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ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
RURAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR
1952-53

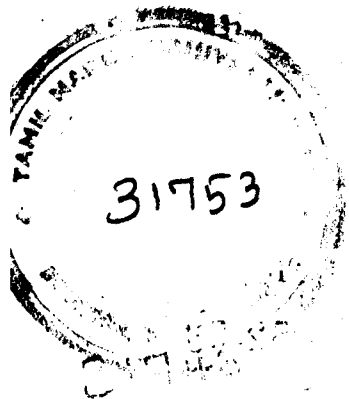
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RURAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Madras, 20th August 1953.

From

SRI G. VENKATACHALAPATHI,

DIRECTOR OF RURAL WELFARE,

Madras.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

RURAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT,

Madras.

Sir,

[Subject.—Rural Welfare Department—Administration Report for the year ending with the 31st March 1953.]

I submit herewith the Administration Report of the Rural Welfare Department on the work done under the Rural Welfare Programme in the selected firkas and centres during the year 1952-53.

I am to say in this connexion that in G.O. Ms. No. 269, Rural Welfare, dated 23rd February 1953, the Government ordered that the Administration Report of the Rural Welfare Department relating to the Rural Welfare Scheme and the Khadi Scheme, be published for official years instead of for calendar years. It has also been ordered that in regard to the year 1952-53, the report should be published for the period from 1st January 1952 to 31st March 1953 to cover up the period left over on account of the change over from the calendar to official year. The Government also ordered that in order to facilitate a comparison of the work done in the successive years, particulars relating to the periods from 1st January 1952 to 31st March 1952 and 1st April 1952 to 31st March 1953 should be shown separately in the annexure of the report. The report has been compiled accordingly.

Yours faithfully,

G. VENKATACHALAPATHI,

Director of Rural Welfare.

[Report.]

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**ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE RURAL
WELFARE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR
1952-53.**

PART I

INTRODUCTION.

(The problems of the villager to-day are many, varied and complex. For the first time after the dawn of Independence, the villager, who was a non-entity until a few years ago, is gradually realizing that he is an important unit in the building up of a new and resurgent India. With that awakening, many desires and expectations are being aroused in his mind. The Rural Welfare Scheme of this Government which was initiated some time in 1946 is an attempt to meet and fulfil his demands for a better, happier and more prosperous life in the villages. The scheme is now in operation in 108 selected firkas and centres. This includes the extension of the scheme to 24 additional firkas during the year 1952. The aim of the scheme, as has been fully explained in the previous Administration Reports, is to make each selected firka a self-sufficient, self-contained and fully developed unit in which the individual villager will have the opportunity to develop both as an individual and as a unit of a well-integrated society. The Government of India are also attaching a very great importance to the all-round development of villages in the selected areas.)

Sri G. Venkatachalapathi continued to hold the post of Director of Rural Welfare during the year under review. Sri T. V. Raghava Rao, B.A., and Sri S. Lakshmi Rathan Bharathi, M.A., B.L., continued to be the Deputy Directors of Rural Welfare, North and South respectively.

RURAL WATER-SUPPLY.

Provision of protected water-supply to as many villages as possible is envisaged under this head. During the year under report 237 new wells were sunk and 226 new wells were under construction. Three hundred and twenty-five old wells were repaired and rendered fit for use and 174 more wells were under improvement. Forty-three other drinking water sources were repaired and nine more were under improvement.

VILLAGE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under this scheme roads are laid connecting several villages, one another and also wherever possible to the main roads thus providing a net work of easy access to the distant as well as nearby village. This scheme supplements the Post-war Road Development Programme. Two and thirty miles of new roads were formed. One hundred and eighty roads were under construction. Roads to a length of 35 miles and 7 furlongs were improved. Fifty-two miles and six furlongs of cart-tracks, village rasthas and foot-paths were also formed. About 12 miles and 5 furlongs of cart-tracks and village rasthas were repaired. One hundred and fifty-one road culverts were constructed. Seven were under construction and 5 culverts were repaired. Thirty-six road dams, dams across channels and foot-bridges were also constructed.

EDUCATION.

Considerable enthusiasm was created in the firkas for the spread of education. During the year under report 61 elementary schools were opened and 214 night schools and 148 adult education centres were started. Sixty-three elementary schools were converted into basic schools. Seventy school buildings were constructed. The number of reading rooms opened during the period was 137. Seventy-eight branch libraries were opened. To accommodate village libraries and reading rooms 95 buildings were constructed and 16,877 new books were purchased. Ninety radio-sets were installed in addition to many private sets. The whole of this work came naturally as a result of the general awakening among the people in the villages.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Adequate attention was paid to the sanitation in the rural areas. The importance of clean living was stressed in the minds of the villagers by propaganda work. Periodically films on this subject were exhibited. Health drives, meetings and conferences were conducted. The preventive and curative measures for the various common diseases were lucidly explained to the villagers. The health staff worked in this respect in co-ordination with the Rural Welfare staff. Twenty-three dispensaries, 14 Ayurvedic dispensaries, 24 maternity and child-welfare centres and two leprosy clinics were opened during the year. Six hundred and sixty-two latrines of the Wardha type and 2,148 latrines of other types were constructed. One hundred and twenty-two latrines of

the Wardha type and 204 latrines of other types were repaired. One hundred and twelve septic tanks, 86 dust-bins and 1,009 cess-pools were also constructed. Thirty-five bath-rooms were constructed. Drainage to a length of 3 miles and 5 furlongs was formed. Ninety-seven first-aid centres were organized. Five thousand five hundred and thirty-one insanitary pits were filled up. Seven hundred and seventy-three Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

LEPROSY WORK.

In 1951 the Government sanctioned the opening of a Leprosy Clinic at T. Kallupatti in the Tirumangalam firka of Madurai district. Under this scheme one Kushta Nivaran Sevak was appointed and given training at the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Tirumani, and at the Kasturbha Gandhi Leprosy Home, South Arcot, for a period of six months from 1st February 1952. One injector and one male nursing orderly were appointed and given training at the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Tirumani, from 1st May 1952. The regular Leprosy Clinic at T. Kallupatti was started from 1st August 1952 in charge of a Honorary Medical Officer, with the three abovementioned staff. The Honorary Medical Officer was subsequently replaced by a paid Government Medical Officer, who was to visit the clinic once a week. There was also a proposal to post a whole-time Government Medical Officer for the clinic after giving the scheme a fair trial.

A Leprosy Clinic was opened at Perdala village in the Kumbala firka of South Kanara district and placed in charge of Dr. P. S. Shastri, a local medical practitioner as Honorary Medical Officer for leprosy relief work on payment of honorarium. Dr. Shastri operated the clinic and did propaganda work, with the assistance of one Kushta Nivaran Sevak, one male injector and one nursing orderly. The scheme was actually started from 16th January 1952. In the beginning there were seventy patients on the register, which increased to eighty-three subsequently. Out of them fifty patients attended the clinic regularly and ten below the age of thirteen were under observation. Others were not in a position to attend the clinic.

A Leprosy Clinic was opened with the usual staff in the Korni village of Gara firka of Srikakulam district which was functioning from 27th December 1952.

AGRICULTURE.

A special staff of one fieldman and two demonstration maistris were sanctioned for each firka for attending to the work of

improvement of agriculture in the areas selected for rural welfare. Owing to the paucity of hands only 84 fieldmen and 168 demonstration maistris could be spared by the Agricultural department. The staff were placed under the administrative control of the District Collectors assisted by the Rural Welfare Officers. The technical advice was given by the officers of the Agricultural department. These staff attended to the work of improvement of agriculture in the selected areas.

In G.O. No. 1217, Rural Welfare, dated 8th November 1952, with a view to encourage the use of labour-saving implements, the following concessions were granted :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Mhote wheels | } Reduction in sale price up to 20 per cent. |
| 2. Implements (puddler, trampler-ridger, bund-former, mould board and ploughs, etc.) | |

Tractor ploughing was encouraged. To bring additional areas under cultivation, ploughing of current fallows and cultivable wastes was given priority. Labour-saving implements were demonstrated and supply arranged at concessional rates. Nearly 20,757 acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation.

3. Seeds of suitable strains in cereals, pulses, oil-seeds, etc., were distributed to ryots. Seed-farms were run to maintain the quality and purity of these strains. Vegetable cultivation was encouraged. Supply of good seeds was arranged.

4. *Cotton extension*.—Pure seeds were made available to ryots at low rates. Ryots were advised to grow cotton in rice fallows and also as a mixture with groundnuts, korra, etc. Perennial cottons like Moco were also supplied for growing in backyards and garden lands.

5. *Manures*.—Ryots were advised to go in for green manures in view of their good manurial value and cheapness. Nurseries of *Sesbania* and *Blyricidia maculata* were raised in many places and seedlings were supplied on a very large scale and planted on field bunds. *Glyricidia* seedlings and cuttings were also planted in house compounds, etc. Seeds of *Sesbania* collected were preserved for next season.

Advantages of protecting cattle manure from sun and rain were explained to ryots. Demonstrations were conducted in all places covering manure pits and heaps and spreading dry earth in cattle-sheds to conserve urine. Compost making with waste vegetable matters were demonstrated in several places. "Compost Week" was celebrated during October 1952 and certificates of merit were

awarded to persons for preparing largest quantity of compost during the week. Thirty thousand five hundred and seventy-four manure and compost pits were dug. Sixty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-five tons of compost were produced.

The use of cattle and chemical manures to increase crop yields was also advocated and these were also made available to ryots at concessional rates.

6. *Plant protection*.—To combat crop pests and diseases special and immediate steps were taken. Demonstrations were conducted to educate ryots in this regard. Pesticides, insecticides, etc., were stocked in depots and made available to ryots. Sprayers and dusters, etc., were kept ready at their service. Prompt and timely action was taken in plant protection work as in the case of medical service to human beings. These insecticides and pesticides were sold to ryots at half cost for use on food crops.

7. *Soil erosion*.—In low rainfall places and badly eroded areas measures were taken to prevent soil erosion and conserve soil moisture by contour bunding, contour cultivation, levelling and terracing.

The "Tree Planting Week" was celebrated with great enthusiasm and seeds and seedlings of economic importance were issued free of cost. Fruit trees like mango, coconut, lemon, banana, pineapple and green manure leaf yielding plants like pungam and *glyricidia* were distributed on a large scale. Four lakhs forty-six thousand two hundred and ninety-six trees were planted.

8. *Agricultural Associations*.—Another item of work which gained importance during the year was the formation and revival of Agricultural Associations and Village Advisory Committees. During the year under review Agricultural Associations and Village Advisory Committees were formed in almost all the villages in the Rural Welfare areas. These Advisory Committees help the Agricultural Demonstrators in carrying out agricultural improvements.

9. *Grow More Food Journals*.—The Journal published in the four regional languages was popular. The selection of energetic and enthusiastic cultivators as "Model Farmers" at the rate of one for every taluk in all the districts was completed. Every farmer selected was given a subsidy up to Rs. 250 in the shape of concessional sale of seeds, manures, and implements. This scheme was closed in June 1952.

10. *Bee-keeping*.—Bee-keeping was encouraged as a subsidiary industry. Supply of bee-hive boxes was arranged. Ryots were helped in hiving colonies into the boxes and were taught how to handle them and extract honey. Two hundred and thirty-nine bee-hives were set up, and 425 lb. of honey were extracted.

11. *Demonstration plots* were laid on ryots' fields to convince them of the improved methods and seeds advocated by this department. This was found to be an effective method. One hundred and six model agricultural farms and 603 demonstration plots were started.

12. *Exhibition*.—Agricultural Exhibitions were conducted during the farmers' day and also at the time of big festivals. The attendance was fair and the visitors were impressed of the results obtained by the improved methods recommended by the department.

The following Grow More Food concessions were extended :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Hiring-out pumpsets | } For irrigation purposes. |
| (b) Sale of electric motors, oil-engine, pumpsets, etc., on hire-purchase system. | |
| (c) Distribution of improved seeds of paddy, millets (chulam, ragi and tenai) and pulses (redgram and blackgram). | } As per G.O. No. 1217, Rural Welfare, dated 8th November 1952 and Government Memorandum No. 81949-R.W./52-4, dated 28th January 1953. |
| (d) Supply of sulphate of ammonia . . | |
| (e) Supply of phosphatic manures . . | |
| (f) Granting of loans interest free for the purchase of seeds and manures. | |
| (g) Supply of agricultural implements at concessional rates. | |

13. *Loans*.—Loans were disbursed to a tune of Rs. 1,82,000 for purchase of agricultural implements and seeds.

IRRIGATION.

High priority was given to the selected firkas in the matter of execution of repairs and improvements to irrigation sources. Irrigation schemes at a cost of Rs. 4,31,770 were completed during the year 1952-53. They were expected to irrigate about 321 acres. About 44 tanks were repaired or renovated during the year. Repairs to 28 other tanks were under progress. Fourteen anicuts were repaired. Silt clearance and excavation works were carried out in respect of 15 channels. Four bunds across channels were constructed. Five breach-closing works were completed during this year.

ELECTRICITY.

A review of the work accomplished in respect of the southern part of the State is given below :—

A large number of schemes (24 schemes) costing over Rs. 18.82 lakhs were sanctioned in the year for supplying power for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes covering 35 villages in Tirumangalam, Pannikundu, Sankarankoil, Pazamkottai, Thurinjapuram, Kalasapakkam, Tiruppur and Avanashi firkas. Over 720 wells with a connected load of over 3,800 h.p. and a number of domestic lighting services would be connected up under these schemes.

Supply of electricity for agricultural and other purposes was extended in the year to forty villages and ten hamlets. Over 340 numbers of agricultural pump-sets and 570 house services were given supply in the firka areas during the year.

A review of the work accomplished during the year 1952-53 in extending electric supply to the villages in selected firkas in Andhra Power System, Rayalaseema Power System, and Madras Electricity System for intensive rural development is given below :—

Over 147 agricultural, 317 domestic, 22 industrial and other miscellaneous and 44 street light connections were given during the year in the Pendurthi, Rajahmundry, Dendulur, Alur, Parigi, Tiruvallur and Mappedu firkas.

Five schemes costing Rs. 9.6 lakhs for extension in Hindupur and Tiruvallur firkas were sanctioned by the Government during the year.

New schemes had been evolved at an estimated cost of about Rs. 141.3 lakhs for supply to Arakku Valley, Dharmajigudem, Kamavarapukota, Tiruvur and Madakasira firkas and they were under scrutiny.

VILLAGE LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT.

The Village Livestock Improvement Scheme which aims at the production of improved breeds of cattle continued to function in the four firkas of Alur, Saliangalam, Ongole and Palladam. During the year under review the Village Livestock Improvement Scheme was extended to the Nagari firka in Chittoor district, Musiri firka in the Tiruchirappalli district, Kumbha firka in the South Kanara district, Dendulur firka in the West Godavari district and the Malli firka in the Ramanathapuram district. The

first two centres were ordered to be worked by the Co-operative Department and the rest by the Department of Animal Husbandry.

The Poultry Development Scheme which aims at the distribution of improved breeds of poultry and eggs in villages, organizing of improved methods of poultry farming and management and fostering the development of poultry industry along right lines by means of propaganda, demonstration, exhibition, etc., was introduced during the year in three firkas, viz., Saliangalam firka of Tanjore district, Malli firka of Ramanathapuram district and Alur firka of Bellary district.

In order to extend Veterinary aid and to improve the Livestock, 48 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 34 Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors, and 23 Stockman Compounders were posted to the selected firkas and centres. The number of bulls stationed in the areas for stud were 292, as against 279 at the end of 1951-52, and they had performed 15,979 services. Sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-two scrub bulls were castrated as against 12,009 in the previous year. Immunizing the cattle against contagious diseases was undertaken intensively and 154,210 inoculations were performed. Forty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-three cases were treated for non-contagious diseases. Three thousand nine hundred and twenty-six calves born to the bulls stationed were inspected. Cockrels of exotic breeds were supplied in the area to grade up the country stock. Three lakhs thirty-three thousand two hundred and forty-two fowls were protected against fowl pox and Ranikhet disease. Poultry Production Centres at Kinnikoli, in South Kanara district, Tirukallupatti in Madurai district, Gopannapalem in West Godavari district, continued to function.

Six Veterinarians of the six sheep rearing and Demonstration units toured the firka development areas in their jurisdiction. They inspected the local flocks and distributed rams and advised the owners with regard to the scientific breeding and management of goats, improved methods of washing, shearing and grading of wool according to quality and colour. Deworming and diticking demonstration were conducted.

In all 81 stud bulls, 18 Murrah buffaloes and 23 rams were supplied during this year.

CO-OPERATION.

Sixty villages were brought within the co-operative fold during the year ended 31st March 1953, either by organizing new

co-operative societies or by including them in the area of operations of the neighbouring co-operative societies. At the end of the year out of 3,332 villages in the selected firkas and centres 2,783 villages were served by co-operative societies. In 59 firkas, every village was served by a co-operative society. At the end of the year there were only 549 villages not covered by co-operative societies.

2. *Progress made by co-operative societies functioning in the selected firkas.*—One thousand eight hundred and forty-four rural credit societies issued loans amounting to Rs. 144.4 lakhs to 116,602 members during the year. Nine hundred and twenty-five rural credit societies undertook activities other than supply of credit. One hundred and eighty-one societies undertook the supply of members' domestic requirements, 48 societies purchased agricultural machinery to be let out on hire to their members, two hundred seventy-six societies undertook supply of foodgrains, 28 societies issued loans on the pledge of produce, 17 societies marketed members' produce, 9 societies supplied manure, 8 societies maintained stud bulls for the benefit of the villages, 22 societies undertook contract works, and 12 societies purchased and sold agricultural implements. Two hundred and sixty-five societies maintained medicine chests and gave first aid to the villagers. Four hundred and fifty-one societies undertook social and recreational activities. Ten societies in the districts of Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, North Arcot, South Kanara, Ramanathapuram, Nilgiris, Chingleput, Salem and Anantapur have constructed godowns to provide storage facilities to their members. Government were pleased to sanction a grant-in-aid of Rs. 87-8-0 each to seven multi-purpose co-operative societies in the Madurai district and Rs. 86-4-0 each to two credit societies in the North Arcot district to meet 50 per cent of the cost of sprayers and pesticides.

3. *Multi-purpose co-operative societies in the selected firkas.*—The progress made in the organization and development of multi-purpose societies in the Tirumangalam, Pendurur and Kumbala select firkas is indicated below :—

(i) *Tirumangalam firka (Madurai district).*—There were 59 multi-purpose co-operative societies at the beginning of the year. Four multi-purpose co-operative societies were registered during the year and there were 63 multi-purpose co-operative societies at the end of the year with a membership and share

capital of 5,899 and Rs. 1.10 lakhs respectively. The details of activities undertaken by them are indicated below :—

Name of activity.	Number of societies which undertook the activity.	Amount involved.	Number of members benefited.
		RS.	
1 Joint purchase and sale	29	14,212	547
2 Purchase and sale of foodgrains.	38	26,756	3,445
3 Owning of Agricultural Machinery.	12	2,215	22
4 Issue of loans on the pledge of produce.	6	5,913	40
5 Contract work	1	750	..
6 Medical aid	41	196	1,320
7 Sale of milk	1	5,981	29
8 Issue of controlled credit loan ..	4	9,960	57

The Nallamaram multi-purpose co-operative society introduced a new scheme for watching the standing crop of its members after suitably amending its by-laws. Under this scheme the members subscribed at the rate of Rs. 2-4-0 per acre of wet land and Rs. 1-2-0 per acre of dry land. Four watchmen were appointed on a monthly salary of Rs. 25 each and they checked petty thefts and illicit grazing in the fields. The Melakottai multi-purpose co-operative society purchased a stud bull out of contribution raised from the members and with the help of a grant from the Collector. The seven multi-purpose co-operative societies to which grants-in-aid were sanctioned by Government to meet half the cost of sprayers purchased the equipment during the year.

