

**INTENSIVE AREA SCHEME**  
**OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**REPORT**  
**OF**  
**THE EVALUATION COMMITTEE**



खदी व ग्रामोद्योग आयोग

*Published By 1.*

**KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION,**  
**POST BOX 482, BOMBAY-1**

**Price: Re. 1.00**

INTENSIVE AREA SCHEME  
OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**REPORT**  
**OF**  
**THE EVALUATION COMMITTEE**

*Published By*

**KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION**  
**POST BOX 482, BOMBAY-1**

**4,000 Copies.**

**November, 1958.**

# CONTENTS

<b>Chapter 1</b>	
Introduction	1
<b>Chapter 2</b>	
The Evolution And Objectives Of the Intensive Area Scheme.	4
<b>Chapter 3</b>	
Organisation And Planning.	20
<b>Chapter 4</b>	
The Five Village Plans.	37
<b>Chapter 5</b>	
Progress In The First Fourteen Areas.	69
<b>Chapter 6</b>	
Co-ordination And Central Administration.	93
<b>Chapter 7</b>	
Summary Of Findings And Recommendations.	101

## LIST OF APPENDICES

<b>Appendix A</b>	
List Of Intensive Areas And Pre-Intensive Areas Upto 31st March, 1958.	119
<b>Appendix B</b>	
Intensive Area Scheme For The Year 1957-58.	124

<b>Appendix C</b>	
Meetings Of The Evolution Committee.	136
<b>Appendix D</b>	
D1 to D6 Important Decisions Of Yojana Committee And Gram Vikas Mandal.	137
<b>Appendix E</b>	
Funds Disbursed To The Fourteen Intensive Areas During 1954-55, 1955-56, & 1956-57.	160
<b>Appendix F</b>	
Fund Utilised By The Fourteen Intensive Areas During 1954-55, 1955-56 & 1956-51.	184
<b>Appendix G</b>	
G1 to G14 Production And Employment In Village Industries.	198
<b>Appendix H</b>	
H1 to H13 Stock Position on 31-3-1951.	211
<b>Appendix I</b>	
Improvement Of Agriculture.	217
<b>Appendix J</b>	
Shramdan.	218
<b>Appendix K</b>	
Health And Sanitation.	220

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

1.1 In Pursuance of a suggestion made at the 20th meeting of the All India Khadi and Village industries Board held at Kanchipuram on May 26, 1956, the Board appointed, in October 1956, a committee with the following members to evaluate the progress of the Intensive Area Scheme launched by the Board in 1954.

Shri Maganbhai P. Desai	( Chairman )
Prof. M. L. Dantwala	( Member )
Dr. K. N. Raj	„
Dr. R. G. Kakade	„
Dr. J. D. Sundaram	„
Shri Raj Krishna	„
Shri Jhaverbhai Patel	( Member-Secretary )

Dr. K. N. Raj attended the first two meetings of the Committee. Later on owing to his other pre-occupations in connection with University work which required him to go out of India he resigned from the Committee and the Committee did not have the benefit of his advice. The Committee is grateful for the help and co-operation that he gave to it.

1.2 The Committee held its first meeting on the 6th February, 1957 at Bombay and discussed the scope and method of its inquiry. The Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Shri V. L. Mehta attended the meeting. The Committee decided that it would try to assess the progress of the Scheme in pursuance of its objective of

promoting the integrated development of the rural economy and society and, in particular, that of creating fuller and more remunerative employment in the villages. It would examine how far the technique of village planning employed and the organisation set up to implement the Scheme had been effective, and whether the results achieved so far justify its continuation with such modifications as may be necessary. The Committee decided to confine its inquiry to the fourteen areas (Appendix A) in which work was started in 1954-55. For assessing the quantitative progress of the Scheme it was decided to collect data on the basis of a proforma designed by the Committee, (Appendix B). For evaluating the qualitative aspects of the Scheme, the Committee decided to tour some of the areas and held discussions with the Officers and Organisers of the Scheme and the office-bearers and members of the Kshetra Samitis (Area Committees) and Gram Vikas Mandals (Village Development Associations) of the Intensive Areas.

1.3 The Committee, in all 8 met times. The data and the venue of each meeting are given in Appendix 'C' Further the Committee toured the Ajagara and Dhanaura areas in U. P. in April, the Murud areas in Bombay in June, the Vadchhi and Khadasali areas in Bombay in September, the Nemom area in Kerala in October, and the Koraput area in Orissa in November 1957. The Committee was also able to attend during its tour, the third annual all-India conference of intensive Area workers held at Murud in June and the first Southern regional conference of Intensive Area workers held at Nemom in October, 1957.

1.4 The scheme of chapters is as follows. In the second chapter 'the evaluation and objectives of the scheme' we describe how the scheme came to be conceived and, enumerate its economic and social objectives and discuss the operational concepts evolved to realise them. The third chapter 'Organisation and Planning' deals with the local institutional frame work and administrative apparatus created under the chapter 'the Five village plans' we

have tried to assess the results of the five comprehensive laboratory village plans which were implemented in 1956-57. The fifth chapter 'Progress In The First Fourteen Areas' analysis the growth of production and employment in the first fourteen areas. The sixth chapter 'Co-ordination and Central administration' deals with some aspects of co-ordination with other agencies and Central administration of the Intensive Area Scheme. And in the seventh and the last chapter we present a summary of our conclusions and recommendations.

1.5 The review of physical results in chapters 4 and 5 is based mainly on data collected on the basis of the proforma given in 'B'. Therefore the committee's analysis of physical results suffers from the limitations of available data. We hope however that the conclusions and recommendations made by us on the basis of our observation of the scheme at work in different areas would promote a clear understanding of the operation of the Intensive Area Scheme and enable the Commission and the workers of the Scheme to make it progressively more effective in furtherance of its objectives.

1.6 We express our gratitude to the headquarters staff of the Scheme, as well as the development officers and organisers, the presidents, secretaries and members of the Kshetra Samitis and Mandals and constructive workers, leaders and residents of the areas who helped us in our work.

---



## CHAPTER 2

### THE EVOLUTION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE INTENSIVE AREA SCHEME

2.1 Since the attainment of independence several official and non-official schemes of rural development have been in operation in the country. Notable among the official schemes are, the Firka Development Scheme of the Madras Government started in 1947\*, the Sarvodaya Scheme of the Bombay Government started in 1951, the Community Development and National Extension Service of the Government of India started in 1952, and the Rural Industrialisation Scheme of the Mysore Government started in 1954.

2.2 Besides these governmental schemes, a number of non-official agencies have been operating partial or comprehensive rural development schemes in certain areas. A number of Christian missions who started rural development work long ago, have expanded their activities in recent years. The Y. M. C. A., the Friends Service Committee and some of the Christian agricultural and medical institutions have been running development projects in Kerala, Madras, U.P., M.P., and Orissa. Some of the constructive workers who started rural development work under Gandhiji's inspiration during the struggle for independence continue to work in some areas under the auspices of institutions like the Serva Seva Sangh.

2.3 Of all these schemes the Community Development and National Extension Programme is the largest in size and most comprehensive. By the end of the Second Five-year Plan it is scheduled to cover the whole country. While the Government started implementing

---

\* Now merged in the National Extension Service.

this programme, as a part of the First Five Year Plan, the leaders of the constructive workers of the Gandhian school continued to feel that the programme, as it was conceived, would not be adequate for solving the rural unemployment problem of the country. In their view, this problem could be effectively tackled only through a nationwide programme to develop village industries. They also felt that industrialisation of the conventional western type would lead to excessive economic and political centralisation. The rural economy and society would continue to disintegrate. The city would exploit the village even more intensively and rural-urban inequalities would be aggravated. Only the more resourceful sections of the village community would be able to take advantage of the facilities offered under the extension programme and thus the economic disparities in the village itself would also increase. They, therefore, argue that in order to solve the rural unemployment problem and build up a strong self-reliant and balanced rural economy and a democratic, egalitarian social order in the villages, the programme of rural development would have to be reoriented.

2.4 In 1953, the Government of India established the All India Khadi & Village Industries Board to sponsor and execute schemes for the development of village industries. Many prominent Gandhian constructive workers joined this Board as members or were otherwise associated with its activities. When the Board began to formulate and implement its plans, the Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru suggested at a meeting of the Board, in August, 1953, that it should try to develop some areas on Sarvodaya principles with emphasis on the intensive development of village industries. The Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh also addressed the Board early in October, 1953, suggesting that the programmes for the development of village industries should be reoriented so as to ensure full employment in the areas where they were undertaken. At the sixth meeting of the Board held in Bombay in October, 1953 these suggestions were considered and the Board resolved "that the

programme of the Board should represent a comprehensive attempt at rural economic organisation except in the field of agriculture and that it should be made clear to the Board's workers and recognised and affiliated bodies they should aim at such a comprehensive scheme of development."

2.5 This gave rise to what is now known as the *Intensive Area Scheme*. To begin with, the Board only formulated programmes for increasing the production of village industries intensively, primarily for local consumption, in selected areas. It was understood that the plans made for the development of selected areas would cover all aspects of development, but the Board would directly provide financial resources only for the development of village industries. The resources required for other items of development would be raised locally or obtained from State Governments and/or other specialised agencies. The staff provided by the Board would, however, render all possible help to the villagers in making comprehensive plans and obtaining resources from agencies other than the Board. The intensive Area Scheme was started on this basis in 1954/55. The areas covered by the Scheme during the last four years, are shown in the Appendix A. During the last four years 96 areas comprising about 2,000 villages have been brought under the scheme. Every area comprises about twenty to thirty villages with an aggregate population of about twenty thousand.

