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ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
DEPARTMENT

MADRAS STATE

FOR
1960-61

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1964

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CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAMME

Programme and coverage.—The Community Development Programme which had made rapid strides in the State during the years following its inauguration on 2nd October 1952, paved the way for commencing during the year a new phase in self-Government, i.e., the establishment of the Panchayat Raj. This change was brought about on 2nd October 1960 when 75 development blocks became Panchayat Unions and the first phase in the process of democratic decentralisation came to be inaugurated. The administration of the Community Development Programme was entrusted to an elected body at the village and the block level, viz., Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils. Preliminary arrangements for the introduction of the Panchayat Raj were in progress in the remaining 300 * delimited blocks.

On 31st March 1960, 12 Community Development, 112 Stage I and 59 Stage II Blocks were in operation. Besides, 26 pre-extension blocks launched in the previous year entered Stage I, i.e., the period of intensive development. Six out of 12 Community Development Blocks entered Stage II to undergo the post intensive stage. This transition and the process of delimitation of blocks, for the establishment of Panchayat Unions resulted in the formation of 12 new blocks. Sixteen pre-extension blocks were launched during the period for the conduct of Block Survey, etc., as a preliminary to intensive development. In all, 6 Community Development, 143 Stage I and 73 Stage II Blocks were functioning in the State on 31st March 1961. These 222 Blocks were 26,624 square miles in extent and covered 10,351 villages with a population of 156 lakhs.

(ii) *Administration.*—The Chief Minister was in charge of the portfolio relating to Community Development Programme. At the Secretariat, the programme is administered by the Rural Development and Local Administration Department of which the Chief Secretary to Government is the head. He is assisted by an Additional Secretary to Government who also holds the post of Additional Development Commissioner. The Secretary to Government in the Finance Department who held the post of the Development Commissioner of the State was in charge of work relating to overall planning and development for the State. The Rural Development and Local Administration Department comprises of three branches, viz—

- (a) Programmes,
- (b) Training, and
- (c) Accounts.

The programme branch was under the immediate charge of the Deputy Secretary (Programmes) while the training and accounts branches were under another Deputy Secretary (Training). These Deputy Secretaries were assisted by one Under Secretary, one Assistant Secretary and two Accounts Officers.

The Administrative Intelligence Unit set up for dealing with the Statistics relating to the Community Development Programme continued to function under the control of the Director of Statistics.

Administrative Intelligence Unit for Community Development Work.—The Administrative Intelligence Unit set up in the Department of Statistics as a result of the recommendations of the Development Commissioners' Conference, held in August 1955 continued to function during the official year ending March 1961. The Unit consisted of one Statistical Officer, three Statistical Assistants and other ministerial staff. The main function of the Administrative Intelligence Unit was to process and analyse the Statistical data relating to Community Development Programmes.

During the official year ending March 1961, the Unit prepared Quarterly Summary Statements of physical achievements for the use of the Ministry of Community Development. Besides the regular Quarterly Summary Statements, two consolidated Annual

* The State is delimited into 375 Panchayat Union Block

Progress Reports, Part I and Part II were also prepared for the use of the Ministry of Community Development. These two reports were designed to give an annual appraisal of the progress made in development work, the position regarding the growth of Co-operative Institutions and the position of Land Utilisation in the different blocks in the State. A narrative report outlining the progress of Community Development movement in the State for every quarter was prepared for being placed on the table of both the Houses of Legislature. Blockwise assessment statements (Block-wise composite index numbers) based on select indicators of development, was also prepared for the use of State Government to enable them to award the State Rolling Shield for the best block in the State. During the year, the Unit undertook to draw maps showing the location of blocks in the State with district boundaries, etc., for the use of the State Government.

The Unit was also in-charge of training of Extension Officers (Statistics). During the year ending March 1961, 82 Extension Officers (Statistics) were working in different Community Development, Stage I and II Blocks.

District level.—At the district level the Collector functioned as the District Development Officer and this ensured an effective co-ordination of the activities of various departments in the execution of the different programmes at the district level.

Block level.—In the 75 Panchayat Unions, started on 2nd October 1960, the Union Council was entrusted with the execution of development programmes. The Council was assisted by the Panchayat Union Commissioner and Block Development Officer and his team of Extension Officers. In the other Block which had not yet become Panchayat Unions, the Block Development Office continued to be the pivot on which the programmes evolved. He was assisted by a team of Extension Officers at the Block Headquarters and Gramasevaks at the village levels. The Block Development Officer was also entrusted with the work of conducting a preliminary survey of all the villages in the pre-extension blocks launched during the year. Based on the preliminary survey conducted during this period, the Block Development Officers were required to frame the integrated plan of work for the Block during the State I period. The different Extension Officers were made responsible for executing the programmes pertaining to their departments. The key functionary of the programme was the Village-level Worker or Gramasevak who was given the necessary training to function as a multi-purpose worker. His main work was to enlist People's co-operation for the various programmes sponsored by the Extension Agency.

(iii) *Training Programme.*—The seven Rural Extension Training Centres at Aduthurai, Pattukottai, T. Kallupatti, Kovilpatti, S. V. Nagaram, Krishnagiri and Bhavanisagar continued to train the Gramasevaks required for the Community Development Programme. During the year 1960-61, 200 candidates passed out of the Rural Extension Training Centres. The three Home Science Wings at Bhavanisagar, T. Kallupatti and S. V. Nagaram trained 106 candidates in Home Science for appointment as Gramasevikas. Twenty artisans in Carpentry and Blacksmithy completed their one-year training in the Workshop Wing at T. Kallupatti.

Special training courses in Village Industries of two months duration was imparted to the Gramasevaks in the field during the year 1960-61 and 80 Gramasevaks received this training. Gramasevaks in convenient batches were also deputed for special training for two months in Poultry to the Agricultural Institute at Katpadi and for 2½ months training in Poultry and Bee-keeping at the Y.M.C.A. Rural Demonstration Centre at Marthandam. One hundred and five Gramasevaks received this training in 1960-61. The Gramasevaks were also deputed in batches for refresher training at the Rural Extension Training Centre, Bhavanisagar and 144 Gramasevaks received this training.