(ii) *Dendulur firka (West Godavari district).*—There were 24 multi-purpose co-operative societies in the firka at the beginning of the year. One multi-purpose co-operative society was organized during the year and there were twenty-five multi-purpose co-operative societies at the end of the year. Twenty-two of these multi-purpose co-operative societies issued loans to their members amounting to Rs. 6.67 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 4.41 lakhs was recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 8.87 lakhs. Details of the other activities undertaken by the multi-purpose co-operative societies are furnished below :—

Name of the activity.	Number of societies which undertook the activity.	Amount involved.	Number of members benefited.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	
1 Sale of agricultural and domestic requirements.	1	11,333	262
2 Purchase and sale of foodgrains and other articles.	11	82,750	3,067
3 Issue of loans on the pledge of produce.	4	1,33,550	113
4 Provision of medical aid	1	100	..
5 Encouraging thrift	2	466	30

The Dendulur multi-purpose co-operative society in the firka hired a tractor from the Agricultural Department and made arrangements for reclaiming waste lands. The tractor was engaged during the period from 20th March to 13th August 1952. An extent of 56.17 acres was ploughed and an extent of 198.69 acres of land was harrowed at concessional rates. An extent of 72.17 acres of land was harrowed at full rates. Altogether 53 ryots were benefitted under the scheme. The society hired a tractor and also a bull-dozer from January 1953 to be let out on hire to the ryots in the villages.

(iii) *Kumbala firka (South Kanara district).*—There were eight multi-purpose co-operative societies in the firka at the beginning of the year. No new multi-purpose co-operative society was organized in the firka during the year. All the eight multi-purpose societies issued loans to their members amounting to Rs. 88,639 and recovered Rs. 1.10 lakhs during the year. A sum of Rs. 1.04 lakhs was outstanding against the members at the end of the year. Six out of the eight multi-purpose societies undertook activities other than supply of credit. The details of the activities undertaken by them are furnished below :—

Name of the activity.	Number of societies which undertook the activity.	Amount involved.	Number of members benefited.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	
1 Joint purchase and sale of members requirements.	6	2,323	21,118
2 Purchase and sale of foodgrains and other articles such as kerosene, sugar, etc.	6	16,692	4,016
3 Owning of agricultural machinery to be let out on hire.	1	1,900	Recently purchased.
4 Issue of loans on the pledge of produce.	4	20,280	53
5 Marketing of members produce ..	2	18,018	107
6 Owning of stud bulls	1	1,000	Recently purchased.
7 Promotion of social and recreational activities.	4	136	..
8 Encouraging thrift	6	521	62

A special staff of seven Senior Inspectors with seven peons sanctioned for the supervision of the multi-purpose co-operative societies in the Dendulur and Tirumangalam select firkas was continued throughout the year. Five Senior Inspectors and five peons were withdrawn at the end of March 1953. There were only two Senior Inspectors and two peons working, one in each of the Dendulur and Tirumangalam firkas after March 1953.

4. *Payment of subsidies to co-operatives in the selected firkas.*—In G.O. Ms. No. 1203, Rural Welfare, dated 4th November 1952, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1 lakh for payment of subsidies during 1952-53 to the co-operative societies in the select firkas to enable them to undertake various activities. Details of subsidy sanctioned are furnished below :—

Purpose for which subsidy was sanctioned.	Number of societies to which subsidy was sanctioned.	Total amount of subsidy sanctioned. RS.
1 Purchase of radio sets	12	3,900
2 Purchase of medicine chests	99	9,900
3 Purchase of sports materials	90	8,950
4 Maintenance of library	1	100
5 Purchase of agricultural implements	90	45,000
6 Purchase of sprayers and pesticides	99	9,900
7 Purchase of stud bulls	14	13,500

This will go a long way to help the co-operative societies in the select firkas to undertake multi-purpose activities.

TRAINING.

(a) *Andhra Grama Sevak Vidyalayam at Gopannapalem.*

Training of Grama sevaks.—Thirty-four Grama sevaks who were already in service in the Department were given training in the “*Advanced Course*”. This was the VII batch that underwent training in this institution. The period of training was three months from 13th April to 12th July 1952. They also underwent the Cub-makers’ training during this period for a week. The camp was arranged in Pedavegi gardens.

The training course for the VIII batch of Grama sevaks was held between 9th February and 9th May 1953. There were 19 trainees in the batch, all newly selected, and sent for the training prior to taking up duties of Grama sevaks. The minimum qualification prescribed for the trainees was S.S.L.C. There were some graduates and Intermediates also in this batch.

General teaching and classes.—The syllabus and the timetable adopted was the same as in the previous sessions. The following were the regular staff who were in charge of training :—

(1) Principal, (2) Khadi Expert, (3) Weaver, (4) Village Industries Superintendent and two Organizing Instructors. The following were the additional staff working part-time in connexion with the training :—

(1) Agriculture Demonstrator, Eluru.

(2) Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Gundugolanu

- (3) Special Co-operative Senior Inspector, Eluru.
(4) Health Inspector, Gopannapalem.

Several honorary lecturers were also invited to take classes.

The trainees were taught the principles of Gandhian economics, the first principles of agriculture, veterinary science and co-operation, health, spinning and weaving and village industries. The trainees were taken to several villages in the firkas for practical work such as forming of roads, sinking of wells, clearing of paths, general sanitation, compost making, etc. These programmes were run under the guidance of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (North) and the local Rural Welfare Officer and his staff.

Training of weavers.—The first course of training of weavers which was inaugurated on 27th May 1951 by the Director of Rural Welfare, Madras, was completed on 27th May 1952. During this period 141½ yards of cloth was woven by the trainees.

Compost making.—A training course in the preparation of compost-making was conducted for two days for the Panchayat Executive Officers of this district and the Gramasevaks undergoing training for two days. The Provincial Compost Development Officer, Madras, the District Agricultural Officer, Eluru, and the District Health Officer, Eluru, took up classes.

Training of artisans in village industries.—The first session of training in village industries was run for a period of five months from 30th November 1951 to 29th April 1952 as sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 553, Rural Welfare, dated 9th December 1950. There were twenty candidates in the batch.

The second course of training commenced on 15th November 1952 with 21 candidates. They were relieved on 14th April 1953, after completion of the training.

The training was imparted in the following industries :—

- (1) Oil pressing.
- (2) Paper making.
- (3) Soap making.
- (4) Palm jaggery manufacture.
- (5) Paddy husking and flour grinding.
- (6) Bee-keeping.
- (7) Magan choolas.
- (8) Biscuit manufacture.
- (9) Pottery.

The Special Agency Development Officer sent some candidates from Agency Tribes. All the candidates undergoing training were either selected by the Rural Welfare Officers in the Northern Range or deputed by the institutions doing constructive work or other responsible officers.

Besides practical training theory classes in village sociology, constructive programme, etc., were also conducted by the Principal, the Superintendent and the Organizing Instructors.

All the trainees were given training in the different processes of khadi work, ginning, carding and spinning. Regular targets were fixed for the various items.

Exhibitions.—During the month of March 1953 (from 20th to 29th March 1953) the Village Industries Model Unit participated in the exhibition held at Rajahmundry. All the products were demonstrated in the exhibitions. There were also some sales. About 15,000 people visited the stall during the period of ten days.

(b) *Tamilnad Grama Sevak Vidyalayam, Kallupatti.*

It was in this year that the second course of training for the fourth batch of Grama sevaks consisting of 38 trainees was conducted from 1st May to 31st July 1952. The candidates were also trained in scouting for one week by Sri M. Rajagopalan, State Organizing Commissioner, Bharat Scouts and Guides, Madras. The main object centred round this training was to enable the Grama sevaks to organize scouting in the villages and to evoke in the minds of the boys trained in scouting a sense of discipline, civic consciousness and an aptitude for social service. Instructions were also imparted to the trainees on "The Technic of Village Survey and Planning" by the Land Acquisition Tahsildar. The trainees also arranged an excursion to Coimbatore to have a first-hand knowledge about the maintenance of Agricultural farm.

The sixth batch of Grama sevaks had their first course of training from 15th December 1952 to 14th March 1953. The Grama sevaks arranged a trip to Madurai Municipality to study about the maintenance of sewage farm, etc. This course came to a close with a lecture by Sri G. Ramachandran, dealing with the methods to be adopted by the Grama sevaks to raise the economic, social and cultural structure of the society.

Weaving training.—The second batch of twenty weavers had their training during the year in question. The course which commenced on 1st August 1951 came to a close on 30th June 1952. The trainees were trained in the various processes, i.e., picking cotton, ginning, carding, slivering, spinning and weaving.

Village artisan training.—A model centre for village industries was started in this Vidyalayam with a view to carry on surveys and researches connected with the village industries and to organize and conduct training courses in village industries to at least thirty candidates at a time are selected and trained for a period of five months, the selection being mainly confined to those who were already engaged in village industries or who had option to take to such industries as their profession. Twenty-one village artisans were trained in the Model Centre for Village Industries from 21st May to 20th October 1952 in the various items of crafts such as oil-pressing by improved ghani in Wardha type, paper-making, Maganchula-making, palm-gur making, bee-keeping, etc. Twenty-eight village artisans were undergoing their training course from 25th December 1952. Besides practical work, theory classes in village economics, Village Sociology, Constructive Programme, etc., were also held. The country oil-pressing ghani was remodelled as Maganwadi ghani with one bullock. The Paper section was experimenting to transform rags, straw, waste paper, bamboo, sugarcane refuse, etc., into paper. Pulp-grinding machine and the hand-driven oil-presser were the new developments introduced in the Paper-making and Ghani sections respectively. Fifteen bee-hives were being maintained here. But colonies captured in different villages were stationed in those villages themselves, thus enabling the diffusion of bee-keeping to the villages.

Spinning course of training for girls.—Spinning course of training for girls was also conducted from 6th August to 5th November 1952. The central idea of this training was to rejuvenate the spinning industry in the villages and to achieve self-sufficiency at least in the matter of cloth.

FUNDS.

The details of expenditure incurred on account of Rural Welfare programme from the commencement of the scheme to the end of March 1953 are furnished below :—

						RS. (IN LAKHS.)
1946-47	...	...	...	...	...	1.73
1947-48	...	...	...	...	...	7.02
1948-49	...	...	...	...	...	18.40
1949-50	...	...	...	...	...	19.84
1950-51	...	...	...	...	...	19.66
1951-52	...	...	...	...	...	22.28
1952-53	...	...	...	...	...	30.46

VILLAGERS' CONTRIBUTION.

The various works executed under the Rural Welfare Scheme has cost the Government much less than what they would have done if they had been carried out departmentally, the percentage of voluntary contribution to that of total cost coming to more than 50 per cent in quite a number of cases. From statistics compiled in respect of the 25 districts with a view to assess the extent of co-operation that came from villagers, it is seen that against works estimated to cost Rs. 18,89,500 such as roads, wells, bathrooms, latrines, drains, radio sets, school buildings, hospitals, breeding bulls, etc., the contributions made by the villagers either in cash or labour was about Rs. 7,44,700. The Government fund of Rupees 11,63,000 has, therefore, acted as a tilting lever to draw large amount from the villagers.

ANNEXURE I.

FIRKA WAR DETAILS OF WORK DONE DURING THE
YEAR 1952-53.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

HINDUPUR FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—One well was improved.

Medical and public health.—One latrine of Wardha type and one cess-pool were constructed. Seven first-aid centres were formed. Three insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—One model agricultural farm and 16 demonstration plots were started. Two hundred and forty manure and compost pits were dug.

Electricity.—The following services were connected in the villages already having supply in this firka :—

Domestic	...	...	...	...	...	61
Flat rate	...	...	...	...	...	7
Industrial	...	...	...	...	...	4
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	3

Schemes for supply to Sugur, Nimkhanpalle, Lepakshi Kallur, Kanchisamudram, Kodihalli and Cholasamudram, Chowlur, Sadlapalle, Bevenahalli, Kirekere, Santhibidnur were sanctioned during the year.

Miscellaneous.—Three thousand trees were planted. One spinning competition was conducted and prizes were awarded. Twelve mass sanitation drives were organized. Twenty-eight charkas were introduced. One training camp was held and one cattle show conducted where prizes were distributed. Fifteen pounds of vegetable seeds were distributed. One 'Bapan Mandiram' was also constructed.

PARIGI FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Two wells were sunk and one new well was under construction. Three old wells were improved.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of two miles and one furlong were formed. Three roads were under construction.

Education.—Six elementary schools were converted into basic education schools. One school building was constructed and one was under construction. Three branch libraries were opened.

Medical and public health.—One cess-pool was constructed and two insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Seventy-seven acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One agricultural farm and twelve demonstration plots were started. One hundred and ninety-five manure and compost pits were dug.

Electricity.—Supply to Moda village has been effected during the year. Scheme for supply to Parigi, Kodegenahalli and other villages were under preparation.

Miscellaneous.—Two thousand and five hundred trees were planted. Thirty-eight charkas were introduced. One group tournament and a spinning competition were conducted and prizes were awarded. Eight pounds of vegetable seeds were distributed. Two hundred and fifty members were enrolled by various Grama Seva Sanghams. Eleven mass sanitation drives were organized.

MADAKASIRA FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Two new wells were under construction. Two old wells were repaired and made fit for use.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of four miles and seven furlongs were formed. Four roads were under construction. One road dam was also constructed.

Education.—One elementary school and one night school were started. One school building was constructed. One reading room and four branch libraries were opened. One reading room was improved. One building for reading room was constructed.

Health and sanitation.—One Wardha type latrine, one septic tank and one cess-pool were constructed. Seven first-aid centres were formed. Three insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—One agricultural farm and twenty demonstration plots were started. Two hundred and eighty compost pits were dug. Sixty acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation.

Electricity.—A scheme for supply of electricity to Madakasira and other surrounding villages is under finalization.

Miscellaneous.—One thousand and five hundred trees were planted. Eleven charkas were introduced. Nutrition survey of school children was conducted and multi-vitamin tablets were distributed. One cattle-show and one group tournament were held and prizes were distributed. Twelve pounds of vegetable seeds were distributed. Ten mass sanitation drives were conducted. Four hundred and eighty-four persons were enrolled as members of Gramaseva Sanghams.

RODDAM FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—One old well was repaired.

Village communications.—One road dam was constructed.

Education.—One night school and four reading rooms were started. Four branch libraries were opened. Two buildings for schools and four buildings for libraries were constructed. One radio set was installed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Eighteen Grama Seva Sanghams were formed. One hundred persons were enrolled as members of Grama Seva Sanghams.

Health and sanitation.—One cess-pool and one bath room were constructed. Drainage to a length of one hundred and thirty feet was constructed. Two insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—One hundred acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One model agriculture farm was started. Ten manure and compost pits were dug.

Animal husbandry.—Four stud bulls were supplied.

Miscellaneous.—Two cattle water tubs were constructed. Three mass sanitary drives were conducted.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

KALASAPAKKAM FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—One new well was sunk and one under construction. Seven old wells were repaired and three more were under repair.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of four furlongs was improved.

Education.—Five elementary schools were converted into basic education schools. One reading room was started. Two buildings for libraries and reading rooms were constructed. One radio set was installed.

Health and sanitation.—Four Wardha type and sixty-seven other types latrines were constructed. Six Wardha type and twenty-two other type latrines were repaired. Four septic tanks, four dust bins and four cess-pools were constructed. Ten first-aid boxes were supplied to ten Gramasevaks. Two hundred insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Twenty-five acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Five demonstration plots were started. Five hundred manure and 95 compost pits were dug. One thousand, six hundred and four tons of composts were produced.

Loans to a tune of Rs. 9,080 were disbursed for purchase of agricultural seeds and implements.

Irrigation.—Eight ruined tanks were repaired.

Animal husbandry.—One poultry unit was started.

Miscellaneous.—Thirteen thousand, two hundred and forty trees were planted. One cattle show was conducted.

KADALADY FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Three new wells were sunk. Seven new wells were under construction. Ten old wells were repaired and four more were under repair.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of two furlongs were formed. Two new roads to a length of one mile were under construction. Village rasthas and cart-tracks to a length of one mile were repaired.

Education.—Five elementary schools were converted into basic education schools. One radio set was installed.

Health and sanitation.—Eight Wardha type and one hundred and one other type latrines were constructed. Three Wardha type and 29 other type latrines were repaired. Five cess-pools were constructed. One hundred and sixty-eight insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Fifteen acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Five demonstration plots were started. Four hundred and ninety-six compost and manure pits were dug. One thousand four hundred and fifty tons of compost were produced. Rupees 5,990 was disbursed as loan for purchase of agricultural seeds and implements.

Irrigation.—Two spring channels and 18 tanks were repaired. Heavy jungle was cleared in the Kadalady tank-supply channel.

Animal husbandry.—Seven poultry units were started.

Miscellaneous.—Five thousand, one hundred and thirty-one trees were planted.

THURINJAPURAM FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Three new wells were sunk. Seven new wells were under construction. Fifteen old wells were repaired and five were under repair.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of two furlongs were formed. Two road works to a length of one mile were under construction. Village rasthas to a length of three miles were repaired.

Education.—One elementary school, three night schools and three adult schools were started. One radio set was installed.

Health and sanitation.—Two Wardha type and one hundred and sixteen other type latrines were constructed. One Wardha type and twenty-six other type latrines were repaired. Thirteen septic tanks, four dust bins and seven cess-pools were constructed. Three hundred and ninety-six insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Forty-two acres of waste lands were under cultivation. Six demonstration plots were started. Six hundred and seventy-five manure and compost pits were dug. Two thousand, two hundred and forty-nine tons of compost were produced. Loans to a tune of Rs. 6,690 were disbursed for the purchase of agricultural seeds and implements.

Irrigation.—Twenty-six ruined tanks were repaired.

Animal husbandry.—Three poultry units were started.

Electricity.—One scheme costing Rs. 2.04 lakhs for extension of power-supply to 54 wells in Vengikal, Durgainambiyandal, Usambady, Mallavady and Sorandai villages was completed and electricity supplied.

Miscellaneous.—Four thousand, seven hundred and twenty trees were planted.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

CHINNASALEM CENTRE.

Rural water-supply.—Six new wells were constructed. Five new wells were under construction. Seven old wells were repaired and eight more under improvement.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of five miles and five furlongs were formed. Fifteen roads were under construction.

Education.—One elementary school was started. Three school buildings were constructed.

Health and sanitation.—One maternity and child-welfare centre was opened. One hundred and eighty-five trench latrines were constructed. One septic tank and one bath room were constructed. Drainage to a length of twenty feet was also constructed.

Agriculture.—Twenty acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Eight demonstration plots were started. Three hundred and ninety-one compost and manure pits were dug. One thousand, four hundred and thirty tons of compost were produced.

Irrigation.—Four tanks were deepened.

Miscellaneous.—Three thousand and seventeen trees were planted.

VADAKKANANDAL AREA.