2.6 The objectives of the Scheme have been set out at length in the following publications of the All India Khadi & Village Industries Board :-

- (1) Village Planning.
- (2) Organisational Pattern for Village Industries.
- (3) Khadi and Village Industries Commission—A Handbook Chapter IV Section 3.

These objectives may be summarised as follows :-

### **Economic**

- (a) To create full employment at a relatively low capital cost and rising levels of real income;
- (b) to secure a more balanced and diversified occupational distribution;
- (c) to introduce better techniques appropriate to the purpose of the scheme and to the local conditions;
- (d) to secure a measure of local and regional self-sufficiency in the supply of essential consumption goods.

### **Social**

- (a) To provide facilities for education, health and recreation and a minimum of social security,
- (b) to encourage a greater measure of people's participation in development activities and to promote a greater degree of self-reliance, social cohesion and cooperation in the village (Gram Parivar),
- (c) to evolve a suitable institutional framework for village development and self-government and to create an effective local leadership, and
- (d) to reduce socio-economic inequalities in the villages and specially to raise the income and the status of the underprivileged classes (Antyodaya).

2.7 The Scheme thus aims at the balanced development of rural economy and society in all its aspects. Although programmes of development drawn up for the areas under the Scheme lay particular emphasis on the development of village industries, they are a part of and fitted into a comprehensive programme for the development of every area. This approach grew out of the awareness that the development of village industries does not make satisfactory progress unless it forms an integral part of the general development of an area.

Without simultaneous development in the fields of agriculture, health, education and institutional organisation the incentives for development are too weak and the demand base too narrow to sustain the rapid growth of village industries. If, on the other hand, the development of village industries and general development are integrated through local planning, each sustains and stimulates the other on an enduring basis.

2.8 The statement of objectives of the Intensive Area Scheme reads very much like the statement of the objectives of other rural development schemes. The summary of the objectives of this Scheme (in para 2.6) may be compared to the following statement of the purposes of the Community Development programme :-

“The fundamental concept of the Community programme is that the main motive force for its implementation must come from the people themselves and that the vast unutilised energy lying dormant in the countryside should be harnessed for constructive work, on the cooperative principle. The new pattern of rural society that is visualised is that of millions of rural families, organising themselves in co-operatives of different kinds and taking decisions as free agents, practising scientific agriculture on the largest scale possible and finding supplementary occupations in a variety of decentralised cottage and smallscale industries while the State assists by organising research, supplies, services and credit. The basic considerations are not merely economic. There are non-material values and social gains which are equally important. Thus, the principal directions in which the change of outlook is sought through the programme are :

- (1) Increased employment and increased production by the application of scientific methods of agriculture including horticulture, animal husbandry, fishery, etc. and the establishment of subsidiary and cottage industries;

- (2) Self-help and self-reliance and the largest possible extension of the principle of co-operation; and
- (3) The need for devoting a portion of the vast unutilised time and energy in the countryside for the benefit of the community”.

(Community Development programme in India, November 1955. P. 14).

Thus both schemes aim at increased employment and increased production through the improvement of agriculture and the re-organisation of small industries and propose to inculcate the greatest possible measures of self-reliance. But there are some objectives on which special emphasis is laid in the Intensive Area Scheme, namely, full employment, local and regional self-sufficiency, and *Antyodaya*. The Scheme has endeavoured to give these aim-concepts a very concrete operational meaning and evolved and applied special techniques and created a novel institutional framework to realise them. These techniques and institutions—Village Planning, Gramsankalp (village determination), Kshetra samitis (area development committees) and Gram Vikas Mandals (village development committees)—constitute special features of the Scheme.

2.9 Development plans are made for individual villages on the basis of house to house surveys conducted by the villagers' own representatives or by Organisers of the Scheme with their full co-operation. These plans are “comprehensive” not merely in the sense that they include targets pertaining to many different aspects of the rural economy, but also in the sense that some attempt is made to integrate individual targets into a coherent whole. Such integration can be attempted because the entire manpower of the village as well as other local resources are estimated and allocated. The allocation is made on the basis that local resources, especially idle manpower, should be utilised as fully as possible, reliance on external resources should be kept to the minimum and essential consumption needs

should be locally met. Thus, what emerges is not just a set of unrelated figures but a somewhat schematic plan for interdependent growth in different sectors of the economy of a village. In any case, the technique of village planning under the Scheme does go beyond the extension approach. Again, the speciality of the institutional frame work sponsored under the Scheme consists in the fact that the Kshetra Samitis are popular local bodies registered under the Societies Registration Act and have been given considerable resources, initiative and responsibility to formulate and execute development plans. We would describe the technique of planning and the organisational pattern in greater detail in the following chapter. Here we only indicate how the operational meaning of some of the major aim-concepts has evolved in the light of new thinking and practical experience during the last three years.

2.10 The employment objectives of the Scheme have been elaborated with increasing clarity with the passage of time. As early as 1952 the Vedchhi Village Plan prepared under the auspices of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi had as its objective the provision of full employment for the village through the development of village industries. It also tried to evolve for the Vedchhi village an occupational pattern with a better balance between agricultural and industrial employment. But although a fuller and more balanced utilisation of the manpower was envisaged, the plan did not ensure a minimum standard of living. This subject was discussed at the Ponna Conference organised by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board in 1954. The conference evolved the concept of self-employment with a minimum income to supplement the concept of full employment. This marked a great advance over the Vedchhi Plan in respect of the character of employment. If employment is to fulfil the purpose for which it is sought, namely, to provide opportunities for the full development of the personality of the worker, it must be, as far as possible, self-employment. The worker should be his own master either as an independent artisan (family) or as a member of a self-

governing cooperative. And it must give him a minimum standard of living estimated at Rs. 3,000 Per annum at the Poona Conference. Recently however, a modified-target of providing a minimum level of consumption estimated to cost Rs. 1,800 Per family per annum, as detailed below, has been indicated. \*

**Minimum Consumption level Per Family Of Five  
Annual Requirements**

Items	Daily Needs	Estimated Annual expen- diture	value Monthly expen- piture
	ozs.		
A. Food			
1. Cereals	80	300	25
2. Pulses	20	50	4
3. Milk	60	180	15
4. Vegetables (green and non-leafy)	40	200	17
5. Oil and fats	8	250	21
6. Fruits and nuts	20	100	8
7. Sugar and Gur	10	100	8
8. Spices	--	20	2
B. Clothing and other wear		200	17
C. Building and repair of house		175	15
D. Health Service		25	2
E. Insurance		50	4
F. Education, books, etc.		50	4
G. Entertainments and mis- cellaneous.		100	8
		Total	
		1800	150

† Organisational pattern for village Industries (P. 41)



Of the total amount of Rs. 150/-, Rs. 100/- are to be obtained from the main occupation of the family and Rs. 50 from a kitchen-garden, animal husbandry, self-spinning and the social security programme.

2.11 This minimum is, we hope, a rising minimum, although it is stated in the publication 'Organisational Pattern for Village Industries' that "the idea of a high standard at the physical plane raises false ambitions.... The slogan of a high standard of living at physical plane.... ill serves the individual as well as society. The sooner this slogan of the high standard is replaced by that of the scientific standard, the better it will be... while our masses require to be lifted from their present morbidity, it will be a disservice done to them if they are made miserable by being misled into (harbouring) false ambitions.... while aspiring for the minimum of the creature comforts required from the point of view of the scientific standard, they should learn the art of deriving happiness and mental satisfaction by simple living." Doubts may be raised about the acceptability of any static consumption standard, in a democratic society. In any case the problem of over-ambitiousness is not of much immediate relevance in rural India today. For a long time the problem of raising the consumption of the masses to a reasonable minimum is likely to remain our chief concern.

2.12 If employment is to yield a minimum income it must be associated with higher productivity. Thus the concept of full employment with a minimum income leads logically to the necessity of raising productivity. In order to raise productivity technical improvement is indispensable. That is why the sponsors of the Scheme have accepted a phased improvement of village industry techniques, consistent with their objectives, specially full employment. The Scheme envisages that the productivity of village industries should increase so as to yield an income of about Rs. 4/- per day to a family. Some industries, such as carpentry, blacksmithy, shoe-making are in a position to yield this income with their present techniques, if they are given the necessary financial, organisational and marketing assistance. Others can do so if

some ancillary processes are undertaken along side the main industry. Thus oil-pressing can yield the desired income if single ghani units and hair oil and soap-making are combined with it. Other industries can yield Rs. 4 per family per day only if improved techniques are employed. Accordingly special steps are being taken to introduce innovations in these industries.

2.13 Inasmuch as the Scheme links the improvement of techniques with concrete plans for the full employment of idle manpower in a village at a minimum level of income, it becomes a most interesting experiment in determining and promoting the optimum rate and kind of technological change in specific industrial sectors in specific manpower situations. The optimum is sought to be determined by applying two criteria simultaneously, namely, (1) that no indiscriminate or absolute displacement of labour takes place and (2) that a steadily rising minimum income is earned by the workers. (which means that a rising minimum productivity is secured. Thus the well-known conflict between the employment criterion and the productivity criterion for choosing techniques is sought to be reconciled. Improvement in techniques is pushed (and productivity raised) upto the point necessary for raising the per capita income to a minimum, but not beyond the point where it causes absolute displacement. At the same time the additional capital investment is kept low and, since the innovations are usually "continuous" with the existing tools and occur within the village or a neighbouring town, they are easily assimilated and excessive migration, concentration, obsolescence of skills and equipment and other social disturbances that accompany innovation are avoided. As examples of such "continuous" improvement, may be cited the shift:

- (a) from Kisan Charkha to Ambar Charkha in handspinning with a doubling of output from 3 hanks per work-day to 6 hanks per work-day.
- (b) from medium bow carding to medium modhia carding

of cotton with an increase in output from 3 lbs. to 8 lbs. per work-day.