Study course training in the Madras Panchayats Act 1958 at Madras.—This training was conducted for the Managers and Accountants of Panchayat Unions, Block Planning Officers, Block Development Officers, Extension Officers for Panchayats and Principals of the Rural Extension Training Centres so as to acquaint them with the provisions of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 and the rules framed thereunder. This course was held for a period of six days for Managers and Accountants of Panchayat Unions and Extension Officers for Panchayats and for a period of five days for Principals and Block Development Officers. These courses were conducted by the Special Officer (Training) Rural

Development and Local Administration Department and the Deputy Secretaries of Rural Development and Local Administration Department. The number of Block Development Officers trained was 233, Managers 294, Accountants 191, Extension Officers (Panchayats) 210, Divisional Panchayat Officers 35 and Principals 6.

Job Training in Muffusal.—This training was given to the Block Development Officers, Managers and Accountants of Panchayat Unions in a Municipal Office and in the old District Board Office or Panchayat Union Office with a view to give them practical training in the actual maintenance of several corresponding registers and in the administration of these offices. The number of Block Development Officers trained was 233, Managers 294 and Accountants 191.

Study course training for Social Education Organisers in Madras.—This course was held for Social Education Organisers (Men) at Madras for 5 days to train them in the work relating to the Management of Elementary Schools in the Panchayat Unions as Education Extension Officers. Almost all Social Education Organisers have been trained.

Orientation and study courses for officials at Mysore and Bhavanisagar.—These training courses were held in the Organisation and Study Centres at Mysore and Bhavanisagar. These courses were organised by the Government of India, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. The Orientation Course was for 30 days and the study course was for 21 days. To these training courses, this Government deputed Departmental Officers like District Agricultural Officers, Extension Officers for Agriculture, Panchayats, Animal Husbandry and Co-operation and non-officials like M.L.As., M.L.Cs., Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Panchayat Union Councils, Presidents of Panchayats and others (who were interested in the Community Development Programme). The number of non-officials trained at Bhavanisagar was 14 and officials 39. The number of officials trained at Mysore was 8 and non-officials Nil.

Job courses for Block Development Officers at Mysore and Bhavanisagar.—This course was conducted for a period of 60 days for Block Development Officers. This was also organised by the Government of India, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation in the Orientation and Study Centres at Mysore and Bhavanisagar. The number of Block Development Officers trained at Bhavanisagar was 16. No Block Development Officer was trained at Mysore.

Extension Education methods and communication processes at Nilokheri.—This course was organised by the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The period of training was for 3 months. It was conducted at Nilokheri. This Government deputed two Principals of Rural Extension Training Centres and three Instructors to this training course.

Orientation Courses at Mussoorie.—These courses were organised by the Government of India, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. The duration of the course was one month. To these courses, this Government deputed M.L.As., and M.L.Cs., Chairmen of Panchayat Union Councils and other officials, connected with the Community Development Programme. The course was held in the Central Institute of Study and Research on Community Development at Mussoorie. The number of M.L.As. trained was three. The number of officials trained was six.

Orientation Courses for Deputy Collectors and Divisional Panchayat Officers at T. Kallupatti and Gandhigram.—This course was conducted at Gandhigram and T. Kallupatti. This was organised by this Government. The course was for ten days. In Gandhigram in 1961, this course was conducted by Sri G. Ramachandran, Secretary, Gandhi National Memorial Fund, New Delhi. At T. Kallupatti, the Secretary of the Gandhiniketan Ashram conducted the training classes. The number trained was 23.

Job training for Social Education Organisers (Men) at Gandhigram and Perianaickenpalayam.—The Social Education Organisers of this State were deputed to the Social Education Organisers Training Centres at Gandhigram and Perianaickenpalayam. This course was for six months. The classes were held by the Directors of the respective centres

Job training for Social Education Organisers (Women) (Mukhyasevikas) at Gandhigram and Perianaickenpalayam.—This Government deputed Social Education Organisers (Women) (now designated as Mukhya Sevikas) to the Social Education Organisers Training Centres at Gandhigram and Perianaickenpalayam. This course was for 10½ months. The courses were conducted by the Directors of the respective centres. The number trained at Coimbatore was 15.

Refresher courses for Social Education Organisers (Men and Women) at Gandhigram and Perianaickenpalayam.—These courses were held for 45 days in the Social Education Organisers Training Centres at Gandhigram and Perianaickenpalayam and this Government deputed Social Education Organisers (Men and Women) to these courses.

Orientation Training Courses for health personnel at the Orientation Training Centre, Poonamallee.—This Government sent Health Personnel to this course at Poonamallee. The period of training was 8 weeks. The number trained was 18.

Training of Extension Officers for Statistics at Madras.—This Government organised a training course for the Block Level Progress Assistants or Extension Officers for Statistics at Madras. The period of training was eight weeks. The Director of Statistics conducted the training classes with the help of officers connected with Community Development work. The number trained was 42.

Study course training for Block Development Officers in village industries at T. Kallupatti.—Block Development Officers were deputed to this course by the Assistant Development Commissioner (Training). This course was held at T. Kallupatti. The period of training was 15 days. The classes were conducted by the Secretary, Gandhiniketan Ashram at T. Kallupatti. The number trained was 30.

Training of Extension Officers (Animal Husbandry) at Madras.—The Extension Officers (Animal Husbandry) were deputed for training in the scientific flaying and curing of hides in the Madras Veterinary College at Madras. The period of training was four weeks. The number trained was forty.

Meetings and Seminars.—During the year under report a meeting of the State Informal Consultative Committee was held in July 1960 to discuss the following:—

- (a) The administrative operations to be undertaken by all Collectors in implementation of the new Panchayat Act;
- (b) Panchayat Development Schematic Budget; and
- (c) the establishment of liaison between the Village Officers and Panchayats.

Two Departmental meetings were held, one in September 1960 with the Collectors of Rural Districts and their Personal Assistants to discuss the problems relating to the administrative operations connected with the implementation of the new Panchayat Act and another in January 1961 with the Collectors of the Rural Districts to review the problems relating to—

- (a) the working of the first batch of the Panchayat Unions including the first year budget;
- (b) the preparation to be made for the inauguration of the second batch of Panchayat Unions, including the first year budget;
- (c) the operations involved in the preparation of the Five-Year Budget of the Panchayat Development Blocks.