Rural water-supply.—Four new wells were sunk. Eleven new wells were under construction. Two old wells were repaired and eight old wells were under repair.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of one mile and one furlong were formed. Three roads were under construction.

Education.—Two elementary schools and three adult schools were started. Five school buildings were constructed. Four radio sets were installed.

Health and sanitation.—Three hundred and twelve latrines were constructed. One insanitary pit was filled up.

Agriculture.—Ten acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Sixteen demonstration plots were started. Seven hundred and eleven manure and compost pits were dug. Two thousand six hundred and sixty-seven tons of compost were produced.

Irrigation.—Six tanks were deepened.

Miscellaneous.—Six thousand four hundred and ninety-seven trees were planted.

KADAMBULIYUR FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Two old wells and one drinking-water pond were repaired.

Village communications.—Six roads to a length of six furlongs were under construction.

Education.—One elementary school was started.

Health and sanitation.—One dispensary, one maternity and child-welfare centre and two leprosy relief clinics were opened.

Agriculture.—Two hundred and forty-five acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One agricultural farm and three demonstration plots were started. One thousand four hundred and twenty manure and compost pits were dug. Two thousand six hundred and ten tons of compost were produced. Loans to a tune of Rs. 920 were disbursed for purchase of agricultural seeds and implements. One bee-hive was set up.

Electricity.—One scheme costing Rs. 1.62 lakhs for extension of power supply to forty wells in Seemedu, Karukkai, Visur, Royapalayam and Kolapakkam villages was completed and electricity supplied.

Irrigation.—Works in respect of clearing silt in Nathan tank supply channel, repairs to Sivapatnam tank-bund and masonry work in Sivapatnam tank (estimated cost, Rs. 15,050) were completed. Earthwork, forming bunds were completed in respect of Sema Kollai small tank (estimated cost Rs. 3,300) and repairs to the sluices were to be taken up. Work was in progress in respect of repair to Sema Kollai large tank (estimated cost Rs. 2,320).

Miscellaneous.—Forty thousand seven hundred and ninety-two trees were planted.

TIRUNAVAILUR FIRKA.

Village communications.—Two roads were under construction. Roads to a length of one mile and two furlongs were repaired.

Health and sanitation.—One dispensary, and one maternity and child-welfare centre were opened. Three bath rooms were constructed.

Agriculture.—Six hundred and fifty acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One hundred and twenty demonstration plots were started. Seven hundred and eighty-two manure and compost pits were dug. Eight hundred and seventy tons of compost were produced. Loans to a tune of Rs. 5,000 were disbursed for purchase of agricultural implements.

Irrigation.—Thirteen works like repairs to tank-bunds, sluices and construction of bed dams were completed or very nearly completed.

The following works were completed :—

(1) Closing breaches in Senjikuppam tank (estimated cost Rs. 600).

(2) Closing breaches in Somasipalayam tank-bund (estimated cost Rs. 1,450).

(3) Closing breaches in Somasipalayam small tank (estimated cost of Rs. 1,400).

(4) Closing breaches in Sirupuliyur tank (estimated cost Rs. 200).

(5) Repairs to Irundai tank (estimated cost Rs. 1,770).

(6) Reconstructing sluice No. 3 of Padur tank-bund (estimated cost Rs. 4,500).

(7) Annual maintenance to Padur tank-bund (estimated cost Rs. 1,470).

(8) Repairs to Sanjikuppam tank of Thirukoilur anicut system (estimated cost Rs. 3,600).

(9) Repairs to flood banks and protecting erosion below sluice in the left margin of Gadilam in east Marudur village (estimated cost Rs. 1,280).

The following works were nearing completion :—

(1) Closing breaches in Elandampattu tank (estimated cost Rs. 4,350).

(2) Closing breaches in Veerapar tank (estimated cost Rs. 2,000).

(3) Repairs to Parikkal tank (estimated cost Rs. 6,700).

(4) Constructing a bed regulator across Raghaviyan channel near Devinandal head sluice (estimated cost Rs. 1,280).

Animal husbandry.—Two rams were supplied.

Miscellaneous.—Seventeen thousand seven hundred and thirty-three trees were planted.

KURINJIPADI FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Five new well works were started.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of one mile were formed. Six roads were under construction.

Irrigation.—The following works were completed :—

(1) Closing breaches in Thambipettai Odai anicut (estimated cost Rs. 2,000).

(2) Closing breaches in Sengal odai anicut (estimated cost Rs. 1,900).

(3) Special repairs to Sillur Kolan Lake (Eri) (estimated cost Rs. 2,000).

In the above tank works, repairs such as earthwork for strengthening bunds, grouting work, repairs to sluices and plastering works were carried out, at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,125. As

regards Thoppukulai Mudavan Lake, masonry work was complete and the earthwork was nearing completion. Regarding water supply to eight tanks from Vadakkanandal right channel (estimated cost of Rs. 3,10,000) about 7,000 feet has been excavated to the designed section. All cross-masonry works across the channel have been constructed. The work over the remaining length of 1,000 feet consists mostly of hard rock, blasting with high explosives. The combined regulator and head sluice at the off take of a new channel has also been completed. The work was almost completed.

BELLARY DISTRICT.

ALUR FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—One old well was repaired.

Village communications.—Three roads to a length of two miles and six furlongs were under construction.

Education.—Four night schools were started.

Health and sanitation.—Two dispensaries and two maternity centres were opened. One latrine was constructed.

Agriculture.—Five agricultural farms were started. One hundred and sixteen manure and compost pits were dug. Three hundred and thirteen tons of compost were produced.

Electricity.—The following services were connected up in this area :—

Domestic	...	...	...	...	...	14
Industrial	...	...	...	...	...	3

A scheme costing Rs. 2.272 lakhs for supply to Hardageri and Ramadurgam villages had been submitted to Government and was awaiting sanction.

Miscellaneous.—Eight thousand five hundred and eighty-six trees were planted. Rupees 500 was given for the purchase of cots and beds to the maternity centre.

CHIPPAGIRI FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Three old wells were repaired and made fit for use. One other drinking water resource was under repair.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of six furlongs were formed. Six furlongs of roads were repaired. One culvert was constructed.

Education.—Four night schools and one reading room were started. One building for reading room was constructed. Two radio sets were installed.

Health and sanitation.—Two dispensaries were opened. Nearly eighteen thousand quinine tablets were distributed among the villagers. Ten medical chests were used. Two latrines were constructed.

Agriculture.—Three agricultural farms were started. Two hundred and five manure and compost pits were dug. One thousand one hundred and sixty-two tons of compost were produced.

Animal husbandry.—One stud bull was supplied. One cattle-show was held.

Miscellaneous.—Three thousand one hundred and seventy-five trees were planted.

HOLAGUNDI FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—One old well was repaired and made fit for use.

Village communications.—One road to a length of two miles and four furlongs was under construction.

Education.—One radio set was installed.

Health and sanitation.—One dispensary was opened.

Agriculture.—Two hundred acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One hundred and fifty-five compost pits were dug. Three hundred and thirty-nine tons of compost were produced.

Electricity.—A scheme for supply of electricity to Holagundi and other surrounding villages was under preparation.

Miscellaneous.—Four thousand nine hundred and thirty-four trees were planted.

PEDDAHOTTUR FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—One new well work was started. One old well was under repair.

Village communications.—Two roads to a length of four miles were under construction.

Education.—Two night schools and two reading rooms were started. One building for reading room was constructed. One radio set was installed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Twenty-four Grama Seva Sanghams were formed.

Health and sanitation.—Two dispensaries were opened. One latrine and one bath room were constructed.

Agriculture.—One hundred and ninety-five manure and compost pits were dug. Four hundred tons of compost were produced.

Animal husbandry.—Four stud bulls were supplied.

Miscellaneous.—Three thousand five hundred and sixty-one trees were planted.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

TIRUVALLUR FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Three new wells were sunk and seven old wells were repaired.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of two miles and six furlongs were formed.

Education.—Seven night schools were started.

Grama Seva Sangham.—One Grama Seva Sangham was formed.

Health and sanitation.—One dispensary and three maternity and child-welfare centres were opened. Five latrines and one septic tank were constructed. Eight soak pits were formed.

Agriculture.—Sixty-seven manure and compost pits were dug. One hundred and twenty-five tons of compost were produced.

Irrigation.—Silt clearance in respect of one tank was nearing completion. Repairs to Tholur tank and Pmapakkam tank were completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,310.

Electricity.—Two schemes costing Rs. 72,660 for supply to Punnappakkam and Ikkadu villages had been sanctioned during this year. Two schemes costing Rs. 74,300 for supply of further loads in Pungathur and Kalyanakuppam villages were under sanction. A scheme for the supply to Kakalur was under finalization. The number of services connected during the year were—

Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	7
Domestic	...	...	...	...	...	4

Miscellaneous.—Five hundred and fifty trees were planted.

MAPPEDU FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Two new wells were sunk.

Education.—Two elementary schools and six night schools were started. One building for reading room was constructed. Two radio sets were installed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Two Grama Seva Sanghams were formed.

Health and sanitation.—One maternity and child-welfare centre was opened. Two Wardha type and three other type latrines and one bath room were constructed. Nineteen soak pits were formed.

Agriculture.—Fifty-nine manure and compost pits were dug. Seventy-six tons of compost were produced.

Irrigation.—Work was completed in respect of three supply channels, they were—

- (1) Kottaiyur Kadaperi Thangal.
- (2) Kesavanalathur tank supply channel.
- (3) Kadambathur tank supply channel.

(Total estimated cost Rs. 11,700.)

Three tanks were under repair.

Electricity.—The following number of services were connected up during the year :—

Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	19
Domestic	...	...	...	...	...	6

Miscellaneous.—Two hundred trees were planted.

PANDUR FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Two new wells were sunk.

Village communications.—One culvert was constructed.

Education.—Seven night schools were started. Three branch libraries were opened.

Health and sanitation.—One maternity and child-welfare centre was opened. Two septic tanks were constructed. Thirteen soak pits were formed.

Agriculture.—Forty-six manure and compost pits were dug. Eighty-one tons of compost were produced.

Irrigation.—Repairs to two river channels (1) Krishnapuram and (2) Ramanjeri were being done.

Electricity.—Three schemes costing Rs. 4,23,800 for supply to the villages of Pattaraiperumbudur, Pandur, Nemiliagaram, Attapakkam, Tidayar, etc., were awaiting sanction. Supply to about 128 agricultural services were proposed to be connected up under the above scheme.

Miscellaneous.—One hundred and thirty trees were planted.

ODAPPAI FIRKA (NEW).

Rural water-supply.—Two old wells were repaired.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of one mile was formed. One culvert was constructed.

Education.—Twelve night schools were started. Two branch libraries were opened. Three buildings for libraries and reading rooms were constructed. Three radio sets were installed.

Grama Seva Sangham.—One Grama Seva Sangham was formed.

Health and sanitation.—Five Wardha type latrines and two cess pools were constructed. Twenty-nine soak pits were formed. Two first-aid centres were formed. Twenty insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Ninety acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Eighty-three manure and compost pits were dug.

Miscellaneous.—Two hundred and one trees were planted.

CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

NAGARI FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—One new well work was started.

Education.—Two elementary schools, one adult school and eighteen reading rooms were started. Four school buildings and five buildings for reading rooms were constructed.

Health and sanitation.—One hundred and fifty-five insanitary pits were filled up. A sum of Rs. 137 was spent towards the purchase of surgical appliances and sundries to be supplied to the Rural Ayurvedic dispensary at Nindra village.

Agriculture.—Two hundred and eighty acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Two agricultural farms and twenty demonstration plots were started. One hundred and fifty-three compost and manure pits were dug. Eight hundred and thirty-five tons of compost were produced. Loans to a tune of Rs. 2,500 were disbursed for purchase of agricultural implements and seeds.

Animal husbandry.—One stud bull was supplied.

Miscellaneous.—Seventeen thousand one hundred and seventy-four trees were planted. One agricultural exhibition was held.

NARAYANAVARAM AREA.

Rural water-supply.—Ten new wells were sunk and fifteen new wells under construction.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of one mile were formed. Thirteen roads were under construction.

Education.—Five elementary schools and one adult school were started. Two reading rooms were started. Three buildings for libraries and reading rooms were constructed.

Health and sanitation.—Two hundred and sixty-six insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Two hundred and ten acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One hundred manure and compost pits were dug. Five hundred and ninety tons of compost were produced. Loans to a tune of Rs. 2,300 were disbursed for purchase of agricultural seeds and implements.

Miscellaneous.—Twelve thousand nine hundred and seventy-five trees were planted.

ARUNGOLAM AREA.

Rural water-supply.—Three new wells were sunk. Twelve new wells were under construction.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of three miles and four furlongs were formed. Five roads were under construction.

Education.—Five elementary schools and two adult schools were started. Nine reading rooms were opened. Three school buildings and one building for reading room were constructed. One radio set was installed.

Health and sanitation.—One hundred and ninety insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—One hundred and twenty acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One hundred and fifty manure

and compost pits were dug. Seven hundred and thirty tons of compost were produced. Loans to a value of Rs. 1,750 were disbursed to the villagers for the purchase of agricultural seeds and implements.

Animal husbandry.—One poultry unit was started.

Miscellaneous.—Nine thousand five hundred and seventeen trees were planted.

PALLIPAT FIRKA (NEW).

Rural water-supply.—Four new wells were under construction.

Village communications.—Three roads were under construction. Roads to a length of five furlongs were formed.

Education.—Nine elementary schools and one adult school were started. Five school buildings and nine buildings for libraries and reading rooms were constructed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Eighteen Grama Seva Sanghams were formed.

Medical and public health.—Twenty insanitary pits were filled up. Four latrines were constructed.

Agriculture.—One hundred and fifty acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Thirty manure and compost pits were filled up. One hundred and fifty tons of compost were produced. Loans to a tune of Rs. 100 were distributed to the ryots for the purchase of agricultural seeds and implements.

Animal husbandry.—One stud bull was supplied. One poultry unit was started.

Miscellaneous.—One hundred trees were planted.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

VELLAKOIL CENTRE.

Rural water-supply.—Four new wells were sunk. Thirteen old wells were repaired and made fit for use. Two other drinking water sources were repaired.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of three furlongs were formed. One road was under construction.

Education.—Three adult schools were started.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Forty-nine Grama Seva Sanghams and twenty-five Valibhar Sanbhams were formed.

Health and sanitation.—Thirty-five Wardha type latrines were repaired. One hundred and forty-three insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Three hundred and twelve manure and compost pits were dug.

Miscellaneous.—Three thousand and ninety-three trees were planted. Three hundred and twenty-five charkas were introduced.

TIRUPPUR UNIT.

Rural water-supply.—Twenty-one new wells were sunk. Four new well works were started. Four old wells were repaired and made fit for use.

Village communications.—Twelve road works to a length of 28 miles and five furlongs were under construction. Roads to a length of two miles were repaired. Village rasthas were formed to a length of three miles and six furlongs, four culverts and five road dams were constructed.

Education.—Five elementary schools, thirteen night schools, six adult schools and three reading rooms were started. One Central Library and twelve branch libraries were opened. Five school buildings and four buildings for libraries were constructed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Thirty-one Grama Seva Sanghams were formed.

Medical and sanitation.—Two maternity and child-welfare centres were started. Twenty-seven Wardha type latrines, thirty-one other type latrines were constructed. One septic tank, four dust bins and four bath rooms were also constructed. Thirty-eight insanitary pits were filled up. Six first-aid centres were formed.

Agriculture.—Six hundred and one compost and manure pits were dug. Two thousand nine hundred and seventy-three tons of compost were produced.

Animal husbandry.—Thirty-two stud bulls and five Murrah buffaloes were supplied. Fifteen bee-hives were set up. Six rams were also supplied. One poultry unit was started.

Electricity.—Two schemes costing a total of Rs. 0.67 lakh for extension of supply to 19 wells to Ittiveerampalayam, Perumanallur and Ugayanoor villages were completed in the Tiruppur firka. Four schemes costing a total of Rs. 4.48 lakhs for extension of supply to 163 wells in Thekkalur, Uppilipalayam, Avanashi and Vadugapalayam villages of Avanashi Centre were completed.

Supply of electricity for agricultural and other purposes was extended in the year in the following villages:—

AVANASHI CENTRE.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Vadugapalayam. | (4) Rakkipalayam. |
| (2) Sinneripalayam. | (5) Sembianallur. |
| (3) Vettuvapalayam. | (6) Karavalur. |

TIRUPPUR FIRKA.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Anuppapalayam. | (3) Ittiveeranpalayam. |
| (2) Andipalayam. | (4) Perumanallur. |

PALLADAM FIRKA.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Sokkampalayam. | (2) Ganapathipalayam. |
|--------------------|-----------------------|

Irrigation.—Twenty-one tanks were repaired.

Miscellaneous.—Two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine trees were planted.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

PRODDATUR FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—One new well was sunk, and one new well work was started. One old well was repaired and made fit for use.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of five miles were formed. Twenty culverts were constructed.

Education.—One night school and one adult school were started. Two elementary schools were converted into basic education schools.

Health and sanitation.—One dispensary, one ayurvedic dispensary and one maternity and child-welfare centre were opened. Three cess-pools were constructed. Drainage to a length of 100 yards was laid.

Agriculture.—Ten acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Four agricultural farms were started. One hundred and ninety-three manure and compost pits were dug. Four hundred and fifty-three tons of compost were produced. Loans to a tune of Rs. 17,180 were disbursed for the purchase of agricultural implements and seeds.

Electricity.—The Proddatur firka scheme costing Rs. 7,28,800 was finalized and awaiting sanction.

Miscellaneous.—Four thousand four hundred and sixty trees were planted.

CHAPPAD FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Fifteen new wells were sunk and eight new well works were started. Two old wells were repaired.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of two miles and three furlongs were formed and roads to a length of one mile and seven furlongs were repaired. Village rasthas to a length of five furlongs were formed. Thirteen culverts were constructed.

Education.—Four elementary schools, five night schools and four adult schools were started. Two elementary schools were converted into basic education schools. One branch library was opened. One school building was constructed. Four radio sets were installed.

Health and sanitation.—Two dispensaries and two ayurvedic dispensaries were opened. One Wardha type and two other type latrines were constructed. Seventy-six cess-pools were constructed, and two bath rooms were also constructed. Three insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Fifteen acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Three agricultural farms were started. One hundred and ninety-one manure and compost pits were dug. Three hundred

and seventy-six tons of compost were produced. Loans to a tune of Rs. 7,730 were disbursed for purchase of agricultural implements and seeds.

Electricity.—A scheme for supply to some villages in this firka was under finalization.

Miscellaneous.—Six thousand two hundred and fifteen trees were planted.

ARKATAVEMULA FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Six new wells were sunk and seven new well works were started. Nine old wells were repaired and two old wells were under repair.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of fourteen miles and one furlong were formed and roads to a length of six furlongs were repaired. Three culverts were constructed.

Education.—Four night schools and three adult schools were started. One elementary school was converted into basic education school. One reading room and one branch library were opened. One building for library was constructed. Four radio sets were installed.

Health and sanitation.—One dispensary and one ayurvedic dispensary were opened. One latrine, sixty-seven cess pools and two bath rooms were constructed. Six insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Five acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Five agricultural farms were started. Two hundred and fourteen manure and compost pits were dug. Four hundred and seventy-seven tons of compost were produced. Loans to a tune of Rs. 4,570 were disbursed for purchase of agricultural implements and seeds.