(c) from mortar and pestle dehusking and milling of rice to dhenki dehusking and milling with an increase in output from 1 md. to 2 mds. per work-day.

(d) from ordinary ghanl to improved ghanl for oil pressing with an increase in output from 40 lbs. to 90 lbs. of oil seeds crushed per work-day and an increase in the extraction percentage from 35 to 40.

These improvements are only illustrative and perhaps very elementary. Perhaps still better small-scale techniques should be evolved and introduced—some of them involving the use of power. We do not wish to assess the merits of particular techniques. We only wish to draw attention to the fact that in this Scheme a continuous improvement of techniques is accepted as imperative, but it is regulated by reference to proper economic and social criteria.

2.14 It must be added, of course, that this attempt to regulate technological change in the local rural setting can succeed only in the measure that it is supported by a complementary protective and development industrial policy on the national level.\* The emphasis which the Scheme lays on village industries developing their own strength rather than depending too much on outside protection is refreshingly welcome. But it has to be recognised that if abrupt, discontinuous, capital-expensive changes are allowed in the urban large-scale consumer goods sector, no amount of local effort can prevent mass displace-

---

\*The nature and extent of protection requires independent examination. Some views have been expressed in the documents of the Scheme regarding the replacement of "a competitive market economy" by "a decentralised co-operative economy", "socialisation of trade" and a rational price policy. We have refrained from commenting on these proposals for they raise many complex issues of socio-economic policy which are not strictly within the purview of an experimental rural development scheme.

ment of labour and continuous aggravation of the rural unemployment problem. If, however, the national industrial policy is favourable, Schemes like the Intensive Area Scheme, with Village Manpower Planning, hold a promise of creating a full employment situation, at a minimum standard, from area to area in a reasonably short time and with comparatively low investment. This surely is more than can be said of any other rural development scheme operating at present.

2.15 The optimum scale of operation required for the application of improved techniques to some of the processes in village industries is larger than what a single village can adopt. Therefore it has become necessary to visualise the establishment of central processing units or common facility units, catering to the needs smaller cottage units carrying on other processes through out an area or region. Thus "pulp manufacture can be organised at the regional level, paper lifting at the home level....ginning of cotton, cloth finishing and Calendering operations as well as dyeing and printing can be organised at the regional level, carding at the village level, and spinning and weaving at the home level...tanning, carcass recovery and bone-meal manufacture can be organised at the regional level and leather goods manufacture at the home level...clay moulding and baking in high temperature Kilns can be organised at the regional level, low temperature bhattis at the village level and making of kutchapots at the home level," (Organisational Pattern for Village Industries, P. 20). The concept of village self-sufficiency thus evolves into that of regional planning. Village planning remains as important as ever, but it becomes necessary to integrate plans for activities to be carried on in individual villages with plans for activities to be carried on in a central place for a given area or region. A pilot regional plan in which such integration has been attempted is being prepared for the Murud area.

2.16 It is clear that a direct encounter with all the complex problems of rural development in particular areas has led the workers of the Scheme to elaborate the implications of the economic objectives—full employment, minimum income, technological impro-

vement and self-sufficiency—with increasing realism and open-mindedness without sacrificing the essential valuational intentions of decentralisation. We stress this for in the past, the attitude of some constructive workers to technical improvement and self-sufficiency has aroused considerable controversy. But the approach to these issues evolved in this Scheme raises them above controversy. We can only endorse the policy of securing full and balanced employment on a regional basis at a minimum standard of consumption with regulated technological change and an emphasis on balanced local and regional development. But as we said above, the protective measures required to supplement such a policy at the national level need to be objectively determined.

2.17 As regards the social objectives, the central concept governing the Scheme is that of *Gram Parivar* (village family). The Scheme is intended to arrest the disintegration of the village as a community under the impact of industrial development in the urban sector and individualistic economic growth in the rural sector itself. It is recognised that rural society must lose its old equilibrium based on the caste system, untouchability and an established hierarchy of economic possession and privilege. But it must not get atomised and pulverised by economic individualism into a collection of isolated families, each pursuing its own maximum economic gain regardless of the rest. The village community must be helped to attain a new egalitarian social equilibrium. It must be helped to become and remain a prosperous and largely self-reliant and self-governing community of families—virtually a larger family—thinking together—working together and sharing together.

2.18 This aim is sought to be achieved first by educating the village community to accept a new set of equalitarian concepts in place of the old class stratification. One of these concepts is that of *Gram Parivar* itself: the village as a family. The other is *Antyodaya*: the notion that the community must redeem the last and the lowest family first. Secondly, the community must be helped to evolve and

establish appropriate new organs—Kshetra Samitis, Gram vikas Mandals, Panchayats, Cooperatives, Mahila Sanghs, Balwadies, common production and service centres etc.—in and through which it can retain and manifest itself—consciousness *as a community* and make and carry out its plans. The village community must become and remain the basic unit of planning. It must plan its development *as a community* on the basis of the needs and resources of every family comprising the community; it must regulate the use of the basic means of production by private owners so that they function more as co-sharers than as exploiters, or, operate on a cooperative basis (socialise) such of these means as are indivisible or can be used economically only on a large scale. Through such planning and community action the village community is not only to give full employment and minimum of income to all its members but also to be largely self-sufficient in the supply of essential consumption goods and to be able to provide even a minimum of social security. Thus a local health service may be organised to serve the members at a nominal fee, the education of the children of the poor may be subsidised through the free supply of books and fee concessions, the landless and resourceless may be given houses and small kitchen gardens. The community may even limit and share social ceremonial expenditure in order to reduce the burden of indebtedness which it occasions. Wherever possible, the community may even attempt insuring its members against loss of crops and cattle.

2.19 So far as these social objectives are concerned, they are almost universally accepted by Indian opinion and any Scheme like the Intensive Area Scheme that seriously attempts to realise them must have universal support. One or two comments may be made about the approach of the Intensive Area Scheme to the problem of reducing rural inequalities. It is argued that mere redistribution of the means of production is "a negative approach to the problem of inequality." What is required, it is said, "is a positive approach consisting in planning for more production by the utilisation of idle resources. Even if any donations are to be

obtained, they should be preceded by a plan of production and utilisation of resources. This raises the standard of consumption and living and help achieve Antyodaya. It also helps develop the creative energy in man as against his acquisitive nature". The idea of a ceiling on income is also described in the book Organisational Pattern of Village Industries as a "negative" approach to the problem of income inequality : It would, it is said, only distribute poverty. The minimum standard approach is preferred, for it is easier to interest the better off sections of the village community in a concrete programme to raise the level of living of the lowest in the community through a planned use of idle resources than in a programme which merely redistributes the existing income.

2.20 Now while the policy of concentrating primarily on increasing village production through a planned utilisation of idle resources and rising the level of living of the underprivileged has its obvious merits, it should not be regarded as antithetical to the policy of securing a redistribution of the basic means of production specially land and land - rights;— through legislation or voluntary conversion, nor is an attempt to redistribute current income, within well-considered limits, through progressive taxation a merely negative policy. In fact, planned development and redistribution are complementary and should proceed together. Neither the redistribution of resources and income without developmental follow-up nor planned development without a reduction in the gross inequalities in the distribution of basic resources can by itself make rural economy just as well as prosperous. It is perhaps necessary for voluntary local effort to concentrate on planned development rather than on direct redistribution. The latter may remain the primary concern of the State and or voluntary movements like the Bhoodan Movement. Thus the developmental and distributional programme may be pursued by different agencies with different emphasis but there seems to us to be no inconsistency between them.

2.21 Again, the attempts which may be made by village communities

to secure for themselves not only full employment and a minimum income but even essential social services and social security are highly commendable. But it would have to be recognised that may be difficult to raise sufficient resources for the latter from local sources alone. There is need, therefore, for an integration of local provincial and central effort, specially in the field of social services and social security.

2.22 On the whole we have no hesitation in saying that the Intensive Area Scheme is being worked with very clearly defined economic and social purposes and yet with a readiness to determine and adapt concrete programmes, targets and methods for realising them progressively through experiment and experience. As such it has immense potentialities not only as a programme to reduce rural poverty and unemployment in the immediate future but as a means of developmental experimentation and innovation which may yield result of great significance for all rural development schemes.



## CHAPTER 3

### ORGANISATION AND PLANNING

3.1 The successful implementation of a comprehensive rural development programme while it requires in the initial stage outside help depends primarily on the growth of democratic local institutions. For the purpose of such programme is not merely to achieve certain physical targets but to develop the capacity of the village community to sustain the process of development by itself. But apart from being a prerequisite of economic development, the growth of effective democratic institutions at the village level is a desirable end in itself; it is the very foundation on which a genuinely democratic society can be built in an agrarian country like India. It is the essence of what is called Community Development.