CHAPTER II

ACHIEVEMENT UNDER THE PROGRAMME

Agriculture.—Efforts to increase agricultural production through the Community Development Programme, continued unabated during the year under review. Agricultural 'Extension' having taken deep roots in this State, the ryots in the development areas responded in a copious measure in following improved methods in agriculture persistently explained to them by the Extension Workers. The pace in the demand for the use of improved seeds, chemical fertilisers, improved implements, etc., noticed in the previous year continued steadily during the current year also.

During the year 1960-61, 3.09 lakhs maunds of improved strains of paddy were distributed. Other improved seeds (maize and cereals) distributed accounted for 42,510 maunds. Eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight maunds of improved strains of sugarcane, 32,403 maunds of improved strains of cotton and 58,162 maunds of improved strains of groundnut were also distributed during the year. In all 532 lakhs maunds of improved seeds were distributed. The 80 * State Seed Farms functioning in the State on 31st March 1961, were responsible for spreading improved seeds in the development areas in the State. The use of improved strains went hand in hand with the use of chemical fertilisers. During the year under review 9.22 lakhs maunds of Ammonium Sulphate, 3.67 lakhs maunds of super-phosphate and 11.41 lakhs maunds of other chemical fertilisers were distributed. Other manures such as bone meal, oil cake, etc., accounted for 3.66 lakhs maunds. Totally 27.96 lakhs maunds of fertilisers were distributed during the year under review.

The intensive drive for the cultivation and use of green manure, propagated in the previous years resulted in noticeable improvement during the year.

1.22 lakhs maunds of green manure seeds were distributed during the year as against 81,755 maunds in the previous year, which indicated an increase of 49.6 per cent over the previous year. The keen interest with which the rural masses took to the use of improved implements advocated by the Agricultural Extension Staff showed that the adoption of modern methods of agriculture were beneficial and efficacious. During the year under report, 27,137 iron ploughs, 788 seed drillers and 13,315 other implements were distributed. In all 41,240 improved agricultural implements were distributed as against 35,130 implements distributed in the previous year, representing an increase of 17.3 per cent over the previous year.

Demonstration of improved techniques in agriculture formed an important part of Extension work as these were intended not only to win over more number of ryots to newer methods of agriculture, but also to see that those who had taken to them in the past adhered to them in a steady way. Thirty-three thousand, two hundred and nine demonstration trials and 56,526 other agricultural demonstrations were conducted in the different Community Development areas of this State during the year under report. 1.12 lakhs maunds of chemical pesticides were distributed to the ryots to save crops from the ravages of insects and other plant diseases. In addition to chemical fertilisers and manures, compost prepared out of 1.08 lakhs compost pits dug during the year under review was also utilised to increase agricultural production. Thirty-six thousand, four hundred and seventeen acres of land were reclaimed and 24,712 acres of land were bunded and terraced during the year under review.

The Japanese method of cultivation which has been slowly but steadily getting popular with the ryots registered further progress during the year. The acreage under Japanese method which was 9.52 lakhs acres in 1959-60 increased to 12.79 lakhs acres during the year 1960-61, i.e., 34.3 per cent more than the acreage in 1959-60.

Three thousand and sixty-one new katcha wells and 3,354 new pucca wells were constructed during the year under review, and these were expected to benefit 15,566 acres. Three hundred and sixty-seven tube wells were constructed and 2,595 pumpsets and 1,609 oil engines were installed during the year. The foregoing items of development together with renovations to pucca and katcha wells, channels, etc., were expected to irrigate in all an additional area of 60,284 acres.

Food Production.—The Food Production Department, which dealt with "Special Minor Irrigation Programmes" (which comprised the restoration and improvements to Minor Irrigation sources situated in erstwhile Zamin areas) attended to 538 Minor Irrigation Schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 70.05 lakhs sanctioned for the Community Development areas during the year under review. These schemes were expected to irrigate 17,499 acres of land to result in an additional food production of 13,881 tons. Three hundred and thirty-two Minor Irrigation Schemes started in the previous years were completed during the year. A sum of Rs. 47.26 lakhs was spent on these schemes and the area likely to be benefited by these works was 10,336 acres from which an additional food production of 7,607 tons was anticipated.

* Source—Director of Agriculture.

Animal Husbandry.—Upgrading of cattle and poultry, supply of improved bulls, rams, bucks and birds, protecting cattle from contagious diseases, treatment of cattle and artificial insemination operations were the main items of development in the field of Animal Husbandry during the year.

Nine hundred and sixty-four improved bulls, 3,456 improved rams, 55 improved bucks and 46 improved boars were supplied during the year under review. In all 4,521 improved animals were supplied during the year as against 3,762 in the previous year representing an increase of 20 per cent over the previous year. * One hundred and four Veterinary dispensaries and hospitals were functioning during the year. These dispensaries were responsible for treating 4.12 * lakhs cases. In addition, 230 peripatetic dispensaries were functioning in the block areas. 16.88 lakhs animals were inoculated and vaccinated during the year 1960-61 as against 13.67 lakhs animals inoculated and vaccinated in the previous year. Three hundred and sixty-eight (Government 18 and Private 350) sheep farms and 35 goat farms were functioning in the Community Development areas on 31st March 1961. One hundred and ten dairy farms were functioning during the year as against 73 dairy farms in the previous year. 1.58 lakhs scrub animals were castrated during the year 1960-61. * 2,284 bulls were at stud during the year under report and * 478 bulls were included in the premium scheme. * Sixty-six thousand, five hundred and ninety-one services were performed by the bulls. * Twenty-one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-one calves were born and verified during the period under report. One hundred and fifty-eight artificial insemination centres (34 main centres and 124 sub-centres) were functioning in the Community Development areas during the year as against 143 centres in the previous year. * 1.37 lakhs cows were artificially inseminated during the year under report. * Forty-one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-five cases were verified and * 28,471 calves born as a result of artificial insemination were also verified.