Animal husbandry.—One stud bull was supplied.

Miscellaneous.—Three thousand eight hundred and seventy-six trees were planted.

TALAMANCHIPATANAM FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Two new well works were started. One old well was repaired.

Village communications.—Two roads to a length of three miles and five furlongs were under construction. Roads to a length of two furlongs were improved. Village rasthas and cart-racks to a length of two furlongs were formed.

Education.—Two night schools were started. Two reading rooms were opened. One school building and two buildings for libraries and reading rooms were constructed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Four Grama Seva Sanghams were formed.

RURAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Health and sanitation.—Four Wardha type latrines and dust-bins were constructed. Twelve cess-pools were repaired. Ten insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Twenty acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Twenty-seven tons of manure and compost were produced. Thirty-six tons of compost were produced.

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

RAJAHMUNDRY, BURUGUPUDI AND RAGHUDEVAPUR

Rural water-supply.—Four new wells were constructed. Six old wells were repaired. Eight other wells were under improvement. Eight other sources were repaired and two more were under improvement.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of eight miles were formed and six roads to a length of eight miles were under construction. Roads to a length of one mile and five furlongs were improved.

Education.—Twenty-six night schools were started. Six branch libraries were opened and six radio sets installed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Twelve Grama Seva Sanghams were formed.

Health and sanitation.—Two pucca Wardha type latrines and eighteen movable type latrines were constructed. Sixty-eight and eighty-two insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Three hundred and six acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Two demonstration plots were started. One thousand four hundred and thirty tons of compost were produced. Loans to a tune of Rs. 2,170 were disbursed for purchase of agricultural implements and seeds.

Animal husbandry.—Two stud bulls were supplied.

Electricity—Rajahmundry firka.—Under the scheme for extension of electricity to Kadiam, Kateru and other villages costing about Rs. 3,93,700 extension of electricity to the following villages were effected :—

(1) Kadiapulanka—July 1952.

(2) Besilanka—July 1952.

(3) Jagarupadu—July 1952.

The following services were connected during the year in the eight villages :—

Domestic	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial	...	...	...	...	...
Cinema	...	...	...	...	...
Street lights	...	...	...	...	...

The expenditure incurred was Rs. 3,20,886.

Miscellaneous.—Six thousand and four hundred trees were planted.

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

POLAVARAM FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—One new well work was started. One old well was repaired and made fit for use.

Education.—Ten adult schools were started. One elementary school was converted into a basic education school. One building for libraries and reading rooms was constructed.

Health and sanitation.—Two dispensaries, two ayurvedic dispensaries and two maternity and child-welfare centres were opened. Twenty latrines were constructed. Five first-aid centres were formed. One insanitary pit was filled up.

Agriculture.—Forty acres of waste land was brought under cultivation. Fifty manure and compost pits were dug. Three hundred tons of compost were produced.

Animal husbandry.—Twenty bee-hives were set up.

Miscellaneous.—Nine hundred trees were planted.

DENDULUR UNIT.

Rural water-supply.—Six new wells were sunk. Four new wells were under construction. Four old wells were repaired and made fit for use.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of six miles and one furlong were formed. Eight roads were under construction. One road to a length of four miles and four furlongs were under construction. Village rasthas and cart-tracks to a length of three miles and six furlongs were under construction. One culvert was repaired.

Education.—Nine night schools and seventeen adult schools were started. Five elementary schools were converted into basic education schools. Six reading rooms were started. One building for library was constructed. Four radio sets were installed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Twelve Grama Seva Sanghams were formed.

Medical and sanitation.—One dispensary, three ayurvedic dispensaries and two maternity and child-welfare centres were opened. Thirteen Wardha type and forty-four other type latrines were constructed. Thirty Wardha type and eleven other type latrine were repaired. Eleven septic tanks, seven dust-bins, six cess-pools and five bath rooms were constructed. Drainage to a length of seven furlongs was constructed. Thirteen first-aid centres were formed. Three hundred and twenty-five insanitary pits were filled up.

A statement of work done in the Primary Centre, Dendulur, is furnished below :—

Number of out-patients treated	7,184
Number of in-patients treated	35
Number of operations performed	104
Number of labour cases conducted	348
Number of maternity cases admitted	4
Maternity cases new registration	570
Anti-Natal Home visits	3,747
Post Natal Home visits mother	1,656
Post Natal Home visits infant	1,637

Common diseases treated at the Centre.—Common diseases treated at the centre were Malaria, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Venereal diseases and scabbies. Pulmonary tuberculosis cases have reported now and then, various tooth cases are very common even in children.

Epidemics.—(1) In September a few cases of imported cholera occurred in Dendulur Panchayat area and the cases were promptly treated and chlorination of water sources was done and the epidemic was quickly brought under control. Disinfection of the premises where cholera case occurred was carried out. Anti-cholera inoculations were carried out in the village and hamlets.

(2) In Kovvali Panchayat area a few cases of small-pox occurred, vaccination was carried out in the village.

Sanitation.—Rubbish heaps and night soil have been regularly swept down streets and put in compost pits. About twenty-one private bore-hole latrines were constructed, about fourteen water closet Roveilain water seal squatting slabs released to parties for construction of closed type of septic tank latrines.

Schools.—Schools in the village were visited and pupils were instructed about vaccination and protection against small-pox. Nutrition survey was also done in the schools. Infants were given baby canned food of peas and carrots. Multi-vitamin tablets were distributed to school students who are found suffering from malnutrition and also to sick and expectant mothers.

Propaganda.—Frequently talks were given to villages on health subjects. Twenty propaganda lectures on health subject were given at Gopannapalem exhibition.

Agriculture.—One hundred and eighty-eight acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Six demonstration plots were started. Four hundred and forty-five manure and compost pits were dug. One thousand three hundred and eighty-five tons of compost were produced. Five hundred and seventy-three bags of paddy were distributed at concessional rates to the villagers for seeds.

Animal husbandry.—Two poultry units were started. Fourteen bee-hives were set up. Seventeen pounds of honey was extracted.

Electricity.—Dendulur firka.—About 70 per cent of the work on Dendulur firka scheme has since been completed, at a cost of Rs. 13,00,000 nearly. The following distributions were energized during the year 1952-53 :—

- (1) Jagannathapuram—July 1952.
- (2) Chalachintalapudi—July 1952.
- (3) Pedavegi—July 1952.
- (4) Polasanapalli—November 1952.
- (5) Pedavegi S.S.-3—March 1953.

The number of services connected in the entire firka during the year 1952-53 were :—

Domestic	...	...	...	...	...	97
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	108
Industrial	...	...	...	...	...	4

Schemes for supply to—

(1) nineteen villages of Dharmajigudem firka, (2) fifty villages in Kamavarapukota firka were under scrutiny.

Co-operation.—One multi-purpose co-operative society was organized and there were 25 multi-purpose co-operative societies at the end of the year. Twenty-two of these societies issued loans to their members amounting to Rs. 6.676 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 4.41 lakhs was recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 8.87 lakhs. The Dendulur multi-purpose co-operative society hired a tractor from the Agricultural Department, for reclaiming waste lands. An extent of 56 acres was ploughed, and an extent of 198 acres of land was harrowed at concessional rates. An extent of 72 acres was harrowed at full rates. Altogether 53 ryots were benefitted by this scheme.

Miscellaneous.—Three thousand two hundred and five trees were planted.

GUNTUR DISTRICT.

ONGOLE FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Three new wells were sunk. Three more were under construction. Eleven old wells were repaired and five more were under repair. Five other drinking water sources were repaired, and two others were under repair.

Village communications.—One road was under construction. Five miles of roads were repaired. Village rasthas, cart-tracks and foot-paths to a length of 12 miles were formed. Village rasthas to a length of four miles were repaired. Three culverts were constructed and one was repaired. Three road dams were also constructed.

Education.—Four night schools were started. One elementary school was converted into a basic education school. Two reading rooms were started. Three radio sets were installed.

Health and sanitation.—One dispensary was opened. Two wardha type latrines and one other type latrines were constructed. Three wardha type and five other type latrines were repaired. Five dust bins were constructed. Thirty-six insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Sixty-one acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Two demonstration plots were started. Four hundred and forty-six manure and compost pits were dug. Two thousand three hundred tons of compost were produced. Fifteen agriculturists were induced to use improved agricultural methods and seeds.

Irrigation.—Three spring channels and kasams were constructed and six were repaired. Five wells in ayacuts of tanks were constructed, and two were repaired. Repairs were also done to another five tanks depending on regular sources of supply. One ruined tank was also repaired.

Animal husbandry.—One stud bull and two Murrah buffaloes were supplied.

Electricity.—A scheme for supply to about four villages in Santhanuthalapadu was under preparation.

Miscellaneous.—Two thousand two hundred and thirty trees were planted.

AMMANABROLE FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Two new wells were sunk and three new well works were started. Ten old wells were repaired and six more were under repair. Four other drinking water sources were repaired and three more were under repair.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of one mile and five furlongs were formed and roads to a length of two miles were under construction. Roads to a length of nine miles were repaired. Three culverts were constructed. One culvert was under construction and one more was under repair. Two road dams were constructed.

Education.—Ten night schools, two adult schools and seven reading rooms were started. Two branch libraries were opened. Two radio sets were installed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—One hundred and eighty-five members were enrolled as members.

Health and sanitation.—Two wardha type latrines and two other type latrines were constructed. One wardha type and two other type latrines were repaired. Thirteen dust bins were constructed. Drainage to a length of 105 feet was constructed. Three first aid centres were opened. Forty-six insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Twenty-six acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Five hundred and thirty-two manure and compost pits were dug. One thousand nine hundred and seventy tons of compost were produced.

Irrigation.—Two wells in ayacuts of tanks were constructed, and one was repaired.

Animal husbandry.—Three stud bulls and two Murrah buffaloes were supplied.

Miscellaneous.—One thousand seven hundred and fifty trees were planted.

DUDDUKUR FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Three new wells were under construction. Three old wells were repaired.

Village communications.—Three roads to a length of six miles were under construction.

Education.—Three night schools and two reading rooms were started. Three radio sets were installed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Six Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

GURUVAREDDIPALEM CENTRE.

Rural water-supply.—One drinking water source was under repair.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of one mile and two furlongs were formed. One road to a length of two miles was under construction. Village rasthas to a length of two furlongs were formed. Two foot-bridges were constructed.

Education.—Seven night schools were started. Four radio sets were installed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Seven Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

Health and sanitation.—Two dispensaries were opened. One wardha type latrine was constructed, and two were repaired. Four dust bins and twelve cess-pools were constructed. Two first-aid centres were formed. Fifty-three insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Three acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One model agricultural farm and four demonstration plots were started. Two hundred and fifty-two manure and compost pits were dug. Seven hundred and twenty-eight tons of compost were produced.

Miscellaneous.—Five thousand four hundred and ninety-nine trees were planted.

DODDAVARAM FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Three new wells were sunk, and five new wells were under construction. Five old wells were repaired.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of four miles and four furlongs were formed. Two roads to a length of two miles and four furlongs were under construction. Village rasthas and cart-tracks to a length of one mile and seven furlongs were formed. Two road dams were also constructed.

Education.—Seventeen night schools were started. Three radio sets were installed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Five Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

Health and sanitation.—Four wardha type latrines were repaired. Two septic tanks and one dust-bin were constructed. Nineteen cess-pools and one bath room were also constructed. Drainages to a length of two and a half furlongs were laid. One first-aid centre was formed. Seventy-one insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Four acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One agricultural farm was started. Two hundred and fourteen manure and compost pits were dug. Six hundred and ninety-four tons of compost were produced.

Miscellaneous.—Four thousand, three hundred and ten trees were planted.

SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.

KUMBLA, MANJESHWAR, MULKY AND NILESHWAR FIRKAS.

Rural water-supply.—Eleven new wells were sunk and fifteen new well works were started. Two well works were repaired.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of twelve miles were formed. Fifteen roads to a length of ten miles and six furlongs were under construction. The length of roads improved were three miles and six furlongs. Village rasthas to an extent of two furlongs were formed. Seven culverts and seven road dams were constructed.

Education.—Two elementary schools, one night school and seven adult schools were started. Two elementary schools were also converted into basic education schools. Eight reading rooms were started and one branch library was opened. Seven school buildings and two buildings for libraries were constructed. Two playgrounds and two pavilions were provided. Five radio sets were installed. Fourteen Grama Seva Sangams were formed.

Health and sanitation.—One maternity and child-welfare centre was opened. Eighty-four wardha type and forty-six other type latrines were constructed. Three other type latrines were also

repaired. Fifty-three septic tanks, ten dust-bins and one cess-pool were constructed. Twelve insanitary pits were filled up.

The leprosy clinic at Perdola village in the Kumbbla firka was started in January 1952. In the beginning, there were seventy patients on the register. It has increased to eighty-three. Out of them, fifty patients attended the clinic regularly. Ten patients (below the age of fourteen) were under observation. Others were not in a position to attend the clinic on account of the physical inability and the long distance to be covered to reach the treatment centre. The survey was conducted in the villages and people were advised to isolate the patients from the children and avoid contact. They were also advised of the mode of inspection and spread of disease. Preventive measures were also undertaken by way of lectures by the Kushta Nivaran Sevak.

Agriculture.—Sixty-two acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Four agricultural farms and seven demonstration plots were started. Six hundred and seven compost and manure pits were dug. Two thousand-four hundred and twenty eight tons of compost were produced.

Animal husbandry.—Two stud bulls were supplied. One poultry unit was started. Seventy-eight bee-hives were set up.

Co-operation.—Six out of the eight multipurpose co-operative societies undertook activities other than supply of credit. All the eight multipurpose co-operative societies issued loans to their members amounting to Rs. 88,639.

Miscellaneous.—Fifty-two thousand, two hundred and seventy trees were planted. The following were other items of work worth mentioning :—

- (1) Construction of a children's corner at Mulky;
- (2) Housing scheme in Mulky firka;
- (3) Koraga welfare work in Kumbbla firka;
- (4) Construction of Community Halls at—

Kumbbla	...	1
Sullia	...	1
Mulky	...	1
- (5) Harijan Bhajan Hall at Mulki; and
- (6) Construction of a Koraga Colony in Mulky firka.

SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT.

GARA, SRIKAKULAM AND AMUDALAYALASA FIRKAS.

Rural water-supply.—One new well was sunk and two well works were in progress.

Village communications.—Three roads to a length of six furlongs were under construction. Village rasthas to a length of two furlongs were formed and to a length of 2 furlongs were repaired.

Education.—One elementary school was converted into basic education school. Five buildings for schools and four buildings for libraries were constructed.

Health and sanitation.—One leprosy clinic was opened in Korni village. Sixty-five latrines and one bath room were constructed.

Agriculture.—Two hundred and fifty-five manure and compost pits were dug.

Electricity.—Amudalavalasa firka.—A scheme for supply of power to this firka was under preparation.

Animal husbandry.—Twenty poultry units were started.

Miscellaneous.—Two Women's Welfare Centres were opened in Arsavilli and Kalingapatnam villages.

KRISHNA DISTRICT.

TIRUVUR FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Fourteen new wells were sunk and four new wells were under construction. Four old wells were repaired.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of two miles and six furlongs were formed. Three roads to a length of one mile and one furlong were under construction.

Education.—One reading room was started.

Health and sanitation.—Ten latrines, two septic tanks and fifty cess-pools were constructed. Three first-aid centres were formed. Twenty-five insanitary pits were filled up. Ayurvedic first-aid boxes were supplied to all grama sevaks.

Agriculture.—One hundred and twenty-seven manure and compost pits were dug.

Animal husbandry.—Two bee-hives were set up.

Electricity.—A scheme for supply to 51 villages in this firka was under scrutiny.

Miscellaneous.—Five hundred and twenty-six trees were planted.

VISSANNAPETA FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Twenty-six new wells were sunk and ten new wells were under construction. Two old wells were repaired.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of one mile and four furlongs were formed. Three roads to a length of three miles and one furlong are under construction.

Education.—One radio set was installed.

Health and sanitation.—Fifty-two latrines were constructed. Two septic tanks and 897 cess-pools were constructed. Three first-aid centres were formed. Twenty-five insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Two hundred and thirteen manure and compost pits were dug.

Animal husbandry.—One stud bull was supplied. Three bee-hives were set up.

Miscellaneous.—One thousand one hundred and nine trees were planted.

NUZVID FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Nine wells were sunk and one new well was under construction. Two old wells were repaired.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of one mile and two furlongs were formed. Two roads to a length of one mile and one furlong were under construction. Village rasthas to a length of two furlongs were formed.

Health and sanitation.—Forty-one latrines and fifty-five cess-pools were constructed. Three first-aid centres were formed. Fourteen insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—One hundred and seventy-seven manure and compost pits were dug. One hundred and seven tons of compost were produced.

Animal husbandry.—Three bee-hives were set up.

Electricity.—A scheme for supply of electricity for seven villages in this firka was under preparation.

Miscellaneous.—Two hundred and eighty-six trees were planted.

MUSMUR FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Two new well-works were started. Seven old wells and two drinking water-sources were repaired.

Education.—Six night schools and one reading room were started. One building for library was constructed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Fifteen Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

Health and sanitation.—One latrine was constructed. Three first-aid centres were formed. Three insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Thirteen manure and compost pits were dug.

Animal husbandry.—Two bee-hives were set up.

Miscellaneous.—Two trees were planted.

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

KURNOOL FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Two old wells were repaired.

Village communications.—Road to a length of one furlong was formed and one road to a length of two furlongs was under construction. Village rasthas to a length of one furlong were formed and to a length of four furlongs were repaired.

Education.—Twenty-two night and adult schools were started and functioning. Four radio sets were installed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Four Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

Health and sanitation.—Two latrines were constructed and five latrines were repaired. Twenty-five soak pits were constructed. Two first aid centres were formed. Thirty-one insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—One hundred and fourteen acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Nine agricultural farms were started and forty-four demonstration plots were opened. Two hundred and twenty-six manure and compost pits were dug. Four hundred and seventy-three tons of compost were produced.

Miscellaneous.—Eight thousand six hundred and sixty-four trees were planted.

NANDIKOTKUR FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—One new well was sunk and five new well works were started. Two old wells were repaired.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of three miles were formed. Eight road works to a length of thirteen miles were under construction. Village rasthas to a length of six and a half furlongs were formed and two and a half furlongs repaired. Four culverts were constructed.

Education.—Forty-one night and adult schools were started and functioning. One school building was constructed. Two radio sets were installed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Four Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

Health and sanitation.—Five latrines were constructed and four latrines were repaired. Seventeen soak-pits and one bath room were constructed. Drainage to a length of four hundred feet was also formed. Two first aid centres were formed. Thirty insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Seventy-three acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Fourteen agricultural farms and forty-three demonstration plots were started. One hundred and eighty-seven compost and manure pits were dug. Five hundred and thirty-six tons of compost were produced.

Electricity.—A scheme for supply of power to the villages in this firka at a cost of Rs. 3.20 lakhs was under scrutiny.

Miscellaneous.—Six thousand one hundred and twelve trees were planted.

YERRAGONDAPALEM CENTRE.

Education.—Three adult schools were started.

Health and sanitation.—Four wardha type latrines were constructed. Four first-aid centres were opened.

Agriculture.—Two hundred manure and compost pits were dug. Six hundred tons of compost were produced.