3.2 But it is not enough to recognise the need for self-Government at the village level. It is equally important to consider the nature of the institutional framework in and through which direct village democracy can best express and realise itself. Much thought has been devoted to this problem in recent years. The Planning Commission has consistently recommended the building up of two basic institutions at the village level: the statutory panchayat and the registered cooperative. According to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission "we should build up a free and vigorous village life linked up to productive activities through (i) a village panchayat and (ii) a village multipurpose cooperative society. Broadly speaking, the functions of the village panchayat will be administrative and regulatory and those of the cooperative society will be to stimulate social and economic development. These functions are closely inter-related and

neither can be useful without the other," (Village self-government in Democratic planning, Khadi-Gramodyog, August 1957.p.60) \*

3.3. In the Intensive Area Scheme, while it is fully recognised that panchayats and cooperatives may ultimately be the chief institutions in the village, an attempt has been made to create and work with a simple and flexible institution which can sponsor development in the initial stages without being handicapped by some of the difficulties which beset the working of panchayats and cooperatives. The institution is the Kshetra Samiti. It is the body to which the chief responsibility for formulating and implementing all the plans for the development of an area in accordance with the objectives of the Scheme is entrusted. It is neither a co-operative registered under the Co-operative Societies Act nor a Panchayat constituted under the Panchayats Act but a society registered under the Societies

---

\* Very recently, the Committee on Plan Projects has recommended a considerable enhancement of the resources and the powers and responsibilities of the village panchayats and the establishment of panchayat samities, constituted by indirect elections from the village panchayats, at the block level, in supersession of the present district boards and district and block advisory committees, to take over the full responsibility for all rural development work. It has been suggested that they should have taxing powers over earmarked sources of revenue including a substantial share of the land revenue and receive the development loans and grants from the Government. And all administrative officers should be under their administrative and operational control. This would evidently be a bold step towards democratic decentralisation. But experience shows that though a statutory devolution of powers to local bodies is necessary for the evolution of self-government, legislative action alone cannot create effective democratic local bodies. As Dr. Carl Taylor says in his Critical Analysis of India's Community Development Programme "local government must grow out of people's voluntary organisations." Functions and responsibilities cannot be handed back to and take over by local units of Government "merely by making local units the 'last man on the totem pole' in a hierarchy of Government administration. Local Government must, of course, share some responsibilities concurrently with State and National Governments, but they are useful chiefly because they perform functions on their own initiative and assume responsibilities for obligations which impose upon themselves" (p. 40.43).

Registration Act of 1860. Its membership is open to all those residents of the area of operation (20 to 30 villages) who are above 18 years of age and pay an admission fee of Rs. 00.25 and a monthly subscription of one day's free labour or one rupee in kind or cash. The number of members of the various Kshetra Samities are shown in table in the Appendix I.

The executive body of the Kshetra Samiti is the Yojana Samiti. The Yojana Samiti remains an *ad hoc* body composed of the leading workers of the area nominated by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the first two years. After two years it becomes an elected body of 9 to 11 members chosen by the primary members of the Samiti in the area from amongst themselves. Its activities are supervised by another committee : the Niyamak Mandal, which consists of three members nominated by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. No funds can be disposed off and no financial commitments can be entered into without the permission of the Niyamak Mandal. The Mandal is empowered to dissolve and take over the functions of the Yojana Samiti if the latter is not working properly.

3.4 The primary members of the Samiti in a given village elect from amongst themselves the Gram Vikas Mandal of the village consisting of 7 to 9 members. This is the organ of the Samiti at the village level, and is responsible to the Samiti for its activities in the Village.

3.5 It is clearly understood that the Samiti is mainly a sponsoring agency. Its function is to initiate development, to mobilise the people and the resources for development and to build up or strengthen other self-governing institutions which can in due course take over all its regulative, commercial and developmental functions. The Samiti is to "sponsor co-operatives for business undertakings". And "the best form of co-operative organisation at the village level is the multi-purpose co-operative society." If it is found, however, that the idea of multipurpose societies functioning compre-

hensively . . . materialises only slowly, the second best course is to organise single craft or allied crafts societies within a radius of about five miles in the initial stages . . . (and) it will be necessary to get up district federations of primaries to organise production for outside markets and to take off their surplus . . . . .” ( Organisational Pattern for Village Industries, P. 27 ).

3.6 where active cooperatives or panchayats already exist, the Samitis enter into working arrangements with them instead of undertaking themselves activities which can be performed by them. Thus in the Gundi, Vedchhi and Garudeshwar areas the cooperatives, and in Khadasali, Malpara and Shahpur areas the village panchayats have undertaken to implement the development programmes of the Samitis. But where active cooperatives and panchayats do not exist, the Samitis have to initiate most of the development activities themselves and gradually build up or revitalize these institutions so that they may take over their responsibilities. In such areas, and even in some of the areas where active cooperatives and panchayats exist, the Samitis have proved to be better agencies for sponsoring development than other co-operatives or panchayats.

3.7 The fact that the Samiti is simply a registered society has proved to be very advantageous. It is not conservative like the traditional village panchayat. It is not bound by rigid laws, rules and bye-laws as the registered cooperatives and statutory panchayats are. Its work is not slowed down or hampered by the need to secure the Registrar's or panchayat officers' approval for all important decisions. It can take its own decisions and act subject only to the provisions of its own constitution which permits considerable flexibility. For initiating the process of development, especially on an experimental basis, this type of informality has a distinct advantage.

3.8 In most places, no serious conflict was reported between the co-operatives, the panchayats and the samities, one important reason being that, in many areas, the three institutions had many common

office-bearers. Still, as in U. P., the Samiti was reported to have done more work not only because it was relatively free from bureaucratic interference or local factionalism but also because it had the leadership and the resources to launch and execute a many-sided programme while the co-operatives confined themselves to giving small amounts of credit and the panchayats were more concerned with the settlement of disputes than promoting development. The Samiti was, in fact, indirectly activising the co-operatives and the panchayats by persuading them to use their funds or their authority as and when necessary in pursuit of its own comprehensive programme.

3.9. It is fully realised that the Kshetra Samiti must necessarily work in close cooperation with other village institutions. If, as in Vedchhi, the co-operatives have been active for a long time and the samiti comes on the scene later it is inevitable that the Samiti should function as a collaborative body and as a body initiating items of work which have not been undertaken so far rather than start every activity de novo. Again, if, as in Khadasali, the panchayats have been very active before the Samiti enters the area, it is inevitable that the Samiti should function as a body complimentary to the panchayat.

3.10 Apart from regional peculiarities, however, we are of the view that, on the whole, a registered institution like the Kshetra Samiti is better suited, for reasons given above to undertake comprehensive village planning and developmental enterprise than the cooperatives and panchayats (as constituted at present), till such time as the latter are able to take over economic and regulative-judicial functions respectively. as soon as a given commercial activity started by the Samiti has grown to an appropriate scale and becomes well-established or selfsupporting and people have been accustomed to work it is necessary that it should be handed over to a self-governing cooperative. But in the initial stages the samiti itself should organise it and train the members both in the technical and commercial as well as the human relations aspects of cooperative enterprise.

The registration of a cooperative should follow and not precede an adequate preparation of this kind. For securing this preparation, without which most cooperatives remain unsuccessful, we regard the Samiti as a registered institution to be a very suitable agency.

3.11 In general we attach most importance to the establishment of registered institutions because these institutions do not have to conform to a rigid law of form and the present stage of development when a great deal of institutional experimentation is necessary, they facilitate it. It is obviously erroneous to think that institutions established in this country for socio-economic development must necessarily be either companies under the Companies Act or Co-operatives under the Co-operative Societies Act in their present forms or departments of government. They should be allowed to adopt and test many possible constitutions and forms of organisation under the general cover of the Societies Registration Act, until we have sufficient empirical evidence to indicate which of them are more conducive to the realisation of our social objectives as well as the efficient performance of different kinds of commercial and developmental operations. The more rigid and complex the corporation and cooperative statutes become the greater becomes the need for such experimentation.

3.12. In the areas visited by us we attended the meetings of the Kshetra Samities and some of the gram vikas mandals as observers and requested people coming from every single village of the area to speak about the scheme as it has affected their village and particular families. We were gratified to note that in their deliberations discussion is not monopolised by the few officebearers but shared by most of the village representatives. In one of the meetings at Dhanaura where a proposal to start a medical service for the village under the Scheme was under discussion we noticed that divergent opinions, strongly held were freely aired; different alternatives were vigorously canvassed, and a large number of members coming from different villages expressed themselves at length before a decision was

taken. Similarly, in the meetings of the Kshetra Samiti attended by us at Ajagara and Nemom, village representatives were able to tell us in detail about the meetings of the Samitis and the gram vikas mandals attended by them during the preceding months, the important decisions taken, the recommendations and demands made by the gram vikas mandals to the Kshetra Samitis from time to time, the concrete items of work undertaken in individual villages and the amounts allocated and spent on particular items. We include in Appendix 4 a summary of the records of the meetings of the Kshetra Samitis and gram vikas mandals of some of the areas. In some of the areas we interrogated villagers at random (either in general meeting of the villagers or while passing through the villages) about whether and what they knew of the operation of the gram vikas mandal and how its activities affected or benefited their own families. We were generally given positive answers e. g. that a house to house survey had been conducted or a village road had been built through Shramdan, of Ambar Charkhas had been received or a Harijan house was under construction or some swavalambi khadi had been received by the family or that some people had joined the training or production centres as apprentices. The evidence of Shramdan (see chapter 5) was also encouraging, especially in view of the fact that the samitis have no powers, like those of Government Officers, to have work done otherwise than through genuinely voluntary shramdan. In one of the villages in the Dhanaura area a road has been built through shramdan for which, we were told, the Samiti had to persuade scores of land holders to give small strips from the boundaries of their cultivated holdings to make the road broad enough.

3.13. We feel, therefore, that apart from the personal influence of the development officers, organisers and office-bearers of the Kshetra Samitis, the character of the Samitis themselves has made it possible from them to secure a fair measure of people's participation in the Scheme, at least in some of the areas visited by us. Of course,

there can never be too much people's participation. There is always need and scope for steadily increasing people's interest in community activity. It is also true that in some places random enquiries made in village streets also elicited answers to the effect that the Scheme had been in operation but it had not brought any benefit to particular families. But, on the whole considering the fact that the Scheme is only three years old, we are satisfied that a very conscious effort has been made in the areas under this Scheme to develop popular deliberation and action.