Thirty one thousand, one hundred and fifty-five improved birds (24,680 male and 6,475 female) were supplied during the year 1960-61. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 30,903. Six hundred and sixty-seven poultry farms (114 Government and 553 private) were functioning during the year as against 559 poultry farms during the previous year. 5.40 lakh birds were vaccinated during the year. 1.66 lakh eggs were supplied for the purpose of hatching as against 1.08 lakh eggs distributed in the previous year. 8.28 lakh fingerlings were supplied during the year 1960-61.

Seventy-four cattle fairs and 119 cattle shows were conducted during the period under report. Eleven thousand, seven hundred and eighty-six propaganda meetings were held in the villages and 431 exhibitions were arranged to propagate the benefits of Animal Husbandry Programmes.

Health and Rural Sanitation.—The minimum programme in a development block under 'Health and Rural Sanitation' was the establishment of a Primary Health Centre with 6 beds and 3 sub-centres. One hundred and eighteen Primary Health Centres have been opened up to 31st March 1961 out of 153 centres targetted. The shortage of medical officers willing to serve in rural areas has been responsible for the non-establishment of Primary Health Centres in all the Development Blocks, immediately after the Blocks were formed. The non-availability of suitable residential accommodation in rural areas was an important factor that stood in the way of Medical Officers accepting appointments in Primary Health Centres. It was therefore decided that Primary Health Centres should be opened only after the (dispensary) buildings and staff quarters were constructed.

The UNICEF assisted by the State Government in the development of rural health services by providing vehicles (jeeps), essential imported equipment, drugs, diet supplement and milk powder for the Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres. One hundred Primary Health Centres were provided with vehicles on 31st March 1961. (Twenty-eight by State Government, two by the Ford Foundation and 70 by the UNICEF).

The implementation of the programme relating to the establishment of Primary Health Centres, etc., resulted in an expenditure of Rs. 37.96 lakhs.

The Primary Health Centres were responsible for treating 20.72 lakh persons during the year. Sixteen Rural dispensaries were improved and 30 Maternity Centres were opened during the year. Fifty thousand, seven hundred and thirty labour cases were attended during the year 1960-61. 12.78 lakhs visits (both Antenatal and post-natal) were made by Maternity Assistants and Health Visitors attached to the Primary Health Centres. Besides,

* Source—Animal Husbandry Department.

the 321 rural dispensaries that were functioning in the Community Development areas in the State treated 25.85 lakh persons during the year. Fifty Training Centres for village dais were functioning in the State on 31st March 1961. Three hundred and twenty-three persons underwent training in these centres during the period under report.

Six thousand four hundred and seventy-one rural latrines were constructed during the period under review. In all, 18,022 rural latrines were in use during the period. Two thousand one hundred and forty-seven water seal slabs were sold during the period in orders to enable the ryots to put up septic type of latrines. Eighteen thousand three hundred and twenty-five soakage pits and 1.36 lakh yards of pucca drains were constructed during the period under report. Seventy-eight thousand three hundred and six lakh square yards of village lands were paved. Eighteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-two villages were visited by the Health Inspectors and 56,334 houses were surveyed during their visits. Besides, 12,345 schools were visited and 25,097 restaurants were inspected. Thirty-four thousand two hundred and twelve insanitary places were got cleaned during the period under report.

Rural Water-supply.—Two thousand two hundred and sixty-six new wells were constructed and 2,571 old wells were renovated. Six thousand six hundred and seventy-seven drinking water wells were disinfected and 862 hand pumps were installed during the period under report as against 4,767 wells disinfected and 862 hand pumps installed during the year 1960-61.

Education and Social Education.—At the beginning of the official year 1960-61, 11,321 elementary schools with a strength of 12.26 lakh students were functioning in the Community Development areas in the State. Besides, 2,386 basic schools with 2.98 lakh students attending them were functioning on 31st March 1961.

During the period under review, 461 elementary schools and 230 basic schools were started. Forty-one elementary schools were converted into basic type during the year. In all, 11,741 elementary schools and 2,614 basic schools were functioning on 31st March 1961. 10.45 lakhs students were attending the elementary and basic schools at the end of the period under review. A sum of Rs. 142.81 lakhs was spent by the Department of Education to increase the educational facilities in the Community Development areas.

For the promotion of adult literacy, 522 adult literacy centres were started during the year 1960-61. One thousand nine hundred and forty-six literacy centres were functioning in the Community Development areas on 31st March 1961 and they were responsible for training 31,559 adults. One thousand one hundred and eight reading rooms and libraries were started during the year. One thousand and twenty-two Youth Clubs with a membership of 15,072 and 922 farmers unions with a membership of 14,166 were organised during the year 1960-61. One hundred and twenty-one Youth Camps (including the A.C.C. and N.C.C. Camps) were organised to foster co-operative and team spirit. Twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-nine persons participated in these camps during the year. Fourteen peripatetic camps were held and 480 schools teachers were trained in these camps. These camps were designed to acquaint the teachers with the development activities undertaken by the State in the Community Development areas. Two thousand fifty-one functional Grama Sahayaks' camps were organised and 88,677 leaders were trained during the year under report. Two thousand and forty-nine recreation centres and 612 cultural centres that were functioning in the Community Development areas during the period under review, provided recreational facilities to the villagers. One hundred and three children's camps were held and 9,341 children participated in them. Nine thousand one hundred and ninety-seven cultural film shows were organised during the year 1960-61.

Electricity.—During the year, 726 villages were electrified by the different schemes completed in the six systems working in the Madras State.

Two hundred and seventy schemes estimated to cost of Rs. 132 lakhs were completed and a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs was spent on these schemes during the period under report. Besides, 626 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 520 lakhs were under progress and a sum of

Rs. 156 lakhs was spent on these schemes during the year. Fifteen thousand two hundred and eighty-nine domestic, 9,622 agricultural, 449 industrial and 2,139 street-light connections were given during the period under report. The details relating to each of the six systems in the State are furnished in the table below :—

Distribution of Electricity in Community Development areas during the official year 1960-61.