Miscellaneous.—Eight hundred and twenty-three trees were planted.

DORNAL FIRKA.

Village communications.—Village rasthas to a length of six furlongs were repaired.

Education.—One adult school was started.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Fourteen Grama Seva Sanghams were formed.

Health and sanitation.—Three dust-bins were constructed. Drainage to a length of three hundred and twenty feet was formed. Two first-aid centres were started.

Agriculture.—Twenty-five manure and compost pits were dug. Seventy-nine tons of compost were produced.

TIRUPURANTAKAM AREA.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of nine miles were formed. One road was under construction.

Education.—One adult school was started.

Health and sanitation.—Three wardha type latrines were constructed. One first-aid centre was opened.

Agriculture.—One hundred and fifty manure and compost pits were dug. Four hundred and fifty-five tons of compost were produced.

Miscellaneous.—One thousand four hundred and three trees were planted.

MADURAI DISTRICT.

TIRUMANGALAM FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Two new wells were sunk and two more were under construction. Two old wells and one other drinking water source were repaired.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of one mile and footpaths and cart-tracks to a length of four furlongs were formed. Village rasthas to a length of one furlong were repaired. Four culverts were constructed. One culvert was under construction and three were repaired. Three road dams and dams across channel were also constructed.

Education.—Three night schools and three adult schools were started. Two elementary schools were converted into basic education schools. One reading room and two branch libraries were opened. Four school buildings and three buildings for libraries were constructed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Six Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

Health and sanitation.—Ninety-five latrines were constructed. One septic tank and one hundred and fifty cess pools were also constructed. One hundred and twenty insanitary pits were filled up.

The regular leprosy clinic for the Tirumangalam firka at T. Kallupatti was started from 1st August 1952 in charge of a Honorary Medical Officer with one Kushta Nivaran Sevak, one Injector and one Male Nursing Orderly.

Agriculture.—Four hundred acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One agricultural farm and fifteen demonstration plots were started. Three hundred and twelve manure and two hundred and ninety compost pits were dug. One thousand two hundred and forty tons of compost were produced. Loans to a tune of Rs. 16,500 were disbursed.

Irrigation.—One spring channel was constructed. The following works were under execution :—

(1) Ordinary repairs to Orappanur tank (estimated cost Rs. 9,200).

(2) Repairs to Maikudi Thumbakulam (estimated cost Rs. 440).

(3) Special repairs to Arasapatti Division dam (estimated cost Rs. 1,130).

(4) Special repairs to Thumbakulam tank (estimated cost Rs. 11,500).

(5) Enlarging the barrel in Arsapatti tank (estimated cost Rs. 1,430).

(6) Special repairs to Thirali tank (estimated cost of Rs. 940).

(7) Special repairs to Arasapatti anicut (estimated cost Rs. 8,400).

(8) Ordinary repairs to Vagaikulam tank (estimated cost Rs. 1,050).

(9) Special repairs to the Valandur tank (estimated cost Rs. 3,500).

(10) Special repairs to Sendrapatti tank (estimated cost Rs. 4,830).

Electricity.—One scheme costing Rs. 2.04 lakhs for extension of supply to 61 numbers of agricultural pumpsets and 340 domestic services in Kunnathur and Kallupatti villages were completed. Electricity was also supplied for agricultural purposes in the Peraiyur village.

Animal husbandry.—One stud bull and one Murrah buffalo were supplied.

Co-operation.—Four multi-purpose co-operative societies were registered during this year and there were ninety-three said societies at the end of the year with a membership and share capital

of 5,899 and Rs. 1.10 lakhs respectively. The Nallamaram Co-operative Society introduced a new scheme for watching the standing crops of its members, by suitably amending its bye-laws. The Mellakottai multi-purpose co-operative society, purchased a stud bull out of contributions raised from the members and with the help of a grant from the District Collector. The seven multi-purpose co-operative societies to which grants-in-aid were sanctioned by the Government to meet half the cost of sprayers, purchased equipment during the year.

Miscellaneous.—Nine thousand and twenty trees were planted.

KALLUPATHI FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Three new wells were sunk. Nine old wells were repaired and made fit for use. Two other drinking water sources were repaired.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of one furlong were formed. Five culverts were constructed and three were under construction. Two road dams were constructed.

Education.—Eleven night schools and eleven adult schools were started. Ten elementary schools were converted into basic education schools. One reading room and two branch libraries were started. Two buildings for schools and four buildings for libraries and reading rooms were constructed. One radio set was installed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Six Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

Health and sanitation.—Two wardha type and eight other type latrines were constructed. One hundred and twenty-five cess-pools were constructed. Drainage to a length of 7,000 feet was also constructed. Forty-five insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Eighty acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One agricultural farm and eighteen demonstration plots were started. Eighty-five manure and 210 compost pits were dug. One thousand and fifty tons of compost were produced. Loans to a tune of Rs. 15,690 were disbursed for purchase of agricultural seeds and implements.

Irrigation.—Two spring channels were constructed.

Animal husbandry.—One stud bull was supplied.

Miscellaneous.—Six thousand four hundred and fifty trees were planted.

PANNIKUNDU FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Three new wells were sunk. Six old wells were repaired and made fit for use.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of two miles were formed. Five culverts were constructed. Village rasthas to a length of three furlongs were repaired.

Education.—One night school and one adult school were started. Two reading rooms were opened. One building for school and two buildings for libraries and reading rooms were constructed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Eight Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

Health and sanitation.—One Wardha type and 85 other type latrines and 102 cess-pools were constructed. Two bath rooms were also constructed. Drainage to a length of 3,000 feet was formed. Ninety-five insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Thirty acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One agricultural and 12 demonstration plots were started. Ninety manure and 25 compost pits were dug. Six hundred and eighty-six tons of compost were produced. Loans to a tune of Rs. 13,500 were disbursed for purchase of agricultural seeds and implements.

Irrigation.—Four spring channels were constructed.

Miscellaneous.—Eight thousand five hundred and forty trees were planted.

MALABAR DISTRICT.

TELLICHERRY FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—One drinking water source was repaired.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of five miles and two furlongs were formed. Ten culverts were constructed.

Education.—Seven adult schools were started.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Sixteen Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

Health and sanitation.—One hundred and fifty-seven latrines were constructed.

Agriculture.—Two hundred manure and compost pits were dug. Two thousand one hundred and eighty-seven tons of compost were produced. Loans to a tune of Rs. 2,170 were disbursed for purchase of agricultural implements and seeds.

KUTHUPARAMBA FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Four new well works were started.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of fourteen miles and two furlongs were formed. Ten culverts were constructed.

Education.—Four adult schools and two reading rooms were started. Three buildings for libraries and reading rooms were constructed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Fifteen Grama Seva Sanghams were formed.

Health and sanitation.—One hundred and twelve latrines were constructed.

Agriculture.—One hundred and ninety-five manure and compost pits were dug. One thousand three hundred and forty-five tons of compost were produced. Loans to a tune of Rs. 4,600 were distributed for purchase of agricultural implements.

Animal husbandry.—Two bucks were supplied.

MATTANUR FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Five new well works were started.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of 17 miles were formed. Sixteen culverts were constructed.

Education.—Two adult schools were started. One reading room and one branch library were opened.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Fifteen Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

Health and sanitation.—One hundred and twenty-three latrines were constructed.

Agriculture.—Two hundred and ten manure pits were dug. Seven hundred tons of compost were produced. Loans to a tune of Rs. 1,220 were disbursed for purchase of agricultural implements and seeds.

Animal husbandry.—One stud bull and two bucks were supplied.

MADAI AND PAYYANUR FIRKAS.

Rural water-supply.—Twelve new wells were sunk and three old wells were repaired.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of sixteen miles and six furlongs were formed. Five roads were under construction. Village rasthas to a length of two miles and one furlong were formed and rasthas to an extent of one mile were repaired. One culvert was constructed. Twelve check dams, eight-foot bridges and four foot-paths were also constructed.

Education.—Ten elementary schools, three night schools and eight adult schools were started. Fifteen reading rooms were opened. One school building and eighteen buildings for libraries and reading rooms were constructed. Three radio sets were installed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Thirty-six Grama Seva Sanghams were formed.

Health and sanitation.—One Ayurvedic dispensary and two Maternity and Child-welfare Centres were opened. One hundred and sixty-four Wardha type and forty other type latrines were constructed. Seven Wardha type and seven other type latrines were repaired. Two bath rooms were constructed.

Agriculture.—Waste lands to an extent of 85 acres were brought under cultivation. Four demonstration plots were started. Three hundred and ten manure and compost pits were dug. One thousand four hundred and ninety tons of compost were produced.

Animal husbandry.—Three stud bulls, one Murrah buffalo and two rams were supplied.

Miscellaneous.—One thousand one hundred and four trees were planted.

NELLORE DISTRICT.

KANUPUR FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—One new well was sunk and one new well was under construction.

Village communications.—Village rasthas, cart-tracks and foot-paths to a length of one mile were formed.

Education.—Two elementary schools and one adult school were started. One school building was constructed. One radio set was installed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—One Grama Seva Sangham was organized.

Health and sanitation.—Three Wardha type and sixteen other type latrines were constructed. Fifty-six cess-pools were constructed. Drainage to a length of one mile was formed.

Agriculture.—Eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Five agricultural farms and five demonstration plots were started. Four hundred and one manure and compost pits were dug. Five hundred tons of compost were produced. Loans to a tune of Rs. 19,000 for purchase of agricultural seeds were distributed.

Animal husbandry.—Three poultry units were started. Nine bee-hives were set up.

Electricity.—A scheme for supply of electricity to this firka was being evolved by the Superintending Engineer, Rayalaseema Power System.

Miscellaneous.—Two thousand six hundred and sixty-seven trees were planted.

SURVEPALLI FIRKA.

Village communications.—Two roads were under construction. Village rasthas and foot-paths to an extent of one mile were formed.

Education.—One elementary school was started. Three branch libraries were opened. Four radio sets were installed.

Health and sanitation.—Two Wardha type and seventeen other type latrines were constructed. Eleven cess-pools were constructed.

Agriculture.—Two thousand seven hundred and fifty acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Six agricultural farms and eight demonstration plots were started. One hundred and sixty-five manure and compost pits were dug. Two hundred and sixty-one tons of compost were produced. Loans to a tune of Rs. 16,960 were disbursed for purchase of agricultural seeds.

Animal husbandry.—Two poultry units were started.

Electricity.—A scheme for supply of power to this firka was being evolved by the Superintending Engineer, Rayalaseema Power System.

Miscellaneous.—Eight hundred and thirty-six trees were planted. One cub-pack was started.

PODALAKUR FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—One new well was sunk and one new well was under construction. One other drinking water source was repaired.

Village communications.—One culvert was constructed.

Education.—Two adult schools were started. Two branch libraries were opened. Four radio sets were installed.

Grama Seva Sangham.—One Grama Seva Sangham was organized.

Health and sanitation.—Two Wardha type and eighteen other type latrines were constructed. Twenty-seven cess-pools were constructed.

Agriculture.—One thousand two hundred and forty-five acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Four agricultural farms and six demonstration plot were started. Two hundred and twenty-three manure and compost pits were dug. Two hundred and forty-five tons of compost were produced. Loans to a tune of Rs. 1,500 were disbursed for purchase of agricultural seeds.

Animal husbandry.—Nine bee-hives were set up.

Miscellaneous.—One thousand nine hundred and ninety trees were planted. Two cub-packs were started.

CHITTALORE FIRKA.

Village communications.—Village rasthas, cart-tracks and foot-paths were formed to a length of seven miles. One culvert and one road dam were constructed.

Education.—Four adult schools were started. Three branch libraries were opened. One radio set was installed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Twenty-three Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

Health and sanitation.—One ayurvedic dispensary was opened. Three Wardha type latrines and eight cess-pools were constructed. Three first aid centres were formed.

Agriculture.—One hundred and sixty manure and compost pits were dug.

Animal husbandry.—One stud bull was supplied.

Miscellaneous.—Two cub-packs were formed.

THE NILGIRI DISTRICT.

KUNDAH FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Four drinking water sources were repaired.

Education.—Three elementary schools, six night schools and one reading room were started. Six school buildings were constructed.

Health and sanitation.—One maternity and child-welfare centre was opened. Sixty-two insanitary pits were filled up. A mobile medical van was purchased for rendering medical aid particularly among Todas.

Agriculture.—Seventeen demonstration plots were started. Four hundred and forty-five manure and compost pits were dug.

Electricity.—Two schemes costing a total of Rs. 0.92 lakh for extension of supply to the group of villages in Bikkati area were completed.

Miscellaneous.—Four thousand trees were planted.

GUDALUR FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Three new wells were sunk. Nine new well works were started.

Village communications.—One road dam was completed.

Education.—Two night schools were started.

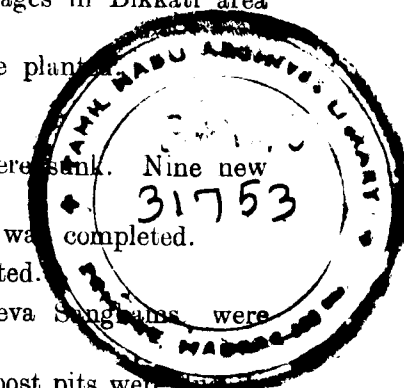
Grama Seva Sanghams.—Two Grama Seva Sanghams were formed.

Agriculture.—Eighty-six manure and compost pits were dug.

Electricity.—One scheme costing Rs. 0.9 lakh for extension of high tension power supply to Seaforth and New Hope Tea Estates has been completed.

PANDALUR FIRKA.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of two and one-quarter miles were formed. Roads to a length of six miles were repaired.



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Grama Seva Sanghams.—Two Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

Health and sanitation.—Twenty latrines were constructed.

Agriculture.—One hundred and thirty manure and compost pits were dug.

Electricity.—One scheme costing Rs. 1.48 lakhs for extension of power supply to five hundred domestic services in Bhavani village has been completed.

THUNERI FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Three old wells and three drinking water sources were repaired.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of one mile and two furlongs and village rathas to a length of two furlongs were formed. Two road dams were constructed.

Education.—Two night schools and one reading room were started.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Eight Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

Health and sanitation.—One maternity and child-welfare centre was opened. Drainage to a length of fifty feet was constructed. Twenty-one insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Eleven demonstration plots were started. Fifty-five manure and compost pits were dug.

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.

MALLI FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—One new well was sunk and one well was under construction. Twelve old wells were repaired and made fit for use.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of five furlongs were formed. Two roads were under construction. Eleven culverts were constructed.

Education.—Three radio sets were installed.

Agriculture.—One hundred and twenty-two acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One agricultural farm was started. One hundred and twelve manure and compost pits were dug. Four hundred and twenty tons of compost were produced.

Irrigation.—Nine ruined tanks were repaired. The following works were under execution :—

(1) Ordinary repairs to Malli-Periyakulam tank (estimated cost Rs. 1,000).

(2) Special repairs to Srivilliputhur-Periyakulam tank (estimated cost Rs. 5,800).

(3) Ordinary repairs to Sholankulam tank (estimated cost Rs. 2,200).

(4) Ordinary repairs to Vadamalaikurichi tank (estimated cost Rs. 4,800).

Electricity.—One scheme costing Rs. 0.23 lakh for extension of supply to eight wells in Nagapalayam was completed.

Supply of electricity for agricultural and other purposes was extended in the year in the following villages :—

- (1) Nagapalayam,
- (2) Reddiapatti,
- (3) Kodangipatti,
- (4) Thiruvengadapuram,
- (5) Achankulam,
- (6) Muthuvenkatarayapuram,
- (7) Nakkamangalam,
- (8) Sallipatti,
- (9) Kondarayakulam,
- (10) Kuppanpatti,
- (11) Somanandikansalkulam,
- (12) Achanthavirthan, and
- (13) Akkaraipatti.

Miscellaneous.—Eight hundred and twenty trees were planted.

NATHAMPATTI FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Two new wells were sunk and four wells were under construction. Two old wells were repaired.

Village communications.—Five roads were under construction.

Agriculture.—One hundred and fifty acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One model agricultural farm was started. One hundred and thirty-one manure and compost pits were dug. Six hundred and thirty tons of compost were produced.

Irrigation.—Three tanks depending on regular sources of supply were repaired. Six ruined tanks were also repaired.

Miscellaneous.—One thousand and two hundred trees were planted.

EDIRKOTTAI FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Three new wells were sunk and five new well works were started. Fifteen old wells were repaired and three more were under repair.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of three miles and six furlongs were formed. Seven roads were under construction. Ten culverts were also constructed.

Education.—One school building was constructed.

Agriculture.—One hundred and ten acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Two agricultural farms were started. One hundred and twenty-eight manure and compost pits were dug. Five hundred and eighty tons of compost were produced.

Irrigation.—Ten tanks in all were repaired.

Miscellaneous.—One thousand and three hundred trees were planted.

SIVAKASI FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Two new wells were under construction. Thirteen old wells were repaired and six others were under repair.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of one mile and seven furlongs were formed. Three roads were under construction.

Education.—Two school buildings were constructed.

Agriculture.—Forty-five manure and compost pits were dug.

Irrigation.—Five tanks in all were repaired.

Miscellaneous.—One hundred trees were planted.

SALEM DISTRICT.

VEERAPANDI FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Seven new wells were sunk. Two new well works were in progress. Six old wells were repaired and made fit for use. One old well was under repair.

Village communications.—Two roads to a length of two miles and four furlongs were under construction.

Education.—Two elementary schools and one night school were started. Three radio sets were installed. One radio house was constructed.

Health and sanitation.—Seven trench latrines were constructed. Three public septic tanks were constructed. Drainage to a length of eight hundred and twenty feet was also constructed. Seventy-three insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Two hundred and seventy-six manure and compost pits were dug. One thousand two hundred and ninety-five tons of compost were produced. Loans to a tune of Rs. 1,240 were disbursed for the purchase of agricultural implements.

Animal husbandry.—Two bee-hives were set up.

Miscellaneous.—Four thousand seven hundred and eighty-five trees were planted.

VIRAGANUR FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Two new wells were sunk and two new well works were in progress. Six old wells were repaired and made fit for use.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of four miles and two furlongs were formed. Three roads to a length of six miles and six furlongs were under construction.

Education.—Three elementary schools were converted into basic education schools. One building for reading room was constructed. Fifteen latrines were constructed. Sixty-six private septic tanks and eighty cess pools were also constructed. Two bath-rooms were constructed. Forty-two insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—One hundred and forty-six acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Six hundred and nineteen manure and compost pits were dug. Two thousand eight hundred and twenty-three tons of compost were produced.

Miscellaneous.—Five thousand six hundred and seventy-nine trees were planted.

TALAIVASAL AREA.

Rural water-supply.—Two new wells were sunk and four new well works were in progress. Eight old wells were repaired and one well was under repair.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of one mile and five furlongs were formed. Two roads to a length of one mile and two furlongs were under construction.

Education.—One Elementary school was started. Three elementary schools were converted into basic education schools.

Grama Seva Sangham.—One Grama Seva Sangham was organized.

Health and sanitation.—Eight latrines were constructed. One hundred septic tanks and one hundred and nineteen cess pools were constructed. Fifty-two insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Twenty-eight acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Four demonstration plots to an extent of two acres and fifty cents were started. Six hundred and seven manure and compost pits were dug. Two thousand six hundred and ten tons of compost were produced.