3.14. One of the important features of popular participation in this Scheme is that local institutions are not merely associated with the implementation of plans and targets rigidly fixed by outside agencies; but the institution themselves determine the plans and targets with the help of outside agencies. This is important; for as was stated in the First Five Year Plan : "It is necessary to stress the importance of ensuring right from the start, people's participation, not merely in the execution of the community development project but also in its planning." An attempt has been made to follow this principle in this Scheme through the application of special criteria for the selection of areas for development and the technique of village planning to which we now turn.

3.15 As stated before, every area covers about 20 to 30 villages comprising a population of about 20,000. An area of this size, it is felt, is convenient for an intensive development project, for the membership drawn from a score or two of contiguous villages is neither so large as to make its deliberations impersonal nor too small to exclude a broad outlook or to support common facility centres of a suitable size. The selection of areas for the promulgation of the Scheme is made mainly on the basis of the availability of experienced constructive workers and some background of constructive work in the area. This criterion of selection gives the areas a comparatively favourable start. The organisers and/or the Samiti office-bearers enjoy the confidence of the people and are able to secure their cooperation and



participation in the preparation and execution of development plans. There is no doubt that the availability of experienced and popular local leaders is one of the most important factors that account for the relatively fair degree of people's participation in many of the areas under the Scheme.

3. 16. On the other hand, the criterion of the availability of experienced social workers restricts the application of the Scheme to a limited number of areas. Many areas which might need and deserve intensive work as much as some of the areas selected are not able to take advantage of the Scheme. We feel, however, that so far as the Intensive Area Scheme is concerned, the emphasis should be not so much on the extension of the Scheme to more and more areas but on more intensive and more consciously experimental work in the areas. We do not rule out the extension of the Scheme. Thus during the remaining three years of the Second Five Year Plan the number of Full Intensive Areas covered by the Scheme may be increased to about 100 provided that the required number of social workers of the necessary calibre is available. So far as the entire rural area with a minimum of extension services and the normal village industry development work is concerned it is respectively the responsibility of the ministry of Community Development and the individual industry department of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Intensive Area Scheme should concentrate on evolving organisational patterns, methods and techniques for promoting comprehensive rural planning and development with the maximum possible democratic participation of the people. These techniques and patterns may later be adopted in other areas by other agencies. \*

3.17. Since April 1956 the system of selecting areas for "pre-intensive" work for one year in the first instance has been instituted. During this period preparatory work is undertaken, such

---

\* The relationship between the Scheme and the National Extension Service is discussed further in Chapter 6.

as training of personnel, formation of Kshetra Samitis and setting up of a few village industries units. Pre-intensive areas which complete this preparatory work satisfactorily are then converted into full-fledged "Intensive" areas.

3.18 In the initial stage, one village is developed intensively as a laboratory or pilot village in every area. Concentrated development effort in one village helps to determine the broad programme emphasis required under the local conditions and stimulates the desire for progress in the neighbouring villages. But at the same time it is necessary that over-concentration of effort in particular villages be avoided. Development activities should be suitably dispersed over all the villages of an area, although some villages may be suitable for undertaking more activities than others. The feeling that the Scheme is devoting disproportionate attention to some villages should never be allowed to grow. At the same time we feel that some differences in the rate of development in different villages is helpful for evoking an emulative spirit.

3.19. The "planned" villages are those amongst the pilot villages which are selected for intensive development on the basis of a comprehensive village plan. Such plans were made for 1956-57 for five villages, namely, Raiyan, Sultanpur, Kamelpur, Karakata and Borkhadi. We review the operation of these plans in the following chapter. But the general planning procedure may be described here.

3.20. In every planned village a house-to-house survey is first carried out in order to estimate the needs and the resources of the village and to fix development targets. This preliminary survey itself is different in many ways from the usual statistical or fact-finding surveys carried out by other development agencies. The survey is undertaken after it has been made clear to the villagers through group discussion that it is to be the basis of a programme of development, prepared, accepted and executed by themselves with some assistance from the

commission for some of the items of the programme. Either the samiti leaders carry out the survey with the help of the organisers or vice-versa. Having understood the purpose of the survey and seeing that their local leaders are conducting it or co-operating with it the people also cooperate with it. The survey thus becomes a means of creating a community self consciousness of needs and resources and serves to mobilise the will of the Community to bridge the gap between the two.

3.21. The village plan made on the basis of the survey is fairly comprehensive in its coverage of items of development. Targets are fixed not merely for village industries, but also for land improvement, agricultural production (of fruits and vegetables as well as cereals and raw materials), milk production and educational and social welfare work. Thus an attempt is made to plan the all-round growth of the community. And since all the available resources, including manpower, are taken into account in fixing targets, the scheme of targets is not over ambitious and it is possible to maintain or bring about a balance between growth in different sectors of activity through appropriate adjustment of the relationship between the targets for different sectors.

3.22. Though the concepts and methods used for collecting the information required for the formulation of village plan need considerable improvements and refinement, the plans so far made do embody an unusual effort to make aggregate production consumption budgets, manpower budgets and resource outlay budgets for the village economy as a whole. In making the production - consumption budget an attempt is made to secure a reasonable measure of self-sufficiency in the supply of essential consumption goods such as cereals, milk, fruit, vegetables, cloth, oil, sugar etc. In making the manpower budget an attempt is made to find out the actual idle man-hours available in every unemployed and under-employed family in the

village and to devise the production programme in such a way that the largest possible proportion, and if possible, the whole of this manpower is fully utilised. Such manpower budgeting makes it possible for the village to move towards a more rational and balanced occupational structure. The manpower required in agricultural methods and the crop pattern, can be estimated and provided for; and all the rest is sought to be employed in land improvement, local works, processing industries and the organisation of social services. In making the resource-outlay budget, again, an attempt is made to use the locally available resources to the fullest possible extent in the first instance and to provide for outside help only to the minimum necessary extent or the extent to which it is definitely in sight.

3.23. After the village plan has been formulated and discussed by the Gram Vikas Mandal in the first instance and then by the village community, its adoption is solemnised through 'gram sankalpa' (village determination). At a meeting of the village community the members of the Gram Vikas Mandal take solemn oaths on behalf of the community that they would do their utmost to realise the concrete targets of the village plan during the year. We were able to witness one gram sankalp function in the village Gurera in the Ajagara area in the course of our visit. Almost the whole village community, including women and children, had gathered at a central place. The function began with a samkirtan and yagna. Thereafter the village priest administered an oath to each of the five members of the Gram Vikas Mandal in respect of targets for the items of which he was in charge. The oaths mentioned the concrete targets and took the form "I solemnly affirm on behalf of the village community that we shall strive to realise the following targets e.g. we shall import so many cattle of better breed in the village, we shall plant so many fruit trees, we shall produce so much Khadi etc. during the year. May God help us to do so".

3.24. Having solemnly accepted the plan in this way the Gram

Vikas Mandal and the village community proceed to implement it under the general guidance of Kshetra Samiti.

3. 25. This village planning technique seems to us to be a unique feature of the Scheme. It makes the general aims of the Scheme operationally meaningful and realisable for the organisers as well as the villagers. Thus the objective of providing fuller and more diversified employment acquires a concrete meaning when a village plan specifies how the total number of idle manhours in every family in the village are proposed to be utilised remuneratively. The objective of attaining a measure of local self-sufficiency in the supply of essential consumption goods acquires concrete meaning when an actual production consumption budget of each of these goods is prepared. The aim of social security becomes real when a village includes in its plan an undertaking to provide a minimum subsistence to its unemployed (as in Kamelpur) or to provide subsidised medical relief to its poorer inhabitants or to limit and share the expenses on social functions. People's participation becomes real when they are persuaded to participate in the survey, in the gram sankalpa and in the deliberations and practical operations of the mandal and the samiti. And the concept of antyodaya takes material shape when the plan provides that the landless and the resourceless would be given houses or productive assets like kitchen gardens or milch cattle by the village community and backward class families are able to participate on the basis of equality in all social functions and activities.

3.26 To the extent that the village plans under this Scheme succeed in translating these concepts into reality, they may be fairly described as people's plans, made, accepted and implemented by the people for their own benefit. We regard the Intensive Area Scheme, therefore to be, above all, an important experiment designed to test and, if possible, demonstrate the possibility of comprehensive, democratic village planning. In the last chapter we make some recommendations with a view to making the Scheme more effective as an experiment in

local planning.

3.27 We turn next to the administrative apparatus set up by the Commission to operate the Scheme. In 1954-55 when the Scheme was launched the responsibility for the administration of the Scheme was divided between the Industry Organisers of the Board, a central coordination office of the Scheme. The Industry Organisers prepared development programmes for the industries for which they were severally responsible for every area, and supervised their implementation. The central coordination office of the Scheme, consisting of an Organiser, and a small research section was in administrative charge of the Scheme. But this arrangement made it very difficult to co-ordinate the formulation and implementation of individual schemes by the Industry Organisers. In the following year, therefore, the central coordination office was given full responsibility to have all schemes for the development of all industries in the areas under the Scheme prepared and executed under its own supervision with the help of the Industry Organisers.

3.28. The present arrangement is that the area organisers send their schemes to the central office of the Scheme through the Zonal Development Officers. The central office scrutinises them and forwards them to industry Organisers of the Commission on whose recommendations funds are sanctioned by the Commission. This arrangement is evidently better from the point of view of the integration of individual schemes into a coherent plan for the development of every area. But it appears that the technical supervision of industrial units set up in the areas under the scheme by the Industry Organisers and their Zonal Technical staff is not sufficiently frequent and effective. Since the Intensive Area Scheme has its own field staff, the Industry Organisers seem to assume that the planning and supervision of industrial units in every area is the responsibility of the field staff of the Scheme only. It is, therefore, necessary that there should be a closer liaison between the local field staff of the Scheme and the local or zonal technical staff of the Commission. The latter should visit,

inspect and guide the staff in charge of industrial units in the areas more regularly. They should also examine and endorse Schemes for industrial units included in village plans when they are prepared.