Serial number and item.	Units.	Electricity System.		
		Pykura.	Mettur.	Papanasam at Madurai.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Number of villages benefited by Electricity.	No.	28	114	215
2 Schemes completed—				
(a) Number	No.	46	22	127
(b) Estimated cost	Rs.	16,98,013	16,70,550	61,12,461
(c) Expenditure incurred ..	Rs.	5,96,374	1,28,749	25,94,051
3 Schemes in progress—				
(a) Number	No.	64	96	165
(b) Estimated cost	Rs.	37,27,410	1,29,11,315	75,15,511
(c) Expenditure incurred ..	Rs.	15,83,484	28,65,410	29,07,414
4 Nature of supply—				
(a) Domestic	No.	242	529	10,412
(b) Agriculture	No.	250	2,749	3,247
(c) Industrial	No.	1	87	67
(d) Street Lights	No.	1	64	634

Serial number and item.	Electricity System—cont.			
	Vellore.	Madras.	Tiruchirappalli.	Total.
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1 Number of villages benefited by Electricity.	214	60	95	726
2 Schemes completed—				
(a) Number	21	21	33	270
(b) Estimated cost	6,76,220	10,23,630	19,99,340	1,31,80,215
(c) Expenditure incurred ..	4,32,447	33,230	6,99,107	44,83,958
3 Schemes in progress—				
(a) Number	130	85	76	626
(b) Estimated cost	1,39,54,650	51,38,550	96,67,916	5,20,15,352
(c) Expenditure incurred ..	38,78,027	12,86,874	30,33,894	1,55,55,093
4 Nature of supply—				
(a) Domestic	1,395	869	1,842	15,283
(b) Agriculture	2,105	540	731	9,622
(c) Industrial	135	43	116	449
(d) Street Lights	377	774	288	2,139

Communication.—Nine thousand five hundred and eighty-five furlongs of new katcha roads and 2,638 furlongs of pucca roads were formed during the year as against 6,213 furlongs of katcha roads and 2,012 furlongs of pucca roads constructed in the previous year. Five thousand four hundred and eighty-four furlongs of katcha roads and 4,134 furlongs of pucca roads were improved during the year under report. One thousand two hundred and thirty culverts were constructed and 166 old culverts were renovated during the year ending March 1961.

Transport.—During the year, 112 new buses were introduced in the Community Development areas, increasing the number of buses 3,423 in 1959-60 to 3,535 in 1960-61. Sixty extra permits were issued. This has resulted in increasing the trips from 12,093 in 1959-60 to 12,818 trips in 1960-61.

Housing.—During the year under report, 4,097 pucca, 3,236 semi-pucca houses and 5,016 katcha houses were constructed under the village housing and other schemes. Besides 444 model houses, 387 buildings for schools, 29 buildings for hospitals and dispensaries and 32 panchayat ghars were constructed. One hundred and six model villages were established during the year.

Women's welfare.—During the year, 19 Women's Welfare Branches were functioning in the Community Development areas and 820 voluntary helpers were working in these branches. Thirty-nine slum centres, model centres, poor and middle class centres stood attached to these branches. The staff of the Women's Welfare Branches contacted 21,514 families during the year and selected 333 families for case study work. Five hundred and fifty-seven persons were hospitalised and first aid and medical aid were given to 5,455 persons. Sixty-five admissions for service home, 76 Tuberculosis cases and 81 leprosy cases were investigated during house visits by the staff of the Women's Welfare Organisation. Admission in schools were obtained for 332 children.

One hundred and seventy-two cooking demonstrations were held during the year. Nine hundred and eighty-seven persons participated in subsidiary occupations like Tailoring, Appalam making, Hand Pounding of rice, etc., and earned a sum of Rs. 2,999. The value of the finished articles produced by them amounted to Rs. 11,107 and sales were effected for Rs. 10,751. Five hundred and six persons participating in other crafts produced goods worth Rs. 3,300. A sum of Rs. 2,124 was realised by selling the goods produced by them. They were paid Rs. 498 as wages. Eight hundred and twenty-two spinners were paid Rs. 1,874 as wages for producing 13,369 hanks worth Rs. 3,033. Some members saved Rs. 1,029 by stitching their own garments.

All the branches of the Women's Welfare Organisation celebrated during the year National Festivals like Independence Day, Republic Day, etc. The Women's Welfare Organisers took part in exhibitions held in their localities. Care milk powder was made into milk and distributed to the deserving and needy members.

Co-operation and Panchayats.—During the year under report, 702 Credit Co-operative Societies, 132 Industrial Societies, 41 Farming Societies and 613 other types of societies were started. These Societies were responsible for a total membership of 2.49 lakhs. Nine hundred and eight-three panchayats were established during the year and these covered 1,461 villages. Besides, 269 village councils and vikash mandals were organised during the year.

Rural Arts and Crafts.—The growth of Village Industries, Rural Arts and Crafts has been steady in the development areas and this provided ample opportunities for part-time employment and enabled the ryots to supplement their meagre income. The following 30 schemes were sanctioned during the year 1960-61 at a cost of Rs. 3.99 lakhs :—

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Number.	Cost. RS.
1. Blacksmithy Training Centres	2	34,648
2. Carpentry Training Centres	7	1,27,346
3. Blacksmithy and Carpentry Training Centre ..	3	1,17,464
4. Bee-keeping	11	51,296
5. Training-cum-Service Centre for the Manufacture of Tin Vessels.	1	14,268
6. Tailoring and Embroidery Training Centre ..	3	25,298
7. Cloth doll Training Centre	1	12,680
8. Palm leaf production Centre	1	7,004
9. Bamboo Cane Articles Training Centre	1	9,240
Total ..	30	3,99,254

Blacksmithy and Carpentry.—Organisation of training-cum-service centres, training of artisans, construction of work sheds, etc. were some of the main items of activity undertaken for promoting these crafts.

Two Blacksmithy training centres (one each for Perianaickenpalayam and Merkanam) were sanctioned during the year at a cost of Rs. 31,648. Of these two centres the training centre sanctioned for Perianaickenpalayam started functioning during the period under report. A sum of Rs. 7,954 was incurred during the year under report. One hundred and sixty-seven artisans were given training in Blacksmithy. In all, 22 centres were functioning in the State on 31st March 1961 for the promotion of this village industry and these centres spent a sum of Rs. 2.02 lakhs during the period under report. Tools worth Rs. 1.28 lakhs were distributed to Blacksmiths during the year ending March 1961.

