas are also very low and could be substantially increased if fertilisers (here specify the type required for your areas) are applied. In areas which receive as low as 15 in. of rainfall phosphatic and at places potassium fertilisers can be used in places. A small dose of nitrogenous fertiliser, if it is applied at proper time, could also prove profitable. The secret in dry areas is to get the plants to grow quickly so that the roots go down deep and they can withstand the drought. Superphosphate and potash increase the capacity of the crop to withstand drought and bear fruit.

Fuel Plants :

We are forced to burn dung cakes. We have no fire wood so that our sons may be able to apply dung to the land. I shall plant fire-wood in waste lands and field bunds and on the borders. Fuel trees suitable for my area are and they can be grown and raised in.....(such and such)manner.

Item No. 2

Worthwhile cultivation (Three periods) :

Now that I have decided to build up the fertility of my fields it is worthwhile for me to cultivate the crops well though this will mean still harder work and greater care. In agriculture it is important that everything should be done timely and promptly but the following five are the main principles of good cultivation :—

- (a) Use of sound, selected and treated seed for sowing.
- (b) Good preparation of the field for sowing which includes good manuring and good tilth.
- (c) Quick and timely sowing the lines.
- (d) Thinning of the stand, good weeding and good interculture.
- (e) Top-dressing with fertilisers at the proper time.

Now that we have accepted the principles of good cultivation, we may see how they are applied to the principal crops of the Block.

Paddy :

Selection and treatment of seed, improved variety, raising of seed-bed including its manuring, preparation of the field for transplanting and manures and fertilisers to be applied before transplanting, spacing, weeding and interculture, control of pests and disease and white ant, planting time, planting method, manuring and planting, irrigation, interculture, top-dressing, ridging and earthing up insect pests and diseases.

Maize :

Use of hybrid seed, heavy fertilisation, line sowing, thinning, weeding and interculture, pests and diseases. Inter cropping with green manure.

Gram, Jowar or Bajra :

Application of cow dung and compost and superphosphate in bands in the plough furrow. Selection of suitable varieties, selection of seed, treatment against disease, spacing and line sowing, thinning and interculture, top-dressing, pests and diseases (The improved methods of cultivation of different crops can be treated in the same manner as per illustrations of the crops mentioned above). It should not be necessary in a Block to deal with more than six crops. Two or three crops can be dealt with in each period.

Money crops and me (one period) :

(1) Higher acre yields of food crops which will come as a result of better manuring and better cultivation, will make it possible for me to sow a larger area with money crops but money crops require greater investment. More investment is worthwhile if the fields are fertilised and the farmer hard working. For a larger investment a co-operative loan is the most common solution. Experience of many farmers with co-operatives has not been happy. Many want credit but few wish to repay the loan. Co-operatives can lend if members repay in time and pledge the produce to the co-operative and market it through the co-operatives. Every one wants to take credit but only a few invest their savings with the co-operatives. How can co-operatives co-operate, if we do not co-operate. The else other than you can make the co-operative function satisfactorily. You cannot remain a sleeping partner in the co-operative. If there is anything wrong with the co-operatives, it is with the workers and the members and if each one of them do their duty as a member and as a worker the co-operatives can function all right. Co-operative is ours and we cannot give up hope in ourselves.

(2) What can my Panchayat do to help agriculture? It can repair in time the common irrigation works. It can settle land and water disputes in good time. It can control the village cattle to prevent the damage to the crops. It can lay down the minimum standards of cultivation for the principal crops. If, it can do all that, I should see that it enjoys the confidence of the village.

How to make two blades of grass grow where one grows (one period) :

How can two crops be grown where one is grown at present? How can three crops be grown where two are grown at present? The basic principles for intensifying the cropping are as follows which may be illustrated with local possibilities and local crops to explain to points at issue.

Use of short duration varieties for growing :

(1) Instead of using late maturing varieties, if early maturing varieties are sown it may promote the sowing of the subsequent crops like wheat, early cotton, oilseeds, early maize; early millets, etc.

(2) Use of new or better implements will enable the quicker preparation of the soil for sowing and will reduce the number of operations to be done. Instead of ploughing the rabi land 8 to 10 times with the country plough, the use of mould board plough followed by that of cultivator reduces the number of bullock days required for preparing the land for rabi sowing. Thus with a limited bullock power a larger area can be sown during the Rabi. Similarly the use of green manuring trampler or mat land puddler reduces the number of bullock days required for the preparation of paddy fields.

(3) If fields are bunded to conserve moisture and to prevent washing of the soil a catch crop may be grown after the main kharif crop. In this implements like bund formers may help.