3.29 The central office staff of the Scheme consists of the Organiser, and a small research section including 2 research officers and 3 economic investigators. The organiser's staff as well as the research section staff is obviously too small to handle the amount of work involved owing to the great expansion of the areas under the Scheme. It is necessary that the staff should be suitably increased.

3.30 The field staff of the Commission consists of one organiser (in the grade 200-400) and one assistant organiser (in the grade 100-300) for every area and one development officer (in the grade 200-400) for each of the 6 zones (each zone comprising about 10 areas with zonal offices at Dhanaura, Sahason, Nashik, Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Tirupur. The development officers and organisers are as a rule, experienced constructive workers with at least 2 years special experience in the field of village industries. The other staff working under the Kshetra Samitis are trained in organisational work relating to individual industries. No particular educational qualification or pre-employment training is insisted upon but arrangement have been made to organise one month in service study camps from time to time. Five such camps have been organised so far at Borkhadi, Raiyan, Trichur, Doharighat and Dhanaura. Besides, regional and all India conferences of development officers and organisers are held every year. At these conferences, problems encountered in the field are brought up and discussed and ways of solving them are suggested by senior officers and organisers and the member-in-charge of the Scheme. These conferences have proved to be very valuable media for the exchange of ideas and experiences, for cultivating a broad unity of outlook and approach among the workers of the Scheme.

We feel that the one-month study camps should be organised every year and discussions at these camps should be supplemented by formal courses of lectures on various aspects of rural development. These lectures should cover not only practical day-to-day problems but also agricultural economics and rural sociology and the policies and programmes of other agencies. This would broaden the outlook of the organisers and workers and suggest to them new lines of thought and new ways of attacking field problems. These in-service courses should be in addition to formal specialised training in a special field—agriculture or some village industries or health or education. Such training should be a necessary qualification for the appointment of new recruits. For those of the present staff who have not received such training special courses must be arranged. We also recommend that a special Institute (Vidyalaya) may be established for training or conducting special courses in village planning.

3.31 Funds are given by the Commission to the Samitis on the recommendation of the Area Organisers. But the Area Organisers themselves are selected and recommended by the local leaders though they are formally appointed by the Commission. The Area Organisers are not given independent offices, staff etc. They function in and through the Kshetra Samiti's offices, staff etc. This arrangement gives the Samitis considerable status and a sense of responsibility. The Organisers and workers provided by the Commission have to function democratically in and through the people's bodies rather than as bureaucratic functionaries of a remote outside agency. They have to win the respect and confidence of these bodies through persuasion and expert guidance rather than through a mere exercise of the powers they command. At the same time since their recommendation and endorsement is necessary for the use of the funds given by the Commission, they can exercise the essential control. suggestions have been made in some areas that the Organisers should have



Independent office establishments. But we recommend the continuation of the present arrangement as a vital characteristic of the administration of the Scheme, for it puts the relationship between the workers of the Commission at the village level and the people on the same footing as it is and ought to be at the State and national levels in a democracy.\*

---

\*Where, however, the staff provided for the Samiti office is inadequate to cope with the work of the samiti as well as the Organisers it should be suitably increased to enable the organisers to perform their functions expeditiously.

## CHAPTER 4

### THE FIVE VILLAGE PLANS

4.1. Comprehensive village plans of the type described in paragraphs 3.20. to 3.27 above were made for the year 1956-57 for five villages, namely, Raiyan, Sultanpur, Kamelpur, Karakata and Borkhadi and published in the book "Village Planning" in 1956. The results of the operation of these plans are reviewed below.

4.2 The data available were collected through two house-to-house surveys—one on the eve of the preparation of the plan early in 1956 and the other at the end of 1956-57.

4.3 A very interesting effort has been made to estimate the total manhours available in the village, the total manhours utilised, the aggregate income of the village, and the aggregate production of each commodity, on the basis of these surveys. But for the purpose of scientific analysis these estimates suffer from certain limitations.

4.4 The figures of utilised manhours are based on very simple calculations of the manhour requirements of different operations in agriculture and the number of days for which the members of every family verbally reported themselves to have been engaged in them during the previous year. The distinction between part-time and full-time employment is not based on any definite criterion.

4.5. Aggregate agricultural production figures are totals of the amounts verbally reported to have been produced by every family. The figures of production in production centres organised with funds drawn from the Commission are based on written records.

4.6 The valuation of production of is based in the case of

some commodities on local market prices and in the case of others on approximate imputed prices. Aggregate income is again the simple sum of the value of output or wages received in each economic activity. It has not been possible to avoid double counting or take due account of the villages' transactions with "the rest of the world."

4.7 For these reasons although the published plans of the villages as well as the annual progress reports contain aggregate income, employment and output figures and we have also included them in the following accounts, they should be read as indicating only the kinds of magnitudes estimated and subject to the above-mentioned limitations.

4.8 The relatively firm figures are those which relate to the means of production and other assets supplied or created under the Scheme, the recorded figures of physical output in the new production centres set up and the amounts actually granted and spent under the Scheme.

4.9 It is obviously necessary that in future the collection of data for planning and evaluation should be undertaken more systematically by a special staff trained in agricultural and small industry statistics. KAMELPUR (District Moradabad, Area: 226.7 acres, population: 497).

4.10 The Kamelpur plan was designed to increase the aggregate income of the village from Rs. 87,600 of a normal year to Rs. 1,81,250. The total employment in the village was expected to increase from 2,99,000 manhours to 5,21,800 manhours (71% of the available manpower). The plan was also to make the village self-sufficient in food to the extent of 66% to 100% and in cloth to the extent of 53%. The total outlay on the plan was estimated to be Rs. 77,275 of which Rs. 37,125 were to be raised in the village and Rs. 40,150 from external agencies.

4.11 **Agriculture** : In the field of agriculture the following work was done, 50 maunds of improved wheat seed no. 710 and improved

sugar-cane seed nos. 527, 510, 245 and 321 were distributed. 35 compost pits were dug and about 700 cart-loads of compost were prepared and used. 35 maunds of chemical fertilisers were also used.

4.12 As against four wells planned only one was constructed at a cost of Rs.1,500/-of which Rs.500/-were loaned by the Amroha Cane Union. Other wells could not be constructed because the expected government assistance was not available.

4.13 The planned and the actual production of different crops is shown below.

#### Agricultural Production in Kamelpur.

Commodity	Standard require-ments.	Planned Produc-tion	Actual Prod.	Percentage of Actual to planned Production
1	2	3	4	5
				(Mds)
1. Cereals	1800	5180	1904	36.7
2. Pulses	385	1260	294	23.3
3. Vegetables	1250	933	500	51.4
4. Fruit	385	250	240	96.0
5. Sugar and Gur	200	1100	1100	100.0
6. Oils and fats	260	550	81	14.5

4.14 Because of untimely rains and water-logging the kharif crop was damaged to a large extent, the production being less than 1/3rd of the target and the sowing of the rabi crop was delayed, production being less than half of the target. The gram crop was also damaged by a plant disease. As a result total agricultural production turned out to be about 1/4th to one-half of the targets. The crop pattern could not be changed according to plan, though 8 mango trees and 17 plantain trees were planted in the premises of the Gram Vikas Mandal.

**4.15 Animal Husbandry.** In the field of animal husbandry the plan envisaged the gradual replacement of buffaloes by haryana cows of improved breed. 10 cows and 8 bullocks of improved breed were to be purchased but, in fact, only 5 haryana cows and 6 bullocks were obtained. A pedigree bull was also supplied by the government

**4.16 Milk production** increased from about 830 maunds to about 1100 maunds as against a target of 1000 maunds.

**4.17 Village Industries.** Before the plan came into operation 75 Traditional Charkhas were in use in the village producing about 2,000 sq. yds. of Khadi. It was planned to continue and develop traditional spinning as well as to introduce about 29 Ambar Charkhas. It was also planned that 5 persons would be engaged in carding and ginning and 13 persons would be trained in weaving.

**4.18** During the year under review only 12 women could be trained in Ambar spinning and were given a Charkha each. The Ambar yarn Production amounted to 3,000 hanks as against 10,520 hanks planned; but traditional yarn production amounted to 15,050 hanks against 10,680 hanks planned.

**4.19** Three weavers were trained as against 13 planned.

**4.20** As the cane growers were finding it extremely difficult to sell all their cane production to the mills, the Gram Vikas Mandal tried to popularise local manufacture of gur and khandsari sugar. Two improved crushers were hired at a rental of Rs. 100 each per season; in addition to the 3 already in use. As a result the production of gur increased from 300 maunds in the previous season to 1100 maunds in 1956-57.

**4.21** Out of 152 maunds of paddy produced during the year, about 100 maunds were hand-processed for self-consumption.

**4.22** One traditional oil ghani and two improved ghanis already working in the village crushed about 186 maunds of oil seeds, as against 200 maunds planned. An additional ghani which was planned

to be installed could not installed.

4.23 Little progress was made towards the planned improvement of the traditional pottery manufacture, but local brick manufacture made some progress. 78,000 bricks were manufactured, as against 2,00,000 planned.

4.24 The introduction of the manufacture of cream and other milk products with a cream separating machine could not make any progress local women objected to it.