Carpentry.—Sanction was accorded for starting 7 training centres in carpentry (one each for Uthukottai, Kaniyambadi, Hosur, Kaveripattinam, Dharapuram, Nagapattinam and Arni Blocks) during the year under report. Of the 7 centres, the centres sanctioned for Hosur, Nagapattinam and Kaveripattinam started functioning during the year and these centres spent a sum of Rs. 29,754. Including these three centres, 10 carpentry training centres were functioning in the Community Development areas of the State. A sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs was spent by all these units for the promotion of this industry. A work shed for the use of carpenters was constructed at Aravakurichi at a cost of Rs. 4,374. Tools worth Rs. 86,866 were supplied to carpenters during the year under report.

Blacksmithy and carpentry.—A combined training centre for Blacksmithy and Carpentry was sanctioned for Kodavasal, Pernamallur and Namagiripet Blocks. Of these three units, the centres sanctioned for Namagiripet and Pernamallur Blocks started functioning during the year. Including these two centres 7 Blacksmithy and Carpentry training centres were functioning at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 61,965 was spent by these units during the year.

Bee-keeping.—Bee-keeping as a Cottage Industry continued to be popular during the year. The scheme was sanctioned newly in 11 blocks at a cost of Rs. 51,296. The scheme was implemented in the Blocks of Sathankulam and Hosur during the year. Including these two blocks the scheme was in operation in 27 blocks. Seven thousand six hundred and seventy-one Bee Hives were distributed. A sum of Rs. 87,225 was spent during the year for the promotion of the industry.

Cumbly weaving.—Training Centres for Cumbly Weaving at Tirupattur, Hosur, Andipatti, Waveripattinam and Pennagaram blocks started functioning during the year and a sum of Rs. 26,493 was spent by these Centres. In Tirupattur, 2 batches of artisans were trained and the third batch of artisans was under training during the period under report.

Sericulture.—Schemes for the promotion of Sericulture were in progress in Gingee, Melmalayanur, K. V. Kuppam, Hosur, Bargur and Kaveripattinam Blocks. A sum of Rs. 22,062 was spent during the year in these Blocks.

Tanning.—During the year Common Tanning Sheds were constructed in Gingee, Aravakurichi, Turaiyur, Tandoni and Thathiengarpur Blocks at a cost of Rs. 14,694. Seven Flaying Centres and 602 new tannery pits were started during the year under report. Training for tanners were arranged in Kuruvikulam, Tandoni and Pattukottai Blocks. A sum of Rs. 3,085 was spent in these Blocks for this purpose. In all, a sum of Rs. 27,008 was spent during the year for the promotion of this industry. A Flaying and Bone Crushing Unit in Perundurai block started functioning during the year and a sum of Rs. 3,145 was spent during the year by this Unit.

Others.—Three Training Centres for tailoring and embroidery (one each for Palladam, Minjur and Tiruvalur Blocks) at a cost of Rs. 25,298, one training Centre for the manufacture of cloth doll for Radhapuram block at a cost of Rs. 12,680 and a Training Centre for the manufacture of Palm leaf products for Kinathukadavu block at a cost of Rs. 7,004 were sanctioned during the year under report. All the three centres for Tailoring and Embroidery started functioning during the year under report. Including the training centre at Rajakkamangalam started in the previous year, 4 training centres for tailoring and embroidery were functioning at the end of the year under report. A sum of Rs. 14,328 was spent by these Units.

One hundred and sixty-three sewing machines were distributed during the year. The training centre for the manufacture of cloth dolls sanctioned for Radhapuram Block started functioning during the year and a sum of Rs. 8,692 was spent by this Unit.

A Training Centre for the manufacture of Tin Vessels sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,288 started functioning during the year and a sum of Rs. 9,422 was spent by the training Centre.

The Training Centre for the manufacture of Bamboo and Cane articles sanctioned during the year for Kolathur Block and the Training Centre sanctioned during the previous year for Melpuram Block started functioning during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,118 was spent by these Units during the year under report.

Five thousand two hundred and thirty-eight Ambar Charkahs were distributed during the year under report. One thousand eight hundred and thirteen brick kilns were started. One thousand seven hundred and five lakh bricks and 272 lakh tiles were manufactured during the period under report.

Khadi Schemes.—The Khadi Scheme (the extensive Khadi Scheme introduced in 1945-5) and the comprehensive Khadi Scheme introduced in 1954) was in force in 168 blocks during the year 1960-61. Under this Scheme charkahs were distributed to spinners at subsidised rates. The spinners were also supplied with other implements at subsidised rates and silvers wherever necessary at cost price. The yarn produced by spinners were purchased by Khadi Department for conversion into Khadi.

In each block one Extension Officer (Khadi) and three spinning organisers were working under the Administrative Control of the Block Development Officer.

The particulars of achievements in the year 1960-61 are furnished below—

1. Number of blocks in which Khadi Scheme has been introduced.	168
2. Number of charkahs introduced	9,907
3. Number of hanks purchased	12,33,577
4. Spinning wages paid	3,08,397-25
5. Value of khadi sold	3,35,047-27

People's contribution.—A sum of Rs. 72.10 lakhs was collected as People's contribution by way of labour, cash and other materials for various development programmes during the year ending March 1961 as against Rs. 70.09 lakhs collected in the previous year.

HAPTER III.