(4) Better water lifting devices such as oil engine pumps, electrical driven pumps, persian wheels, reduce the pressure on bullocks, lift more water per hour, and make the irrigation of the larger land possible. An additional irrigated crop may be raised. What are the problems of intensification of cropping in your Block? How they can be solved?

Improved Agricultural implements (2 periods) :

Improved agricultural implements are meant to help the farmer by enabling him to do his work quicker and in time and with less labour and at lower cost. Some implements make the work easier as they reduce the physical strain both on the bullocks and human beings.

(a) *Implements which are used for preparation of the land*—Wood Board ploughs, iron ploughs, wat land puddler, harrows and cultivators (the cost of each implement, its availability, its out-put, its advantages and disadvantages may be described).

(b) *Sowing and interculture implements*—Seed drills, hand dibbler of wheat, cultivators, harrows and ridgers.

(c) *Water lifting appliances*—Oil engines, electrical motors and pumps, persian wheels and low lifting appliances.

(d) *Harvesting and threshing and winnowing appliances*—Guntaka or blade harrow for harvesting the ground nut, cotton stalk-puller, maize sbeller, Japanese Paddy thresher, Olped wheat thresher, winnowers.

(e) *Improved tools*—Sickles, khurpis, spades, etc.

(f) *Reclamation and soil conservation implements*—Buck scrappers, bund formers (only deal with those implements which are recommended in your area). Mention for each implement advantages and disadvantages, out-turn of work, its cost and where from available. Mention these that are suitable for being owned by individuals and co-operatives.

Irrigation and drainage (one period) :

Irrigation water is wasted because the fields are not levelled, the channels are leaky and the practice of floodings the fields has grown up because of uncertainty regarding the availability of next watering. Economy

of water is practised when the matter is lifted from a well by manual or bullock labour. In such cases the irrigation beds are small and channels are in good order.

Often along with irrigation, drainage has to be provided. Irrigation at some places causes salinity. How to combat and how to drain the land?

Irrigation requirements of crops, size of irrigation beds and frequency of irrigation.

Irrigation and manuring. With the provision of irrigation the risk is eliminated from agriculture and still the crop yields in irrigated areas are low because the lands are not adequately fertilised and the crops are not properly cultivated, (show how the yields under irrigated crops in your Block can be improved).

Health giving foods for the family (one period) :

Fruits, vegetables and milk products are required for the health of the family. How can the area under vegetables be increased? How can the consumption of vegetables be increased for the family? If there is any scope for an horticultural programme? What fruits are suitable for the area? Can these be grown in the backyard or in the fields, so that each family produces some of its own fruit needs. How can the yield of fruit and vegetables be increased? What varieties are recommended? What manurial and cultural practices are recommended for the principal crops? How fruits and vegetables could be preserved conveniently in a village?

The Farmer and his animals (One period) :

How can loss due to death of animals be reduced? What preventive action is possible against the most common animal diseases in the area? How can the entire village take preventive measures?

How can the quality and quantity of animal food and fodder be improved? Washing of paddy straw in the water. Increasing the area under fodders. Raising of green fodders—The value of oil cakes as a concentrate. How can the breed of animals be improved, breeding bulls, key village schemes, artificial insemination centres?

The role of farm leaders and the training of future farmers (2 periods) :

(1) Teaching and introduction of improved methods of cultivation amongst the members of the groups, whose trusted leaders they are. Should they be expected to see that productive credit is used for the purpose for which it has been issued and that it is repaid in time?

(2) Preparation of agricultural production plan for the family. Exercises in the preparation of this plan for the family of the farm leader.

(3) Follow up work with the farm leaders. Should there be monthly or quarterly meetings of farm leaders of a village? How often should the farm leaders of the V.L.Ws' circle meet together. What should be the arrangements for the self-study by the farm leaders? What development literature should be supplied to farm leaders and how will they disseminate the information received through such literature?

(4) Should visits of farm leaders be arranged to selected villages in the Block and in the adjoining Block. When such visits should be

arranged? What should be the duration of the visit and how the cost should be met?

(5) Will the farm leaders undertake to show the visitors around the fields in their village. Where can the V.L.W. and the Agri-Extension officer and B.D.O. meet the village leaders as a group? How often such meeting should be held? What arrangement should be made for the advance training of the village leaders and when can such training camps be arranged?

The role of farm youth clubs :

How can individual projects undertaken by the members of the farm youth clubs be supervised and guided properly? What should be the duties of the farm leaders in respect of farm youth club?

Is there any action on the part of women necessary for the improvement of agriculture, and if so, how they can be organised?

Special lectures (Two periods) :

These periods are proposed to cover the special needs of the area. Under these lectures subjects like poultry rearing, bee-keeping, floriculture, etc. may be taken up to meet the special needs of the area.