4.25 It would thus appear that production in village industries remained much below the targets except in Kisan Charkha spinning. So far as employment is concerned 12 persons found additional part-time work in Ambar spinning, 26 persons in gur-making and 30 persons in brick-making. The actual manhours utilised in two of these occupations remained much below the targets—4,500 instead of 19,200 in Ambar spinning and 2,750 instead of 6,000 in brick making. But the shortfall in the manhour utilised in Ambar spinning was partly made by the extra 7000 man hours utilised in Kisan Charkha spinning. In gur making the number of manhours utilised was excess of the targets 15,600 instead of 11,500. Data are not available about the wages earned in these occupations. In respect of the other occupations the employment pattern remained unchanged.

4.26 **Construction :** During the year the village road was repaired and drains were built at 3 places to carry rain water. A four-mile stretch on the Kamelpur-Malikpur road passing through six neighbouring villages was broadened and repaired. Kamelpur contributed 6,750 manhours of shramdan and cash or materials worth Rs. 1,125 towards this work.

4.27 An irrigation well and a school building were also completed.

4.28 An interesting feature of the plan was to initiate the relocation of village houses. The area of the village site was to the

increased from 6.4 acres to about 27 acres over a period of ten years. 14 families were to be persuaded to shift from the Kamelpur village site to the Arampur-Patti site where they owned lands. In pursuance of this plan the village was surveyed by an engineer and a new layout was under preparation. Efforts were made to find land for families who offered to move to new sites. The village leaders were able to persuade some of the landholders to sell or interchange land for relocation, on lands thus made available construction of six houses for Harijans with provision of space for kitchen gardens was undertaken. Five existing houses were also repaired. The planned and the actual expenditure in cash and voluntary labour on these works is shown below.

#### Construction work in Kamelpur.

#### Constructive Work in Kamelpur

Items	Estimated Cash Ex- penditure.	Estd. Shramdan Hours.	Actual Expendi- ture.	Actual Shramdan Hours.
1	2	3	4	5
Road repair	-	-	1125	6750
Irrigation well	1500	500	1500	500
School building	4000	2000	4000	800
Harijan Houses-6	-	1500	1000	-
Houses repairs-6	-	-	400	-

4.29 **Co-operative Society** : The Kamelpur branch of the Dhanaura Cooperative Union distributed loans to members amounting to Rs. 2,125. These included the loans of improved seeds.

4.30 The Gram Vikas Mandal started a retail shop which sold essential consumption goods such as food-grains, kerosene-oil, soap and leather goods of the value of Rs. 3000 during the year.

4.31 **Health** : A small Ayurvedic dispensary was opened in the

village. It provided free treatment to the villagers. The total expenditure on the dispensary amounted to Rs. 2,060. Of this amount Rs. 700 were contributed by the villagers, Rs. 800 were given by the Kshetra Samiti and Rs. 540 were received as the cost of medicines from patients coming from outside the village. The deficit is expected to be made up from a grant from the District Board.

4.31 Four sweepers were appointed by the Gram Vikas Mandal to sweep the roads regularly. Each of them is paid Rs. 10/- per month for an hour's work every day. The mandal also arranged periodical disinfection of the three fresh drinking water wells in the village.

4.32 **Education** The village school had 90 students on its rolls. The Mandal paid tuition fees as well as the cost of books and stationery for all students upto the 8th standard belonging to Kamelpur. The village contributed Rs. 3,240 in cash, one acre of land and produce worth Rs. 260 in kind towards the expenses on the School.

4.33 **Unemployment Benefit** An interesting feature of the Kamelpur plan was that the Gram Vikas Mandal undertook to pay a minimum wage of eight annas for eight hours of work to any person in the village who would not find any work at all on any day. Some women offered themselves for work under this arrangement. They were engaged in silver-making in the community workshop for an aggregate of 1,480 manhours and received Rs. 93/-. Since the wages for the work done amounted to Rs. 83- the Gram Vikas Mandal incurred a net expenditure of Rs. 10- on these accounts.

4.34 The expenditure on health, education and the unemployment benefit was financed through a levy of 1/40th of the net agricultural produce of every farming family and Rs. 12 per annum or 12 days of shramdan per year per adult male worker.

4.35 Thus the village mobilised its won resources to a considerable extent for welfare work. But the unemployment benefit was not found attractive by unemployed males.

4.36 **Aggregate Expenditure:** The total expenditure on the



plan amounted to Rs. 20,780 as against Rs. 77,275 planned. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 14,255 or 68.7% was raised within the village and Rs. 6,525 or 31.3% was obtained from outside. The details of the estimated and actual expenditure on different items are shown below.

### Expenditure in Kamelpur

Item	Total		Available in village		External Aid	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
<b>A. Agriculture:</b>						
1. Irrigation	12,000	1,500	4,000	1,000	8,000	500
2. Improved Implements	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
3. Improved seeds	7,300	2,300	4,800	-	3,000	2,300
4. Manures	3,000	960	-	170	3,000	790
<b>B. Animal Husbandry:</b>						
5. Cows (10)	2,000	510	1,400	510	600	-
6. Bullocks (8)	3,000	2,140	2,400	2,140	600	-
7. Chaffcutter	1,000	-	500	-	500	-
<b>Total (A &amp; B)</b>	<b>29,300</b>	<b>7,410</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>3,820</b>	<b>15,700</b>	<b>3,590</b>
<b>C. Industries:</b>						
8. Ambar Sets(20)	2,400	1,800	1,200	-	1,200	1,800
9. Weaving equipment	500	125	250	-	250	125
10. Cream Separator	300	150	150	-	150	150
11. Metal Work Tools	100	-	100	-	-	-
12. Oil Ghani	275	-	-	-	275	-
13. Pottery Equipment	150	-	75	-	75	-
14. Kachra for Brick Kiln	500	700	500	700	-	-
15. Rent of Cane Crushers	200	680	200	680	-	-
16. Training (Stipends etc.)	1,500	-	1,000	-	500	-
<b>Total C</b>	<b>5,925</b>	<b>3,455</b>	<b>3,475</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>2,075</b>

**D. Construction:**

17. Parishramalaya	12,000	-	4,000	-	8,000	-
18. Housing	20,000	1,500	11,000	1,500	9,000	-
19. Road Repair		1,125		1,125		-
<b>Total D</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>-</b>

**E. Social Security:**

20. Medical Aid	2,550	2,060	550	1,200	2,000	860
21. Sanitation	300	60	300	60	-	-
22. Education	7,000	5,170	4,000	5,170	3,000	-
23. Miscellaneous	200	-	200	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>77,275</b>	<b>20,780</b>	<b>37,125</b>	<b>14,255</b>	<b>40,150</b>	<b>6,525</b>

4.37 **Aggregate Income:** The aggregate income of the village increased from Rs.87,600 to Rs. 1,09,433 (or by about 25%) as against the target of Rs. 1,81,250. The shortfall was largely due to failure of crops and the slow progress of industrial work.

4.38 **Employment:** The total manhours utilised amounted to 3,74,310 as against 2,99,000 manhours utilised in 1955-56 and 5,21,800 manhours planned for 1956-57.

4.39 **The Gram Vikas Mandal:** The Gram Vikas Mandal consisting of 9 elected members was very active during the year and held 8 formal meetings besides several informal meetings. Some 60 to 80 villagers also participated in the deliberations some of the meetings.

4.40 **Conclusion:** The chief obstacle to agricultural progress in this village is regular and wide-spread water-logging. It is therefore necessary that the greatest attention should be devoted to a solution of this problem with the help of the experts of the agricultural department.

4.41 The use of improved seeds and compost manures has been introduced but their input is insignificant in relation to the needs of

the village. The irrigation programme also needs to be completed urgently.

4.42 So far as the village industries are concerned the progress during the year cannot be said to be encouraging, except in traditional khadi spinning, and cane-crushing, either from the point of view of additional employment created or from the point of view of the additional income generated.

4.43 The effort of the village in the fields of construction, health and education deserves commendation, specially in view of the fact that a large part of the expenditure on these items was met through local resources—both cash and shramdan and Harijan housing was given due priority. But the time has come when the village needs considerable financial support from outside to support the continuance of these activities.

4.44 On the whole the gram vikas mandal has evidently been very active and the activities undertaken have definitely created a developmental consciousness in the village.

**RAIYAN (District Banāras, Area : 400 Acres; Population : 337)**

4.45 The Raiyan plan was intended to increase the aggregate income of the village from Rs. 49,000 to 52,000 i. e. by 6.5%. The total employment in the village was expected to increase by 66,070 manhours or more than 94.4% of the "unemployment gap" in the village. (Only 2,83,000 manhours were estimated as being utilised out of a total potential of 3,53,000 manhours leaving a gap of 70,000). The plan also aimed at making the village self-sufficient in cloth to the extent of 57% and in various food articles to the extent of 25 to 100%. The total outlay on the plan was estimated to be Rs.19,000 of which 35% was to be raised in the village and the rest from external sources.

4.46 **Agriculture** : 4 additional compost pits of standard dimensions were prepared during the year. The actual production of compost - 2000 mds. was double the quantity envisaged in the

plan and was evenly used over an area of 125 acres (though, intensively applied, it would have sufficed for only 24 acres). 20 mds. of ammonium sulphate were also applied in the paddy fields. Green manure was raised on 40 acres as against the target of 30. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was tried on 3 acres. The yield per acre on this area was reported to be 50% more than on other plots. The dibbling method of wheat sowing also demonstrated with advantage: two small plots of equal size sown with the traditional drill and by dibbling method yielded 18 seers and 25 seers respectively.

4.47 It was proposed to grow cotton on 1.5 acres; but it was sown experimentally only on a small plot of 1/6th of an acre. Tobacco could not be grown as planned. Vegetables were grown on 7 acres and 400 mds. of vegetables (out of 900 mds. produced) were sold outside the village. Groundnut was grown on 7 acres.