Impact of the Community Development Programme on the Economic and Social Life of the people.—The Community Development Programme which was launched in October 1952 and which has been progressively raising the social and economic status of the rural masses underwent a major transformation during the last year of the Second Plan period i.e., the year under report. The programme which started with major Government participation became a People's programme and it gained pace and strength during the 8½ years of its existence. Instead of the Government outlining the scope and content of the different items of development as in the earlier years, the planning and implementation of the programme came to be entrusted to the Panchayats at the village level and the Panchayat Union Councils at the block level. This change created a new sense of confidence and self reliance among the people as the programmes could be designed more comprehensively than before both for village needs and the villagers as a whole instead of any particular economic aspect or activity. The introduction of improved techniques in cultivation, adoption of the Japanese method, use of improved seeds and chemical fertilisers, etc., for increasing yields appreciably augmented agricultural production. Next to Agriculture, development of Livestock played an important part in the economic life of the villager, as improved animals served as the backbone to agriculture. The programme of improving Livestock and poultry, protecting them from diseases apart from supporting agriculture created wholesome effect on the family economy of the people. Co-operative Societies

enabled the ryots to get timely loans at cheap rates of interest and to market their goods at prices advantageous to them. The programme for the promotion of Village Industries and rural arts and crafts considerably increased employment opportunities, both full time and part time, and enabled the ryots to supplement their incomes. The provision of good roads increased the tempo of economic activity in the villages. Programmes under Health and Rural Sanitation enabled the ryots to live under hygienic conditions free from disease. Promotion of literacy and provision of recreational facilities had the effect of raising the culture and social status of the rural masses. Organisation of Youth Clubs, Farmers' Unions, Cultural Centres, etc., had the effect of fostering the Co-operative spirit among the villagers. The quantum of public contribution received for the Community Development Programme, i.e., from inception, viz., Rs. 441 lakhs and the variety of development programmes that were sponsored with this contribution served as an index of public co-operation and enthusiasm for the movement.

The increased tempo of activity in the field of agriculture such as the use of chemical fertilisers, adoption of improved methods in Agriculture like Japanese method of cultivation and wider application of improved strains, etc., substantially contributed to the progressive increase in the total production of food grains in the State from 30.94 lakhs tons in 1950-51 to 51.79 lakhs in 1960-61. 21.66 lakhs maunds of improved seeds and 166 lakhs maunds of fertilisers were distributed to augment agricultural production, since the inception of the programme in October 1952. Of this, 20.44 lakhs maunds of improved seeds and 133.61 lakhs maunds of fertilisers were distributed during the second plan period. The use of chemical fertilisers went hand in hand with the production and utilisation of extensive quantities of compost in Community Development areas. The fact that over 5 lakhs of compost pits were dug during the period from October 1952 to March 1961 amply proves this point. On 31st March 1961, 80 State Seed Farms were functioning in the State and these supplied necessary primary improved seeds for multiplication in the village seed farms. The higher outlay of capital and labour involved in the adoption of Japanese method did not deter the ryots from adopting such improved methods. 12.79 lakhs acres were under Japanese method of paddy cultivation during the year under review. Next to Agriculture, came Livestock development and these two formed the twin forces for the improvement of rural economy. The impact of the programmes for the development of Livestock and poultry on the ryots is two fold. Firstly it gave ample opportunities for the ryots to engage themselves in subsidiary acceptations with a view to supplementing their incomes. Secondly there was a marked increase in the standard of human nutrition both in milk and animals fats. The extension of veterinary services brought down the incidence of disease among animals. Twelve thousand eight hundred and sixty-five improved animals and 1,39,706 improved birds were supplied during the 8½ years the Community Development Programme was in operation.

A large number of communicable diseases were prevented by improving environmental sanitation and provision of protected water supply. Forty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-four rural latrines and 8,48,021 yards of drains and 1,16,948 soakage pits were constructed as a first step towards improving environmental sanitation. In order to provide adequate facilities for drinking water supply, 12,200 wells were constructed in the Community Development areas between October 1952 and March 1961. On this 10,572 wells were sunk in the second plan period. Besides 15,898 old wells were renovated and these augmented the supply of drinking water in rural areas.

The Social Education Programmes proved useful in creating opportunities for village leadership. It also afforded the people in the Community Development areas to develop the spirit of citizenship and National Character. Promotion of Literacy and provision of recreational facilities had the effect of raising the pattern of rural life in general. Five hundred and twenty-two Adult Education Centres were started during the year under review and 3.22 lakhs adults were made literate. The demand for the establishment of social institutions like Youth Clubs, Farmers' Unions, Mahila Samities in the Community Development areas continued unabated and this had the wholesome effect of fostering Community spirit in the countryside. Seven thousand eight hundred and sixty Youth Clubs and Farmers' Unions and 2,518 Mahila Samities that were functioning in the Community Development areas greatly contributed to this change in the social life of the people.

It was the avowed object of the Community Development Programme that each member of the Community has an assured mode of work and maintenance. This was sought to be achieved by the promotion of Village Industries. The following industries obtained financial assistance afforded by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

1. Village Oil Industry,
2. Handpounding of paddy,
3. Village Tanning and allied Industry.
4. Village Pottery including brick making,
5. Bee-keeping,
6. Soap making from non-edible oils,
7. Hand made paper,
8. Production of gur and khandasari sugar.
9. Cottage type match factories,
10. Development of ginning of cotton,
11. Palm gur industry, and
12. Ambar Charkas.

Development of these industries created opportunities for full-time employment for those who needed it and part-time employment for Agricultural and landless labourers during the off-season.

During the eight and half years, the Community Development Programme has been in operation, generation of more employment in the rural areas was attempted with success by—

- (a) promoting intensive cultivation, through provision of more water and better soil conservation practices,
- (b) undertaking village works on a Community basis,
- (c) starting Cottage Industries based on availability of raw materials and marketing facilities, and
- (d) providing part-time employment through certain industries like khadi and other village crafts.

Thus the Community Development Programme was on the high road to more and more intensive progress required for the continued prosperity of the villages and for self reliant village life.



RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1775, 9th August 1963

Community Development Programme—Statistics of achievements in Rural Development Department for 1960-61—Recorded.

READ the following :

G.O. Ms. No. 2615, Rural Development and Local Administration,
dated 30th November 1962.

Letter from the Director of Statistics, dated 9th April 1962, 26th June 1962 and
1st December 1962, No. 27091/N2/61.

Order—No. 1775, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 9th August 1963.

The statistical statements relating to the Rural Development Department for 1960-61 submitted by the Director of Statistics are recorded with the following remarks :—

(i) During the year under review the Community Development Programme was in operation in 222 blocks comprising 6 Community Development, 143 Stage I and 73 Stage II blocks covering 26,624 square miles and 10,351 villages with population of 156 lakhs. In addition, 16 pre-extension blocks were launched as a preliminary to intensive development. The introduction of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 in a phased manner started during this year with the establishment of 75 Panchayat Unions on the 2nd October 1960.