Miscellaneous.—Seven thousand one hundred and forty-eight trees were planted.

GANGAVALLY AREA.

Rural water-supply.—Six new well works were under progress. Eight old wells were repaired and six more were under repair.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of four miles were formed. Four roads to a length of twelve miles were under construction. Village rasthas to a length of one furlong were repaired. Two culverts were constructed.

Education.—Three elementary schools were converted into basic education schools.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Seventeen Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

Health and sanitation.—Two Wardha type and twenty-one other type latrines were constructed. Six septic tanks and twenty-four cess pools were constructed. Fifty-one insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—One hundred and one manure and compost pits were dug.

Irrigation.—One spring channel was repaired.

Animal husbandry.—Five rams were supplied. Two poultry units were started.

Miscellaneous.—Forty trees were planted.

PULANKURICHI FIRKA.

Village communications.—One road to a length of three miles was under construction.

Education.—One radio set was installed.

Health and sanitation.—Six trench latrines and ten septic tanks were constructed. Fifteen cess pools were also constructed. Ninety-four insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Six acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One hundred and six manure and compost pits were dug. Four hundred and twenty-three tons of compost were produced.

Miscellaneous.—Five hundred and seven trees were planted.

TANJORE DISTRICT.

VEDARANYAM FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Eight new wells were sunk. Nine platforms were constructed. Six drinking water tanks were repaired.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of four miles were formed. One road to a length of four miles was under construction. Village rasthas to a length of one mile were formed.

Education.—One central library and one branch library were opened. One radio set was installed.

Health and sanitation.—Three dispensaries, one ayurvedic dispensary and one maternity and child welfare centre were opened. One hundred and twelve Wardha type and thirteen other type latrines were constructed. Two Wardha type and thirteen other type latrines were repaired. Seventeen first aid centres were formed. One hundred and forty-three insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—One thousand four hundred and seventy-five acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Three agricultural farms and twenty-one demonstration plots were started.

Four hundred and twenty-two manure and compost pits were dug. Eight hundred and forty-four tons of compost were produced. Loan amount to the tune of Rs. 9,200 was given to the ryots for purchase of agricultural implements and seeds.

Irrigation.—One screw shutter was provided. The following irrigation works were completed:—

(1) Constructing a syphon for the Iron Channel branching from the South Rajan Channel and irrigation Madavanveli, a hamlet of Maharajapuram village (estimated cost Rs. 2,500).

(2) Excavation of the proposed drainage channel to about thirty acres in the South Rajan Channel in Thulasapuram village (estimated cost Rs. 2,500).

(3) Providing irrigation and drainage facilities to lands in Thanikottayam village (estimated cost Rs. 620).

Work was in progress in respect of providing better irrigation facilities to three hundred acres of land in Maharajapuram Kilpadi village at an estimated cost Rs. 960.

Animal husbandry.—Twenty bee-hives were set up. Ninety cockerels were supplied.

Miscellaneous.—Two cattle shows were conducted.

SALIAMANGALAM FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—One new well was sunk. One platform was constructed.

Education.—Two adult schools were functioning. One building for library was constructed. One radio set was installed.

Health and sanitation.—Two dispensaries and one maternity and child-welfare centre were opened. Twelve Wardha type and three other type latrines were constructed. One Wardha type and twenty-eight other type latrines were repaired. Two hundred and seventy-two insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—One agricultural farm and three demonstration plots were started. One hundred and nineteen manure and compost pits were dug. Ninety-five tons of compost were produced. Loan amount to the tune of Rs. 920 was disbursed to the ryots for purchase of agricultural implements and seeds.

Irrigation.—One bed dam across Pappavaikal was constructed. Silt clearance was done in respect of Motteri drain work in respect of remodelling masonry works and pipe sluices in Neivasal channel was in progress. The special repairs to Periya tank of Puthur village and remodelling masonry works and pipe sluices in Neivasal Thenpatti channel were completed, at a cost of Rs. 1,030 and Rs. 1,500 respectively. The head sluice of Thirubuvanam channel was widened at a cost of Rs. 1,300. The improvements to Bheeman odai drain (estimated cost Rs. 39,400) were in progress.

Animal husbandry.—Three stud bulls were supplied. One poultry unit was started. Ten bee-hives were set up.

TALANAYAR AND ALATHAMBADI FIRKAS.

Rural water-supply.—Eleven new wells were sunk. Six platforms were constructed. Two drinking water tanks were repaired.

Village communications.—Two roads to a length of a mile and a half were under construction. Village rathas, cart-tracks to a length of one mile were formed. One foot-bridge was constructed.

Education.—One adult school was started. Five village libraries and five branch libraries were opened. Two buildings for schools and nine buildings for libraries and reading rooms were constructed. One radio set was installed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Twenty Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

Health and sanitation.—One dispensary and one maternity and child-welfare centre were opened. Seventy wardha type and eleven other type latrines were constructed. Five wardha type and thirty-four other type latrines were repaired. Ten septic tanks were constructed. Eight first aid centres were formed. Two hundred and twenty-nine insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Two agricultural farms and twenty-eight demonstration plots were started. Three hundred and thirty-nine compost and manure pits were dug. Six hundred and fifty-five tons of compost were produced. Loan amounts to a tune of Rs. 28,650 were disbursed for purchase of agricultural seeds and implements.

Animal husbandry.—Twelve stud bulls were supplied. Ten bee-hives were set up.

Irrigation.—Masonry pipe sluices with flap shutter arrangements were constructed at Government cost in the Nallar. Screw shutters were provided to Perumalai Poduvaikal of Paluvar.

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT.

PAZHAMCOTTAI FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Two new wells were sunk. Five old wells were repaired.

Village communications.—One culvert was constructed.

Education.—One night school was started. Eight elementary schools were converted into Basic education schools. Four radio houses were constructed.

Health and sanitation.—Thirteen wardha type and three other type latrines were constructed. Four other type latrines were also repaired. Thirty-eight insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Nearly three acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Eighteen demonstration plots were started and two hundred and sixteen manure and compost pits were dug. Two hundred and eighteen tons of compost were produced. Agricultural materials and manure, etc., to the value of Rs. 18,164-8-6 were supplied to the ryots at concessional rates and Rs. 3,628-13-6 was given as subsidy to all the firkas of Tirunelveli district.

Animal husbandry.—Nine stud bulls and one Murrah buffalo were supplied.

Electricity.—Electricity was supplied to Kalugumalai village for agricultural and other purposes.

Irrigation.—The following works were completed :—

(1) Special repairs to Sayamalai Periakulam (estimated cost Rs. 9,600).

(2) Special repairs to Thonukalkulam (estimated cost Rs. 6,300).

Miscellaneous.—Nine hundred and seventeen trees were planted.

NILADANALLUR FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Seven new wells were sunk and three old wells were repaired. One new well work was in progress and one old well was under improvement.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of six miles and three furlongs were formed. One other road was under construction.

Education.—Two elementary schools were started. One building for reading room was constructed.

Health and sanitation.—Three latrines of wardha type were constructed and three other type latrines were repaired. Twenty-three insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Two demonstration plots were started. One hundred and thirty-three manure and compost pits were dug. One hundred and thirty-two tons of compost were produced.

Animal husbandry.—Four stud bulls and one Murrah buffalo were supplied.

Miscellaneous.—Three hundred and seventy-two trees were planted.

TIRUVENGADAM AND SANKARANKOIL AREAS.

Rural water-supply.—Nine new wells were sunk and two old wells were repaired.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of six miles and two-and-a-half furlongs were formed. Nine culverts and two road dams were constructed.

Education.—Five elementary schools were started. Nine elementary schools were converted into basic education schools. One radio set was installed. Three radio houses were constructed.

Health and sanitation.—Four wardha type and one other type latrines were constructed. Seventeen dust bins and forty-seven cess pools were constructed. Drainage to a length of seven hundred and twenty feet was also constructed. Sixty-one insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Five agricultural plots were started. Four hundred and seventy manure and compost pits dug. Four hundred and seventy tons of compost were produced.

Animal husbandry.—Two stud bulls and one Murrah buffalo were supplied.

Irrigation.—In the Sankarankoil firka, the following works were completed :—

(1) Special repairs to Veerasigamani Periakulam (estimated cost Rs. 5,000).

(2) Special repairs to Ariyur-Periakulam (estimated cost Rs. 4,000).

(3) Providing revetment to Veerasigamani-Periakulam (estimated cost Rs. 4,900).

(4) Special repairs to Perambathur-Periakulam (estimated cost Rs. 4,800).

(5) Protecting the eroded bund of Perumbathur-Periakulam (estimated cost Rs. 1,800).

(6) Repairs to bund of masonry works of Melanelidanallur tank (estimated cost Rs. 1,800).

(7) Protecting the breach site of Veeraparakkiramam tank (estimated cost Rs. 2,000).

(8) Closing breaches in the Veeraparakkiramam anicut (estimated cost Rs. 1,500).

(9) Special repairs to masonry sluices in Periyar tank (estimated cost Rs. 900).

(10) Repairs to dam across Nichabanadhi west of Upanajapuram (estimated cost Rs. 1,700).

(11) Protecting the scoured portion of the bund and repairing the apron of R.F. weir of Sayamalai-Periakulam (estimated cost Rs. 1,750).

Miscellaneous.—One thousand five hundred and seventy-one trees were planted.

TIRUVENGADAM FIRKA.

In the Thiruvengadam firka, the following works were completed :—

(1) Special repairs to Manalur bank (estimated cost Rs. 9,370).

(2) Special repairs to Thiruvengadam tank (estimated cost Rs. 5,200).

(3) Special repairs to Marthoni-Periakulam (estimated cost Rs. 6,800).

(4) Protecting the eroded bund, Tiruvengadam tank supply channel with new revetment (estimated cost Rs. 1,500).

(5) Special repairs to Thiruvengadam supply channel (estimated cost Rs. 3,600).

ILLAYARASANENDAL FIRKA (NEW FIRKA).

Rural water-supply.—Five well works were started and nine old wells were repaired.

Village communications.—Five roads were under construction. Village rasthas to a length of two and a half furlongs were formed.

Health and sanitation.—Drainage to a length of seven hundred and seventy-two feet was constructed.

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.

MUSIRI AND THATHIANGARPATTI FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Four new wells were sunk and four new well works were under construction. Twenty-six old wells were repaired and made fit for use.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of sixteen miles and two furlongs were formed. Eight roads to a length of four miles and six furlongs were under construction. Two culverts were constructed.

Education.—Seventeen night schools and twenty-two adult schools were started. Six reading rooms and two branch libraries were opened. Three school buildings and two buildings for libraries and reading rooms were constructed. Two radio sets were installed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Thirty-six Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

Health and sanitation.—One dispensary and two maternity and child-welfare centres were opened. Twenty-three wardha type latrines were constructed. One hundred and seven insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Six agricultural farms and fifteen demonstration plots were started. One hundred and ten manure and compost pits were dug. Four hundred and forty tons of compost were produced.

Animal husbandry.—Seven poultry units were started. Seventeen bee-hives were set up.

Irrigation.—Piping open cuts in Musiri Palla voikal work was completed. The following works were also completed:—

(1) Special repairs to outlet No. 1 of Neiveli tank supply channel (estimated cost Rs. 825).

(2) Masonry repairs to Perur anicut in Ayyar river at Kungamapuram (estimated cost Rs. 1,370).

(3) Masonry works to Neiveli anicut (estimated cost Rs. 525).

(4) Clearing silt in Neiveli tank supply channel (estimated cost Rs. 2,000).

Miscellaneous.—One thousand four hundred and sixty-one trees were planted.

VELLAKOIL CENTRE.

Rural water-supply.—Two new wells were dug and two new well works were in progress.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of eight miles and four furlongs were formed.

Education.—Eight night schools were started. One branch library was opened.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—One hundred and forty-two Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

Health and sanitation.—Fifty-three wardha type and eleven other type latrines were constructed. Fifteen other type latrines were repaired. Three hundred and twenty-eight insanitary pits were filled up.

Agricultural.—Ten agricultural farms and six demonstration plots were started. One thousand six hundred and fifteen manure and compost pits were dug. Four hundred and eighty tons of compost were prepared.

Animal husbandry.—One poultry unit was started.

Miscellaneous.—One thousand three hundred and sixty-two trees were planted.

VENGOLAM AND VALIKONDAPURAM FIRKAS.

Rural water-supply.—One new well was started. Ten old wells were repaired and one old well was under repair.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of nine miles were formed. One culvert was constructed.

Education.—Three adult schools were started. Four school buildings were constructed. Three radio sets were installed.

Health and sanitation.—One dispensary and one Ayurvedic dispensary were opened.

One hundred and four other type latrines and ten septic tanks were constructed. Drainage to an extent of five hundred and sixty-two feet was also constructed. One hundred and seventy-eight insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—One hundred and twenty acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Four hundred and ninety-nine manure and compost pits were dug. One thousand eight hundred and forty-four tons of compost were produced.

Animal husbandry.—Four stud bulls were supplied. Four Murrah buffaloes were also supplied.

Irrigation.—Forming a cross bund and maintaining in V. Kalathur Mela Tank and Keela Tank at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,400, the work was completed. Special repairs to the anicut head sluice and sand vent, etc., in respect of V. Kalathur supply channel were completed (estimated cost Rs. 2,060). The earth work and strengthening bund were done in respect of Vengolam Peria tank (estimated cost Rs. 7,350). As regards restoring the Kaikalathur tank in Perambalur tank (estimated cost Rs. 1,62,250.) Work of formation of tank and excavation of a supply channel and sluice channels and masonry works were completed. Further work of carrying out the revetment, etc., will be taken up shortly.

Miscellaneous.—Eleven thousand and five hundred trees were planted.

VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT.

PENDURTHI FIRKA.

Rural water-supply.—Four new wells were sunk and two new wells were under construction. Fourteen platforms were also constructed. Seven old wells were under repair.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of two miles and five furlongs were formed. Six roads to a length of four miles and two furlongs were under construction. Village rasthas to a length of one mile were repaired. One culvert and one road dam were constructed.

Education.—Two elementary schools (aided) were started. Five elementary schools were converted into basic education schools. One reading room was started. One central library and eighteen branch libraries were opened. Arrangements were made for installing three radio sets.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Forty-four Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

Health and sanitation.—Six wardha type latrines were constructed and six were repaired. Nine cess pools and two bath rooms were constructed. Drainage to a length of 500 feet was formed.

Agriculture.—Four demonstration plots were started. Seven hundred and sixty-four manure and compost pits were dug. Two thousand two hundred and ninety-two tons of compost were produced.

Animal husbandry.—One stud bull was supplied. Two bee-hives were set up.

Electricity.—Under the scheme for extension of supply to Pendurthi, Narava, Sarepalle and other villages, the following works were completed during the year:—

	Street lights.	Indus- trial.	Domes- tic.	Flat.	Agricul- tural.
Narava	..	..	1	..	..
Pedagadi	..	..	2	1	..
Pendurthi	30	1	7	6	1
Gurrampalam	..	1	11	..	..

Supply to Gurrampalam village was effected during this year.

All the works in the Pendurthi firka scheme as sanctioned in 1948 were completed and the expenditure incurred was about Rs. 1,69,820.

Miscellaneous.—Twenty-six thousand five hundred and fifty-eight trees were planted.

Magic lantern slides were purchased. Two cattle shows were held.

KOTAURATLA CENTRE.

Rural water-supply.—Six new wells were sunk and thirteen new wells are under construction. Thirteen bath rooms were also constructed.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of fourteen miles were formed. Five roads to a length of three miles were under construction. Five culverts and one foot-bridge were also constructed.

Education.—Five night schools, five adult schools and one reading room were started. One building for reading rooms and libraries was constructed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Sixty-three Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

Health and sanitation.—One Ayurvedic dispensary was opened. Eight wardha type latrines were constructed, and sixteen wardha type latrines were repaired. Drainage to a length of 100 feet was constructed. One hundred and eight insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—Sixty-three acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Twelve demonstration plots were started. Six hundred and sixty-five manure and compost pits were dug. One thousand seven hundred and sixty-five tons of compost were produced.

Irrigation.—One tank was repaired.

Animal husbandry.—Three poultry units were started. Twenty-four bee-hives were set up.

Miscellaneous.—Four thousand three hundred and seventy trees were planted.

ARAKU VALLEY.

Rural water-supply.—Three new wells were sunk and three new wells were under construction.

Village communications.—Roads to a length of one furlong were formed and to a length of three miles were repaired. Village rasthas to a length of eleven miles were formed. One road dam was also constructed.

Education.—Three adult schools and one reading room were started. Two school buildings and one building for library and reading rooms were constructed.

Grama Seva Sanghams.—Thirty-four Grama Seva Sanghams were formed.

Health and sanitation.—Forty-four latrines were constructed. Five dust bins and six cess pools were constructed. Four hundred and thirty-two insanitary pits were filled up. Arrangements were being made to supply an Ambulance Van with loud speaker arrangements to the Medical Officer, Government Hospital, Araku Valley for visiting the villages and rendering necessary medical aid and for propaganda.

Agriculture.—One hundred and twenty-seven acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Six agricultural farms and eighteen demonstration plots were started. One thousand one hundred and eleven manure and compost pits were dug. Seven hundred and sixty-eight tons of compost were produced.

Animal husbandry.—One stud bull, one Murrah buffalo and four rams were supplied. Fourteen poultry units were started. Two bee-hives were set up.

Electricity.—A diesel scheme for electrification of Araku Colony (Rainnagar) was under scrutiny.

Miscellaneous.—Fifty-eight thousand six hundred and thirty-one trees were planted.

ANNEXURE II.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK DONE DURING THE QUARTER
FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH 1952.Work done from 1st
April 1952 to 31st
March 1953.

I. Rural water-supply.

1 Number of new wells sunk	66
2 Number of new wells under construction	260
3 Number of old wells repaired or improved	145
4 Number of old wells under repair or improvement	42
5 Number of other drinking water sources repaired	25
6 Number of other drinking water sources under repair	Nil.

II. Village communications.

1 Length of roads formed	130-2½ miles.
2 Number of roads formed in addition to item (1) above for which linear measurements cannot be given.	73
3 Number of roads under construction	162
4 Length of roads improved	32-5 miles.
5 Number of roads improved in addition to item (4) above for which linear measurements cannot be given.	19
6 Number or length of cart-tracks, village rashthas and footpaths formed.	{ 6-5 miles. 24
7 Number or length of cart-tracks, village rashthas and footpaths repaired.	8-3 miles, 17
8 Number of culverts constructed	72
9 Number of culverts under construction	48
10 Number of culverts repaired	Nil.
11 Number of culverts under repair	Nil.
12 Number of road dams, dams across channels and foot-bridges constructed.	41

III. Education.

1 Number of elementary schools opened	13
2 Number of night schools started	32
3 Number of adult schools started	68
4 Number of basic education schools started	1
5 Number of elementary schools converted into basic education schools.	12
6 Number of school buildings constructed	34
7 Number of school buildings under construction	21
8 Number of reading rooms started	46
9 Number of central libraries opened	Nil.
10 Number of branch libraries opened	11
11 Number of reading rooms and libraries improved	14
12 Number of buildings for libraries and reading rooms constructed.	39
13 Number of radio sets installed	34
14 Number of radio houses constructed	12

Work done from
1st April 1952 to
31st March 1953

IV. Medical and Public Health.

1 Number of dispensaries, Ayurvedic dispensaries, maternity centres and child-welfare centres opened.	7
2 Number of latrines constructed—	
(a) Wardha type	100
(b) Other types	389
3 Number of latrines under construction—	
(a) Wardha type	21
(b) Other types	55
4 Number of latrines repaired—	
(a) Wardha type	1
(b) Other types	42
5 Number of septic tanks constructed	14
6 Number of dust bins constructed	64
7 Number of cess-pools constructed	311
8 Number of bath-rooms constructed	51
9 Length of drainage constructed	1 m, 5 f. 126 y. 2 f.
10 Number of first-aid centres formed	51
11 Number of insanitary pits filled up	1,321
12 Number of grama seva sanghams formed	48

V. Agriculture.

1 Number of acres of waste land brought under cultivation..	1,043 acres
2 Model agricultural farms started	8
3 Agricultural demonstration plots started	56
4 Number of manure and compost pits dug	7,956

VI. Irrigation.

1 Ponds constructed	8
2 Dams constructed	6
3 Minor irrigation tanks, lakes, ponds, etc., repaired	12
4 Supply channels excavated	6
5 Channels repaired	9
6 Sluices repaired	5
7 Number of Kudimaramat work done	14
8 Any other item of work done	Nil.

VII. Veterinary.

1 Number of stud bulls supplied	16
2 Number of rams supplied (Other particulars, if any).	9

VIII. Miscellaneous.

1 Number of trees planted	29,581
2 Number of charkas introduced (Other particulars, if any).	1,373

ANNEXURE III.

PROGRESS OF WORK DONE UNDER THE RURAL WELFARE SCHEME.

	Work done from 1st April 1952 to 31st March 1953.
<i>I. Rural water supply.</i>	
1 Number of new wells sunk	237
2 Number of new wells in use	728
3 Number of new well-works started	226
4 Number of old wells repaired and made fit for use	325
5 Number of old wells under repair or improvement	79
6 Number of other drinking-water sources—	
(a) Repaired	43
(b) Under repair	9
7 Number of other drinking-water sources in good condition and in use	251
<i>II. Village communications.</i>	
1 Length of roads formed	230 m.
2 Number of roads under construction	180
3 Length of roads under construction	162 m. 7 f.
4 Length of roads repaired or improved	35 m. 7 f.
5 Length of village rasthas, cart-tracks, footpaths, etc., formed	52 m. 6 f.
6 Length of village rasthas, cart-tracks, footpaths, etc., repaired	12 m. 5 f.
7 Number of culverts constructed	151
8 Number of culverts under construction	7
9 Number of culverts repaired	5
10 Number of culverts under repair	—
11 Number of road dams, dams across channels, foot-bridges, etc., constructed	36
12 Number of—	
(a) Villages that are served by the roads formed in item 1 above	696
(b) Hamlets that are served by the roads formed in item 1 above	244
13 Total population that will be served by the roads formed in item 1 above	316,163
<i>III. Education.</i>	
1 Number of elementary schools started	61
2 Number of elementary schools functioning	1,416
3 Number of night schools started	214
4 Number of night schools functioning	431
5 Number of adult schools started	148
6 Number of adult schools functioning	498
7 Number of basic education schools started	..
8 Number of basic education schools functioning	23
9 Number of elementary schools converted into basic education schools	63

Work done from
1st April 1952 to
31st March 1953.

III. Education—cont.

10 Number of elementary schools converted into basic education schools functioning	204
11 Number of reading rooms started	137
12 Number of reading rooms functioning	1,842
13 Number of persons that used the reading room	231,674
14 Number of Central libraries opened	10
15 Number of Central libraries functioning	28
16 Number of books purchased and in stock	16,877
17 Number of branch libraries opened	78
18 Number of branch libraries functioning	1,666
19 Number of books circulated	99,726
20 Number of members served by the libraries	166,924
21 Number of school buildings constructed	70
22 Number of buildings for libraries and reading rooms constructed	95
23 Number of radio sets installed	90
24 Number of radio sets now functioning	302
25 Number of Grama Seva Sanghams formed	773
26 Number of Grama Seva Sanghams functioning	1,857
27 Total number of members enrolled in the Grama Seva Sanghams	25,775

IV. Health and sanitation.

1 Number of—	23
(a) Dispensaries	14
(b) Ayurvedic Dispensaries	24
(c) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	2
(d) Leprosy clinics opened	15,530
2 Number of Maternity cases attended to	57,125
3 Number of patients treated in the clinics, Dispensaries and Centres	662
4 Number of latrines constructed—	
(a) Wardha type	2,148
(b) Other type	122
5 Number of latrines repaired—	
(a) Wardha type	204
(b) Other type	112
6 Number of septic tanks—	
(a) Constructed	420
(b) In use	86
7 Number of dust bins—	
(a) Constructed	181
(b) In use	1,309
8 Number of cess-pools—	
(a) Constructed	2,452
(b) In use	

Work done from
1st April 1952 to
31st March 1953.

IV. Health and sanitation—cont.

9 Number of bath-rooms—	
(a) Constructed	 35
(b) In use	 156
10 Length of drainage constructed	 3 m, 5 f. nearly.)
11 Number of first-aid centres formed	 97
12 Number of persons treated	 6,867
13 Number of insanitary pits filled up	 5,531

V. Agriculture.

1 Extent of waste lands	 185,815 acres.
2 Extent of waste lands brought under cultivation	 20,757 acres.
3 Number of agricultural farms started	 106
4 Number of demonstration plots started	 603
5 Number of manure and compost pits dug	 30,574
6 Quantity of compost produced	 64,535
7 Total number of agriculturists	 410,219
8 (a) Number of agriculturists induced to use improved agricultural methods and seeds	 129,759
(b) Total area covered	 128,985
9 (a) Number of acres of land in which improved seeds and methods were employed	 157,169
(b) Total area covered	 125,652
10 Loan amount disbursed for purchase of implements	 50,130
11 Loan amount disbursed for purchase of seeds	 132,080

VI. Irrigation.

1 Repairs effected to non-delta river channels with direct ayacuts	 1
2 Spring channels and kasams constructed	 10
3 Spring channels and kasams repaired	 9
4 Wells in ayacuts of tanks constructed	 7
5 Wells in ayacuts of tanks repaired	 3
6 Repairs done to tanks depending on regular sources of supply like canals and rivers and to the supply channels and anicuts there-of	 28
7 Repairs to ruined tanks and tanks depending on the surplus of other tanks	 95

VII. Animal husbandry.

1 Number of stud bulls supplied	 81
2 Number of Murrah buffaloes supplied	 18
3 Number of rams supplied	 23
4 Number of services performed by—	
(a) bulls	 6,051
(b) buffaloes	 1,433
(c) rams	 981

Work done from
1st April 1952 to
31st March 1953.

VII. Animal husbandry—cont.

5 Number of calves born by the services of—	
(a) bulls	 1,203
(b) buffaloes	 492
(c) rams	 130
6 Number of poultry units started	 184
7 Number of birds alive	 1,240
8 Number of bee hives set up	 239
9 Quantity of honey extracted	 425 lb.

VIII. Miscellaneous.

1 Number of trees or stumps planted	 446,296
2 Number of trees or stumps that are alive	 206,135
3 Any other item of work worth mentioning	

PART II.

GOVERNMENT KHADI SCHEME.

The Khadi Scheme was framed in 1946-47 as a part of a comprehensive plan which the Government had in view to make the villages of the State self-sufficient economic units. The Government had for that purpose constituted a special fund of Rs. 4 crores out of which Rs. one crore was intended to be utilized for the promotion of Khadi. The scheme was framed in two parts, extensive and intensive. The intensive part of the scheme was intended to be worked in certain selected centres of the State and the extensive part of the scheme was designed to pave the way for the introduction of the intensive scheme in due course.

The intensive part of the scheme has been introduced in the following selected centres of the State up to the end of 1951 :—

Name of the Centres.

1. Avanashi (part of Coimbatore district).
2. Vellakoil (part of Coimbatore district).
3. Chinnasalem (parts of South Arcot, Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts).
4. Payyanur (parts of Malabar and South Kanara districts).
5. Santhanuthalapadu (originally known as Guruvareddipalem, part of Guntur district).
6. Erragondapalem (parts of Kurnool district).
7. Kota-Uratla (parts of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts) since named as Tuni.
8. Koilkuntla in Kurnool district.

2. Two more centres, viz., Narasapuram in Badvel taluk of Cuddapah district and T. Kallupatti in Tirumangalam taluk in Madurai district were opened during the period under review. Proposals were under consideration for opening a 11th Centre at Simhadripuram in Pulivendla taluk of Cuddapah district at the close of the period under review. Of the ten centres, Narasapuram Centre was opened as a famine relief measure.

3. The main object of the scheme is to attain self-sufficiency in cloth in terms of Khadi in the villages included in the centres by producing sufficient cloth to clothe the entire population. This is one of the schemes included in the Five-Year Plan of the Government of India and is a valuable Cottage Industry as well as a Famine Relief measure. Provision has been made in the scheme for the supply of charkas and implements at cost price, the cost being recoverable in instalments. Cotton also is supplied to spinners who are in need of it, at cost price. The spinners are expected to utilize the yarn they produce for the clothing needs of their own families first and to sell the surplus yarn to the Government. The yarn bought from the spinners is converted into cloth and is made available for sale to the local population. It is also supplied to Government Departments and other institutions which require Khadi.

4. Except in the case of the recently opened centres at Koilkuntla and Narasapuram and the two centres newly added to the Santhanuthalapadu Centre, the scheme provides also for the payment of a subsidy to spinners to induce them to take the Khadi produced with their yarn for their own use. Subsidy is paid at the rate of six pies per hank in the Kota-Uratla and Erragondapalem Centres and at nine pies per hank in the other centres. This works to about two annas and three annas per yard respectively. The subsidy is intended to meet a part of the cost of weaving which is higher in the case of Khadi than in the case of cloth made of mill yarn.

5. The Extensive Khadi Scheme introduced in 19 firkas during the year 1949-50 was extended to 36 more firkas in the year 1950-51. Under this scheme, charkas are supplied to spinners at concessional rates equal to about half the price. Spinners are also supplied with other implements and cotton, where necessary, at cost price and facilities are provided to enable them to have their yarn woven into cloth. A subsidy is also given to the spinners as under the Intensive Khadi Scheme; but at the rate of eight pies per hank of yarn or roughly 2½ annas per yard.

6. During the period under review, a total quantity of 2,181,544 yards of khadi was produced of which a quantity of 460,397 yards of khadi was consumed within the centres and a quantity of 1,011,762 yards was sold outside the Centres, including Government Departments, local bodies, etc. The quantity consumed within the centres included 103,938 yards produced by self-spinners for their own use. The progress of work in the Intensive Khadi centres

during the year under review is shown in the Statements Nos. I and II appended.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the Progress of Work done in the Intensive Khadi Centres from 1st January to 31st March 1952.

Serial number and name of the centre.	Cotton distributed.	Yarn.		Khadi produced. On Government account.
		Purchased from spinners.	Issued to weavers.	
		(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	LB. T.	HANKS.	HANKS.	YDS.
1 Avanashi ..	9,553 0	324,823	1,337,690	156,658 0
2 Vellakoil ..	93,836 4	1,174,566	1,034,491	158,368 0
3 Chinnasalem ..	5,256 8	135,073	133,187	20,886 12
4 Payyanur ..	4,447 0	81,074	37,697	7,370 8
5 Tuni ..	13,600 4	165,200	1,00,184	17,038 8
6 Santhanuthalapadu.	4,685 27	54,963	21,276	4,701 4
7 Erragondapalem ..	Nil.	26,601	23,285½	4,379 0
8 Koilkuntla ..	1,007 19½	15,207	Nil.	2,652 14
9 Narasapuram ..	..	..	..	Nil.
10 T. Kallupatti ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total ..	132,386 0	1,977,507	2,687,811	372,055 0

Serial number and name of the centre.	Khadi produced—cont.		Khadi consumed.		Subsidy paid to self-spinners.
	By self-spinners.	By the Public in centre.	By the Government Department and Local Bodies.	By the Government Department.	
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
	YDS.	YDS.	YDS.	RS. A. P.	
1 Avanashi ..	Nil.	17,490 8	88,407 12	1,452 8 6	
2 Vellakoil ..	Nil.	19,518 0	39,365 8	7,850 14 0	
3 Chinnasalem ..	Nil.	2,014 12	3,069 5	397 1 0	
4 Payyanur ..	20 0	5,079 8	556 8	5 1 0	
5 Tuni ..	1,567 8	5,276 10	12,985 11	198 0 0	
6 Santhanuthalapadu.	2,006 0	2,023 4	9,731 0	376 4 0	
7 Erragondapalem ..	27,433 8	739 12	Nil.	545 9 0	
8 Koilkuntla ..	Nil.	183 0	Nil.	Nil.	
9 Narasapuram ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
10 T. Kallupatti ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Total ..	31,027 0	52,825 0	154,116 0	10,825 6 6	

STATEMENT II.

Statement showing the Progress of Work done in the Intensive Khadi Centres from 1st April 1952 to 31st March 1953.

Serial number and name of the centre.	Cotton distributed.	Yarn.		Khadi produced. On Government account.
		Purchased from spinners.	Issued for weavers.	
		(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	LB. T.	HANKS.	HANKS.	YDS.
1 Avanashi ..	76,767 6	1,619,337	4,175,364	780,865 0
2 Vellakoil ..	328,542 12	4,456,106	2,619,022	541,490 6
3 Chinnasalem ..	12,958 10	510,760	401,312	76,474 0
4 Payyanur ..	18,889 8	322,939	335,689	71,317 2
5 Tuni ..	42,170 1	526,260	428,246	68,045 6
6 Santhanuthalapadu.	48,659 21	744,747	478,023	87,071 2
7 Erragondapalem ..	Nil.	169,559	138,377	27,396 2
8 Koilkuntla ..	40,750 17½	452,533	321,780	49,691 4
9 Narasapuram (opened in September 1952.)	2,156 0	23,115	6,188	2,081 0
10 T. Kallupatti ..	606 4	19,969	4,914	919 8
Total ..	571,499 2	8,845,305	8,908,915	1,705,551 0

Serial number and name of the centre.	Khadi produced.		Khadi consumed.		Subsidy paid to self-spinners.
	By self-spinners.	By the public in the centres.	By the Government Department, Local Boards, etc.	By the Government Department.	
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
	YDS.	YDS.	YDS.	RS. A. P.	
1 Avanashi ..	Nil.	75,581—14	550,191—2	4,811 9 3	
2 Vellakoil ..	Nil.	159,829—12	125,615—10	Nil.	
3 Chinnasalem ..	170 0	16,004—10	18,939—10	3,283 14 1	
4 Payyanur ..	132 0	20,739—8	11,613—8	29 2 0	
5 Tuni ..	5,220 4	11,945—7	31,271—0	796 4 6	
6 Santhanuthalapadu.	12,036 0	8,811—2	69,257—2	2,256 14 3	
7 Erragondapalem ..	55,124 8	2,561—4	7,996—13	2,594 0 3	
8 Koilkuntla ..	Nil.	5,614—14	42,698—14	Nil.	
9 Narasapuram (opened in September 1952.)	Nil.	1,073—0	Nil.	15 13 0	
10 T. Kallupatti ..	228 0	1,972 10	12 0	461 15 3	
Total ..	72,911 0	304,134 0	857,646 0	14,249 8 9	

7. The total expenditure incurred during the period under review on the intensive and extensive parts of the scheme as a whole was Rs. 47,65,378 while the total receipts by the sale of cloth, implements and cotton amounted to Rs. 33,60,668. Details of expendi-

ture incurred during the year on the several items and the receipts realised are given in the Statement III (appended).

STATEMENT III.

Details of expenditure and receipts under the Intensive and Extensive Khadi Schemes during the periods 1st January 1952 to 31st March 1952 and 1st April 1952 to 31st March 1953,

	1st January 1952 to 31st March 1952.			1st April 1952 to 31st March 1953.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Pay of establishment	37,215	11	0	1,58,724	15	0
Dearness allowance	3,423	15	0	13,626	6	0
Travelling allowances	9,900	7	0	34,772	8	0
Cost of charkas and other imple- ments.	30,897	8	9	63,497	7	3
Cost of cotton	91,088	6	6	5,42,236	13	7
Carding and slivering charges ..	10,149	9	0	44,061	6	2
Cost of yarn	5,72,219	1	0	15,68,760	4	1
Weaving wages	2,43,534	3	0	9,06,852	15	6
Bleaching, dyeing and Printing charges.	50,267	13	0	2,14,073	11	6
Expenditure on training courses.	10,588	15	6	4,137	12	6
Propaganda and publicity ..	212	0	6	351	6	6
Subsidy	14,929	15	5	49,725	7	8
Contingencies	22,051	5	11	68,078	4	8
Total ..	10,96,478	9	7	36,68,899	6	5
Receipts by sale of cloth, etc. ..	12,25,391	8	5	21,35,276	4	7

8. From 1947 to the end of 1952, the Government were exercising control over the production and sale of khadi by private producers and dealers by introducing a system of licensing. The Madras Khadi (Development) Order, 1949, which replaced the Khadi Control Order, 1947, under which licences were being issued, was rescinded at the end of 1952 on the representation of dealers and producers engaged in Khadi production that the licensing system was an **obstacle to the growth of Khadi**.

9. The benefit derived by the local population in the centres from the Scheme may be judged from the fact that during the year there were as many as 49,403 spinners under the scheme and approximately a sum of Rs. 10.7 lakhs was paid to them as spinning wages during the period. The number of weavers as on 31st March 1953 was 1,785 and the amount of weaving wages paid to them during the period was Rs. 11.5 lakhs.

10. The disposal of the Khadi produced in the centres has now become a problem due to the general slump in the textile market. Efforts are being taken by adopting various ways and means for the quick disposal of the stock so that the work in the Government Centres may go on unhampered and the scheme may be beneficial to a large number of the local population in the centres.

PART III.

NOTE ON THE ACTIVITIES OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Scheme of Production-cum-Training Centres.—The scheme relating to the production-cum-training centres in industries like blacksmithy, carpentry, sheet-metal work, pottery and leather goods manufacture, etc., sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 355, Firka Development, dated 16th June 1948, continued to be implemented during the year. The following production-cum-training centres continued to function successfully during the year:—

Blacksmithy—

- (1) Gopannapalem—Dendalur firka, West Godavari district.
- (2) Koipady—Kumbala firka, South Kanara district.
- (3) Peringulam—Tellicherry firka, Malabar district.

Blacksmithy and wood work—

- (4) Lepakshi—Hindpur firka, Anantapur district.
- (5) Tiruppur—Tiruppur firka, Coimbatore district.

Wood work—

- (6) Badiatka—Perdal-Kumbala firka, South Kanara district.

Sheet-metal work—

- (7) Thimmapuram—Kalyandrug taluk, Anantapur district.

Pottery—

- (8) Yethodka—Kumbadaji village, Kumbala firka, South Kanara district.

- (9) Kodiyei—Tellicherry Malabar district.

Leather goods manufacture—

- (10) Panur—Nagari firka, Chittoor district.

Silk reeling—

- (11) Kajjihundi—Coimbatore district.

The Production-cum-Training Centre continued to produce utility articles in iron and wood required in the locality and also to train apprentices in the respective trades.