(ii) *Training Programme.*—The implementation of the training Programme during the year was satisfactory. In addition to the usual programme of training of Gramasevakas and Gramasevikas at the Rural Extension Training Centres and the Home Science Wings, special training courses were organised for the staff connected with the Community Development Programme with a view to acquaint them with the details and the working of the Madras Panchayat Act, 1958 and rules made thereunder.

(iii) *Agriculture.*—Measures to increase agricultural production continued to receive special attention in the Development Blocks during the year. 5.32 lakhs maunds of improved seeds and 27.96 lakhs maunds of fertilisers were distributed. 1.22 lakhs maunds of green manure seeds were distributed which is 49.6 per cent more than the quantity distributed in the previous year.

Improved agricultural implements were used on a larger scale than before. The improved techniques were increasingly used. Thirty-six thousand four hundred and seventeen acres of land were reclaimed and 24,712 acres were bunded and terraced during the year. The Japanese method of cultivation also registered further progress during the year and the acreage was 12.79 lakhs as against 9.52 lakhs during 1959-60 showing an increase of 34.3 per cent. Three hundred and thirty-two Minor Irrigation schemes started in the previous year were completed and 538 Minor Irrigation schemes sanctioned during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 70.05 lakhs were also attended to by the Food Production Department. These schemes are expected to irrigate 27,835 acres of land.

Animal Husbandry.—Four thousand five hundred and twenty-one improved animals (bulls, rams, bucks and boars) and 31,155 birds were supplied during the year. The Veterinary dispensaries, Artificial Insemination Centres, etc., were also functioning satisfactorily.

Health and Rural Sanitation.—As against the target of 153 Primary Health Centres, only 118 centres have been opened up to 31st March 1961, mainly due to unwillingness of the Medical Officers to serve in rural areas, due to want of suitable residential accommodation. 20.72 lakhs persons were treated at the Primary Health Centres. Sixteen Rural Dispensaries were improved and 30 Maternity Centres were opened during the year. Fifty thousand seven and thirty labour cases were attended during the year. The 321 rural dispensaries that were functioning in the State treated 25.85 lakhs persons during the year.

Six thousand four hundred and seventy-one rural latrines were constructed during the year under review. Eighteen thousand three hundred and twenty-five soakage pits and 1.36 lakh yards of pucca drains were constructed. 78,306 square yards of village lanes were paved. Eighteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-two villages were visited by the Health Inspectors and 56,334 houses were surveyed during their visits. Twelve thousand three hundred and forty-five schools were visited and 25,097 restaurants were also inspected by the Health Inspectors. The work done by the Health Inspectors does not compare favourably with that of the previous year.

Rural Water-supply.—Two thousand two hundred and sixty-six new wells were constructed and 2,571 old wells were renovated. Six thousand six hundred and seventy-seven drinking water wells were disinfected and 862 hand pumps were installed during the year.

Education and Social Education.—Four hundred and sixty-one Elementary schools and 230 basic schools were started during the year. Sixteen lakhs and forty-five thousand students were attending the elementary and basic schools at the end of the period under review. A sum of Rs. 142.81 lakhs was spent to increase the educational facilities in Community Development areas. The progress in opening of adult centres, reading rooms, libraries, youth clubs, etc., is satisfactory.

Electricity.—During year under review 726 villages were electrified and 15,289 domestic, 9,622 agricultural, 449 industrial and 2,139 street light connections were given.

Communication.—Nine thousand five hundred and eighty-five furlongs of katcha roads and 2,638 furlongs of pucca roads were formed during the year. Five thousand four hundred and eighty-four furlongs of katcha roads and 4,134 furlongs of pucca roads were improved during the year under report.

Housing.—Four thousand and ninety-seven pucca, 3,236 semi-pucca houses and 5,016 katcha houses were constructed. One hundred and six model villages were established.

Women's Welfare.—Nineteen Women's Welfare branches were functioning during the year. Eight hundred and twenty voluntary helpers were working in these branches. Care milk powder was made into milk and distributed to the deserving and needy members.

Co-operation and Panchayats.—Seven hundred and two Credit Co-operative Societies, 132 Industrial Societies, 41 Farming and 613 other types of societies were started with a total membership of 2.49 lakhs. Two hundred and sixty-nine village councils and vikash mandals were also organized during the year.

Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.—The growth of the Village Industries and Rural Arts and Crafts has been steady in Block areas and provided opportunities for part-time employment and enabled the ryots to supplement their meagre income. Thirty schemes costing Rs. 3.99 lakhs were sanctioned during the year under review.

The Khadi Schemes (Extensive and Comprehensive Schemes) were in force in 168 Blocks during 1960-61. A sum of Rs. 3,08,397 was paid as spinning wages and Rs. 3,35,047.27 worth khadi was sold during the year under review.

People's contribution.—A sum of Rs. 72.10 lakhs was collected as people's contribution during the year as against Rs. 70.09 lakhs during the previous year.

General.—The achievements under the programme have on the whole, been satisfactory and are a clear indication that the goal of democratic decentralisation would be reached.

(By order of the Governor)

T. N. LAKSHMINARAYANAN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Statistics, Madras-7.

- .. Director of Agriculture, Madras-5.
- .. Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras-8.
- .. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras-5.
- .. Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras-5.
- .. Director of Public Health, Madras-6.
- .. Director of Medical Services, Madras-6.
- .. Director of Public Instruction, Madras-6.
- .. Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras-2.
- .. Director of Women's Welfare, Madras-8.
- .. Secretary, State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Madras-9.
- .. Additional Development Commissioner, Madras-1.
- .. Board of Revenue (Food Production), Madras-5.
- .. Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Madras-5.
- .. Chief Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Madras-5.
- .. Chief Engineer, (Public Works Department) (General), Madras-5.
- .. Chief Engineer (Electricity), Madras-2.

Copy to the Controller of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1 (w.e.) (for incorporation in the Administration Report of the Rural Development Department for 1960-61 through the Director of Statistics, Madras-7.