2. *Scheme for the revival of village industries.*—The scheme for the development of village industries sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 37, Firka Development, dated 10th January 1950, was continued to be implemented during the year. The Rural Welfare Department was however in charge only of that part of the scheme relating to the establishment of model centres. That part of the scheme which relates to the selection of enterprising artisans,

purchase and distribution of improved tools and implements to them and imparting of technical help to the artisans was entrusted to the Director of Industries and Commerce while the other part relating to the procurement and supply of raw materials to the artisans in the development firkas was entrusted to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The progress made in the procurement and supply of improved tools and implements is summarised below :—

- Number of districts in which artisans have been selected—25.
- Number of villages in which artisans have been selected—1,172.
- Number of artisans selected for distribution—3,932.
- Number of artisans approved for distribution—3,610.
- Number of artisans to whom tools have been distributed—2,914.
- Value of tools purchased for distribution—Rs. 57,755-3-0.
- Value of tools taken from old stock—Rs. 1,12,600.

At the close of the year Government ordered the discontinuance of that part of the scheme worked by the Director of Industries and Commerce with effect from 1st April 1953.

The scheme for the supply of raw materials to the artisans in the selected firkas through co-operative agencies continued to be implemented during the year. Out of the 25 agencies entrusted with the working of the scheme, 21 agencies worked it during the year.

The 21 agencies which commenced to work the scheme purchased raw materials such as iron and steel, timber, leather, oil seeds, korai, etc., for Rs. 2.23 lakhs and effected sales for Rs. 1.49 lakhs during the year. One thousand nine hundred and four artisans purchased raw materials from the co-operative agencies. The co-operative agencies had a stock of raw materials worth Rs. 1.11 lakhs at the end of the year. The co-operative agencies were provided with funds for the purchase of raw materials out of the lump-sum amount of Rs. 12 lakhs placed at the disposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Loans amounting to Rs. 55,660 were disbursed to the co-operative agencies during 1951-52 of which a sum of Rs. 49,761 was outstanding at the end of March 1952. During 1952-53 the loans issued to the agencies amounted to Rs. 1.64 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1.01 lakhs was recovered during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 1.13 lakhs.

The free services of a Senior Inspector were given to each of the 11 firka cottage industries federation to work as their Secretary.

3. Village oil industry development.—A demonstration and propaganda unit sanctioned in G.O. No. 1108, Rural Welfare, dated 22nd October 1951, was established during February 1952 at the Avanashi Centre, Coimbatore. Demonstration in seed crushing and oil extraction was conducted here. The Mechanic and the Carpentry Instructor of the Centre covered all the villages of the Avanashi taluk and did propaganda regarding the introduction of Wardha type ghanies in the villages in replacement of the old type oil ghanies. The scheme was however discontinued by the end of July 1952.

The Grama Seva Mandiram, Thimmapuram, Anantapur district, which was engaged in developing village industries was supplied with an improved Wardha ghani as sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1114, Rural Welfare, dated 23rd October 1951, and arrangements were being made for popularizing its use in the area.

4. Ceramics—Pottery Training Centre, Rajahmundry.—This is a production-cum-training centre. A batch of six students had been trained and another batch of six was under training at this unit in the manufacturing methods of stoneware and earthenware products. This unit produced stoneware jars worth Rs. 4,747 for the period ended September 1952. The products manufactured in this unit were quite good in finish and were finding ready sale in the local market.

Ceramic School, Gudur.—The Ceramic School, Gudur, had on its roll this year seven students for the Artisans Course. In addition to imparting training to the students, the unit also manufactured and supplied finished and semi-finished products to Government and public bodies. The sale proceeds of this unit for such finished and semi-finished materials for the period ended November 1952 amounted to Rs. 3,298.

This unit tested sample Ceramic materials received from the Officer-in-charge, Lignite Investigation, Neyveli, the Collector of Chittoor and the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Visakhapatnam, and reports furnished to them. This unit also standardized fritted glazes for low temperatures for use in the Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur, during the period under review.

5. Scheme for glass bangle and bead industry training centres.—The fifth batch of trainees of Kalahasti and the second batch of trainees of Kasaragod Training Centres completed their courses during the year. The selection of a site for the Tamilnad

Government Glass Bangle and Bead Training Centre was under investigation.

Scientific Glassware Training Centre, Madras.—The second course of training was concluded in June 1952 and the trainees were taken on an educational tour to Bombay to familiarize them with the commercial work of different glass factories in the Bombay State.

6. *Coir industry.*—The activities of the Industries Department in regard to the development of coir industry in the Madras State during the year continued to consist in the running of two Coir Training schools, one at Beypore (Malabar district) and the other at Baruva (Srikakulam district), the working of a small-scale coir factory at Beypore and the demonstration of improved methods of coir production by two coir demonstration parties, one in the Srikakulam district and the other in the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands.

Government Coir School, Beypore.—The Government Coir School, Beypore, imparted training in all aspects of the industry such as retting of husks, manufacture of yarn, ropes, mats and matting with improved appliances and tools. Thirty-eight students and six teachers of the Fisheries department completed their training in the school successfully and were awarded certificates. During this year 29 students of the first year class were promoted to the second year class and forty new students and six fisheries teachers were admitted to the first year course. During the course of training this year the students manufactured coir goods valued at Rs. 3,300. The school participated in the Education, Health and Industrial Exhibition at Kozhikode and in the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition at Madras. An expenditure of about Rs. 26,500 was incurred during the year on the maintenance of the school.

Coir Factory, Beypore.—The small-scale Coir Factory at Beypore functioned during the year manufacturing coir goods mostly against supply orders. The factory produced coir goods valued at about Rs. 2,400 during the year. As the factory was working at a loss year after year and as coir trade was of a speculative nature, the Government ordered the closure of the factory as a State Trading Scheme during the year and directed that a factory section be attached to the school for training purposes.

Coir Industrial School, Baruva.—The Coir Industrial School, Baruva, imparted training in all the aspects of coir industry under the supervision of the Assistant Director of Industries and

Commerce, Visakhapatnam. Twenty-four students were awarded certificates after completion of their training. The training period which was formerly one year, was extended to two years from this year with a more comprehensive syllabus. Fifteen students, 8 of them drawn from fishermen and other backward communities and seven being evacuees from Far-East Asian countries were admitted for training in the first year course. The school participated in the District Agricultural Exhibition at Srikakulam. An expenditure of about Rs. 7,600 was incurred during the year on the maintenance of the institution. A sales agent for the disposal of finished goods of this school was appointed during the year.

Coir demonstration in the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands.—A coir demonstration party consisting of one senior instructor and one junior instructor was deputed to the Amindivi Islands in December 1951. The party conducted demonstrations on the islands in the improved methods of coir industry from 7th December 1951 and as many as 300 islanders were given training in the manufacture of coir yarn on the charka. Twenty-two sets of charkas and four willowing machines were distributed to deserving islanders. It was reported by the Collector that the demonstrations proved very successful and that the islanders had benefitted to a considerable extent.

Coir demonstration, Manjeshwar, South Kanara district.—The coir demonstration unit which was functioning at Shiriya village from April 1951 was shifted to Manjeshwar in the same district from February 1952, with the concurrence of the Collector. A lady demonstrator was in charge of the unit imparting training to local people in the spinning of coir yarn on charkas.

7. *Tanning.*—Four tanning demonstration parties worked at the following places and trained the following number of candidates :—

		Name of the place and the period of party's stay.	Number of candidates trained.
		(1)	(2)
1. Party for the Northern Circars.	..	Kotauratla (Visakhapatnam district). Till 30th September 1952.	10
		Cherla (East Godavari district). From 20th November 1952.	Report awaited.
2. Party for the Ceded districts.	..	Dornal. From 15th May 1952.	10
		Guntakal. From 22nd August 1952.	12

	Name of the place and the period of party's stay. (1)	Number of cand dates trained. (2)
3. Party for Tamil districts ..	Aziznagar Settlement (South Arcot district). Up to 10th September 1952.	12
	Mantharavadi near Palani (Madurai district). From 21st October 1952.	12
4. Parties for Centres not covered by items 1 to 3. ..	Toda (Nellore district). From 15th February 1952.	11
	Arulpuram (Coimbatore district). From 21st March 1952.	12

8. *Sri Visvesvarayya's Industrialization Scheme for Rural areas.*—The scheme of Rural Industrialization sanctioned in G.O. No. 39, Rural Welfare, dated 11th January, 1951, was introduced in the Nellore taluk in Nellore district and the Musiri taluk in Tiruchirappalli district about the middle of June 1951 and a small staff consisting of a Gazetted Officer and a clerk was appointed for each area for implementing the scheme. The scheme aims at the development of village industries and increased production and income from the industries by encouraging growth of a spirit of self-help, initiative, and ambition in the rural population, affording them an opportunity to acquire higher operative knowledge, skill and practice in industries. The scheme envisages the formation of village group units for every 15 to 20 villages with a population ranging between 10,000 and 20,000 and the constitution of Committees for these village groups comprised of the most competent businessmen and leaders obtainable in the area. These Committees are intended to be responsible working agencies which will use every effort in their power to induce the residents of the areas concerned to start new industries and increase the production and the value of the commodities produced from existing industries. A Taluk Co-ordination Committee for each of the two taluks have also been formed. These committees are advised and guided by Government agents, namely, the Rural Industrialization Officer whose main task is to give advice, often pleading and cajoling reluctant farmers as to how to develop village industries. The Musiri taluk in Tiruchirappalli district and Nellore taluk in Nellore district were suitably divided into village groups and Group Committees nominated.

Eight village group areas in Musiri taluk of Tiruchirappalli district were comprehensively surveyed in regard to the existing industries and facilities available for industrial development. Based on the survey reports, the village Group Committees assisted by the

Rural Industrialization Officer drew up comprehensive plans for the development of certain existing industries and the promotion of certain new industries in eight groups. The Taluk Co-ordination Committee met and finalized the plans in respect of the eight-groups by December 1952. The plans for these village groups were approved by Government and they were being implemented. The scheme for the development of poultry farming and gardening included under the plan had already progressed to an appreciable extent. The training of an artisan in aerated water manufacture included in the plan was completed. The financial assistance involved in the abovementioned eight groups is as follows :—

Training, Rs. 3,000.

Free grants, Rs. 5,862-12-0.

Loans, Rs. 9,370-12-0.

In the Nellore taluk all the villages were surveyed by the Rural Industrialization Officer and, assisted by him, the Village Group Committees drew up plans for all the eleven groups. The Taluk Co-ordination Committee approved the plans subject to certain modifications and the Government sanctioned the plans in respect of all the eleven village groups. The training of a handloom weaver in designing and weaving furnishing fabrics approved in one group was in progress. Arrangements for the training of a mat weaver in making fine kora mats and grass mats had nearly been completed. Loans proposed to 120 artisans were being disbursed. The supply of rope-making equipment in one village was being arranged. Under the plans drawn for the eleven groups the financial assistance would comprise :—

Training, Rs. 800.

Free grants, Rs. 15,205.

Loans without interest, Rs. 7,650.

9. *Establishment of a Cottage Industries Research Institute.*—The scheme for the establishment of a Cottage Industries Research Institute at Madras was sanctioned in G.O. No. 213, Rural Welfare, dated 27th March 1951, i.e., nearly at the end of the year. A site for the building has been fixed, estimates have been prepared and sent to the Chief Engineer for approval. The progress so far made is enumerated below :—

(1) *Construction of buildings.*—Government orders permitting the Public Works Department to take up the work of scrutinizing the detailed plans and estimates relating to the building proposed for the Institute have been received and the Chief Engineer (P.W.D.) has been addressed to take early action in the matter.

On receipt of the technical sanction from the Chief Engineer (P.W.D.) steps will be taken to commence the construction work.

(2) *Machinery*.—Orders for the supply of machinery and equipment and tools required for the Institute have since been placed with the firms. The machinery and equipment are being received and installed temporarily in the Government Industrial Engineering Workshop at Washermanpet.

(3) *Research—Sheet Metal Works*.—(i) Two hand operated presses are being evolved for use in cottage industries to facilitate the manufacture of containers and other sheet metal articles. The work on one of these presses is nearing completion.

(ii) *Handloom weaving including spinning*.—Work on an improved charka and an improved loom has been taken up and work on the charka is progressing.

(iii) *Cashewnut roasting*.—Attempts are being made to improve the cashewnut roasting which has already been evolved by the department. A drawing has been made and the work of fabricating the machine will be taken up shortly.

(iv) *Blacksmithy*.—Attempts are being continued to design improved blacksmithy tools.

(v) *Rice pounding*.—Work has just been started on an improved hand-operated paddy husking machine.

Of the two Foreman Assistants so far appointed, one is mainly attending to the drawing work connected with the designing of machines and the other to supervise the execution of the works in progress. As more Foreman Assistants are appointed, they will be entrusted with the work relating to specific industries.

10. *Regional Museums of Cottage and Small-scale Industries*.—The Regional Museums for Cottage and Small-scale Industries functioned at Anantapur, Rajahmundry, Madurai, Coimbatore, Vijayavada and Kozhikode. The sales emporia revived in the Regional Museums at Kozhikode and Anantapur have commenced to transact some business. The Museum at Tiruchirappalli will be started shortly.

The department availed itself of the services of the Central Cottage Industries Sales Emporium, New Delhi, by sending consignments of cottage industries products, such as khadi produced by Government centres, for sale at Delhi.

11. *Development of Malnad area*.—As a result of the recommendations of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, a scheme for the development of cottage industries in the Malnad tract of South Kanara and Malabar districts was sanctioned by Government in order to place agriculture in the area on a sound

ing by promoting ancillary industries. A Special Officer was pointed during the year to prepare a phased plan for the development of cottage industries in the Malnad tract. The Special Officer undertook a broad survey of the existing cottage industries and their present conditions prevailing in the area, with a view to form an idea of the tract to facilitate detailed investigation to draw up a phased plan as envisaged by Government.

12. *Handmade lace and pile carpet industries*.—With a view to stimulate the foreign markets for handmade laces and pile carpets, the Regional Advisory Board for Lace and Carpet Industry evolved the minimum standard specification for handmade lace industry. The Board requested the Government to approve the standard specifications and to appoint the All-India Crochet Lace Manufacturers Association and the Eluru Carpet Manufacturers Association, Eluru, as the authority for the inspection and certification of all laces and carpets intended for export respectively.

13. *Regional Advisory Boards for select industries*.—The six Regional Advisory Boards for select industries sanctioned in G.O. No. 355, Rural Welfare, dated 19th June 1950, were constituted. These Boards held meetings as shown below :—

(1) Match Industry		5 meetings.
(2) Handmade Lace Industry		3 "
(3) Woollen Cumbly and Blanket Weaving Industry.		3 "
(4) Palmyra fibre and Leaf Products Industry.		2 "
(5) Carpet Industry		2 "
(6) Leather Goods Manufacture		1 "

The most important recommendations made by Match Board are—

(1) to request Government to open immediately a collection depot and to establish a departmental treasury at Sivakasi to receive remittances from the Cottage Match Units;

(2) to levy sales tax on matches at one point to provide sufficient margin of profit to the dealers in cottage safety matches;

(3) to start a co-operative stores for the procurement and distribution of raw materials required by the match industry at reasonable rates with Government assistance;

(4) to request the Government of India to secure the services of a foreign expert who could visit the various match units in the State and advise them as to the lines on which they might be able to improve the quality of their production, with a view to facilitating marketing;

(5) to request the Government of India to consider inclusion of safety matches in bilateral and multilateral trade agreements with other countries particularly with Pakistan.

Handmade lace industry.—(1) To request Government to approve certain minimum standard specifications in the case of handmade laces intended for export and permit the export of lace goods which have conformed to the standard specifications;

(2) to request the Government of India, Commerce Department, New Delhi, to consider inclusion of crochet lace in bilateral and multilateral trade agreements with other countries.

Woollen cumblly and blanket weaving.—(1) To instal at Bellary a model wool spinning plant with 60 spindles, with a view to make available yarn of good quality;

(2) to request the State Government to purchase at least one-third of their requirements of cumblies from the local cumblly weavers co-operative societies with a view to provide a steady and regular market for the cumblies produced in the district;

(3) to lease out certain grazing lands to the two cumblly weavers co-operative societies working at Bislashalli and Kudithini.

Palmyra fibre and leaf products industry.—To request Government to grant certain financial aid to the jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies working at Udangudi and Manapad with a view to enable them to expand their activities for the manufacture and marketing of fancy palmyra leaf products.

Carpet industry.—(1) To request the State Government to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 90,915 for the establishment of a Central Processing and Dyeing Factory at Eluru, with a view to supply good quality of processed woollen yarn to carpet manufacturers.

(2) To request Government of India to approve certain standard specifications fixed by the Board and prohibit the export of woollen carpets not conforming to these specifications.

Leather goods manufacture.—To request Government to sanction financial assistance for the starting and working of a co-operative society for the development of leather goods manufacture industry at Dindigul.

14. *Development of woollen drugget industry.*—The joint Drugget Industry Advisory Board constituted for Madras and Mysore for the development of drugget industry on rational lines continued to take active interest in the industry during the year. It m

nine times in all since its inception and once during the year. The more important recommendations made by the Board for the development of the industry related to (1) bringing down the prices of tannery wool by banning its exports outside the States of Madras and Mysore except of colours, black and grey, which are not required for drugget manufacture, (2) application of the standard specification fixed for druggets intended for export to United States of America, with suitable modifications to the export of druggets to other countries as well, (3) appointment of a Sub-Committee to draw up proposals for setting up a Wool Processing Centre to draw up a joint venture of the Government of Mysore, Madras and India, (4) requesting the Government of India to make suitable arrangements for subsidizing the expenditure involved in the inspection and certification of druggets for bearing the entire expenditure, (5) requesting the Government of India to grant one-third of the share capital towards the establishment of a Wool Processing Centre, (6) requesting the Government of India to continue the ban on movement of tannery wool outside the State of Madras and Mysore.

Certificates for the export of druggets to the extent of 100,040 square yards were issued so far from the commencement of the scheme in July 1950. Regarding export of tannery wool outside the State, the number of permits issued and the quantity covered by them were 23 and 293,721 lb., respectively.

15. *Assistance to cottage industries.*—During the year, the department allotted 1,060 tons of iron and steel to various cottage industries. Five hundred and forty-six applications under Madras Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1948, were entertained and after investigation Rs. 13,995 was disbursed.

16. *Handmade cloth certification for export.*—The Principal, Government Textile Institute, Madras, continued to inspect and issue necessary certificates for export of handloom cloths. The Principal issued certificates to the extent of 156,969 square yards of cloth valued at Rs. 1,74,415 in respect of 37 applications during the year.



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MISCELLANEOUS



RURAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1241, 19th October 1953

Administration Report—Rural Welfare Department—Report for the year 1952-53—Recorded with remarks.

EAD—the following paper :—

Letter from the Director of Rural Welfare, Madras,
dated 20th August 1953, No. nil.

Order—No. 1241, Rural Welfare, dated 19th October 1953.

Recorded.

2. The Government note with gratification the good results achieved in items of work such as 'Village Communications' and 'Rural Water-supply', village sanitation, spread of village education, general organization of village community and the training of village workers. The Government, however, consider that in regard to agricultural improvements, the results were not wholly satisfactory, though a good deal of action had been taken to create better conditions. The chief point is in regard to village industries. Adequate results could be obtained under all these heads.

(By order of the Governor)

T. K. SANKAR
Secretary

to the Director of Rural Welfare, Madras-9.

" Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.

Copy to the Controller of Stationery and Printing, Madras