4.48 217 fruit plants were planted as against 260 proposed in the plan. Out of them 115 did not survive due to shortage of moisture and the white-ant menace.

4.49 **Village Industries:** It was planned to replace 20 of the 32 Traditional Charkhas in the village by Ambar sets after 20 villagers had been trained in Ambar spinning. By December 1956, 19 spinners were trained. After training only 10 Ambar sets were actually worked by them. The total production of Ambar yarn was 7,540 hanks against the target of 15,200. The Traditional Charkhas produced 2,960 hanks. One family was persuaded to take to weaving. But after sometime it declined to take it up as weaving was regarded as a low-caste occupation.

4.50 The improved oil ghani proposed to be installed according to the plan could not be installed. The production of soap amounted to 20 seers only against the target of 6 mds. 400 mds. of paddy was dehusked as against 700 mds. provided in the plan. The production of fibre was 15 mds, i. e. half of the target. 4 families were to be

helped to take up agriculture. Actually, only 2 families took to it.

**4.51 Construction** 2 irrigation wells were repaired and 2 bathrooms were built according to plan but the Parishramalaya and the 4 Harijan houses proposed to be built could not be built because the necessary funds and materials could not be made available.

**4.52 Cooperative Society:** Almost every family in the village joined the cooperative society which was already in existence; its membership rose to 57. The society had obtained a loan of Rs. 2,400 from the Kashi Cooperative Bank at 7%, and re-lent the amount in small sums to the members at 9%. The amount repaid in the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,275 as against Rs. 450 during the previous year. The society also distributed 163 mds. of seed-loans returnable in kind with a 25% premium.

**4.53 Social Welfare:** The 3 years old Mahila-Mandal, which had a Harijan lady as its president, encouraged spinning, knitting and embroidery by women.

**4.54** An interesting feature of the "Gram Sankalpa" in Raiyan was the decision of the Vikas Mandal to limit and share the expenditure incurred by any family in the village on ceremonies like marriages, funerals according to the nature of the function and the resources of the family so that no family incurs any debts for such ceremonies. There were 3 social functions in 3 families during the year. The total expenditure to be incurred on these functions was fixed by the community at Rs. 90,200 and 150. About 30% of it was shared by the community.

**4.55 Aggregate Expenditure** The actual total expenditure on the plan amounted to Rs. 3,092 against the plan estimate of Rs. 19,000/-. Of the actual expenditure, 51% was not from internal sources and the rest from external sources.

**4.56 Aggregate Income** The implementation of the plan is reported to have increased the aggregate income of the village

by Rs. 2,275 or 4.64% (Though the cereal crops were damaged, the new vegetable crops brought an additional income of Rs. 9,000.

**4.57 Employment:** The manpower utilised in the year increased from 2,83,000 to 3,17,560 manhours against the target of 3,49,070. The shortfall was mainly due to the slow progress of industrial and construction activity.

**4.58 Gram Vikas Mandal :** The Gram Vikas Mandal consisting of 9 elected members was fairly active during the year and held 8 formal and informal meetings. About 20 to 40 villagers also used to attend some of the Mandal meetings and participate in its discussions.

**4.59 Conclusion** The village made a good beginning towards agricultural improvement especially in respect of manuring and crop diversification although the weather turned out to be very unfavourable. ( Heavy and untimely rains damaged the Kharif crop and delayed rabi sowing). But many of the planned items of industrial and construction work such as the installation of an improved ghani, introduction of soap manufacture, construction of a workshop and Harijan houses could not be implemented mainly due to delayed receipt of external assistance. The children's nursery was without a teacher for a long time for the same reason. Progress in Ambar spinning too fell short of the target. On the other hand, the limiting and sharing of the "ceremonial" expenditure of individual families by the community and the election of Harijan lady as the president of the Mahila Mandal of the village were remarkable achievements in the social field. The small village community did become aware of its capacity to solve its economic as well as social problems through common endeavour and should be expected to make more rapid progress in subsequent years.

**KARAKATA ( District Osmanabad; Area: 2779 acres; Population 589 )**

**4.60** The Karakata plan was framed so as to increase the income of village by 23%, from Rs. 93,000 to Rs. 1,14,400. It was to provide

new employment for 50,200 manhours or about 56.2% of the "unemployment gap" in the village. The plan aimed at making the village self-sufficient in cloth to the extent of about 90%. The total out-lay on the plan was estimated at Rs. 89,000 of which Rs. 19,000 or 21% was to be raised in the village itself and the rest from external sources.

4.61 **Agriculture:** In the field of agriculture the following work was done. 150 mds. of improved jowar seed and 80 mds. of cotton seed were obtained as taccavi loans from the agricultural department and distributed in the village.

4.62 It was planned to grow green manure on 100 acres of land for jowar cultivation and to prepare some 50 compost pits yielding 2,500 cart loads of compost. But green manure was grown only on 60 acres and 30 pits were prepared yielding 1,200 cart loads of compost. For want of enough firewood about 60% of dung was used as fuel.

4.63 As against 10 acres irrigated by 5 wells during 1955-56 some 20 acres were irrigated during 1956-57.

4.64 It was proposed in the plan to take up contour bunding for 500 acres at a cost of Rs. 8,000/- which was to be given by the government as a loan. As the government assistance did not come regularly the work remained much below the target. 300 acres of land were bunded during 1956-57. And out of land bunded in previous years some 250 acres were prepared for cultivation.

4.65 No vegetables used to be grown previously in Karakata. A beginning was made during the year with vegetable cultivation and about 100 maunds were grown in 5 acres of community land watered by a perennial well.

4.66 Against the target of 115 tree plants about 200 were obtained and planted along the road. About 80 of them survived. 30 mango plants were also planted by the villagers in their own lands

and all of them survived.

4.67 According to the plan, about 100 acres of dry land were to be acquired as community land for growing vegetables etc. and other 100 acres of fallow land were to be given for cultivation to uneconomic holders and the landless in the village on a rental of 1/3rd of the produce. But instead of 100 acres of dry land only 6 acres of well-irrigated land were obtained for community use; and no fallow land could be obtained for the landless.

4.68 Against the planned increase of 15% in agricultural production, there was a fall of 15 to 20% due mainly to unfavourable climatic condition.

4.69 **Animal husbandry:** A pedigree bull was supplied by the Bombay government. Milk production increased from 242 mds. to 582 mds. in the year. A small dairy unit was set up to sell milk produced by about 10 families. The proposal in the plan to utilise 100 acres of land for growing grass, for milch animal on four plots of equal size in rotation did not materialise. New cattle sheds were provided outside the village site for about 15% of the cattle.

4.70 **Poultry:** An improved poultry unit was started with 15 birds, some leghorns and some birds of good local breed. It increased to 50 birds. The unit supplied 10 cocks to the neighbouring villages.

4.71 **Village industries** The Plan envisaged the introduction of 30 Ambar Charkhas to be worked by 30 women besides the continued operation of 60 Kisan Charkhas. Actually 40 persons - 15 women and 25 men - were trained in Ambar spinning and 20 sets were introduced. Of the Kisan Charkhas 25 worked till January, 1957 but after the introduction of the Ambar sets the Kisan Charkhas were almost discarded. During the year Ambar yarn production amounted to 2180 hanks of count 18-20s while traditional yarn production amounted to 12,500 hanks of count 14s against the targets of 16,000 and 27,000 hanks respectively.



4.72 The two oil ghanis in the village pressed about 165 mds. of groundnut oil against the target of 240 mds.

4.73 Training in other village industries did not proceed according to the plan either because no villager could be persuaded to undergo training, as in pottery, or because the trainees did not complete the training as in leather-work, fibre-work and carpentry. This was due mainly to the fact that wages in some unskilled occupations, especially construction work, proved to be more attractive than stipends.

4.74 **Construction** Almost all the planned projects except the Harijan housing project which was dropped subsequently made good progress during the year. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 37,500 as against the estimated cash expenditure of Rs. 45,500. The actual shramdan hours amounted to 58,800 as against the planned 1,70,200. The community production centre, the school, the cattle sheds, the ghani shed, and the cooperative shop were built as planned 4 temporary latrines and 4 bathrooms were also built as against 10 latrines and 5 bathrooms proposed in the plan and 5 lamp posts were erected as against 10 proposed. The approach road and culvert and village streets and drains were repaired. Some houses were also repaired.

4.75 **Cooperative Work** A cooperative shop was organised in October, 1956 with 11 members and a share capital of Rs. 500 as a branch of the Murud Multipurpose Society. During the half year ending March, 1957, the shop sold goods worth about Rs. 8,500 and earned a net profit of Rs. 238. The main commodities handled were cotton, foodgrains and groundnut. Grain and yarn were accepted in payment of other goods purchased.

4.76 **Health** A medicine chest was kept on the premises of the Gram Vikas Mandal. The secretary of the mandal supplied medicines worth Rs. 100 to patients.

4.77 **Education** The Gram Vikas Mandal decided to give

financial help to 3 students from Karakata studying at the technical school at Murud. But as they did not need this help it was not given.

**4.78 Aggregate Expenditure** The total expenditure on the plan amounted to about Rs. 45,000 or 50% of the plan estimate. Of this amount about 30% was raised within the village and the balance from external sources. The details of expenditure on different items are shown below.

### Expenditure In Karakata

Item	Total cost		Available in the village		External Aid	
	Estima- ted	Actual	Estima- ted	Actual	Estima- ted	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry</b>						
<b>i. Agriculture :</b>						
1. Bunding	10,00	8,000	-	-	10,000	8,000
2. Community land	3,000	2,200	1,000	2,200	2,000	-
<b>ii. Animal Husbandry :</b>						
3. Cows	400	2,000	400	2,000	-	-
4. Poultry	300	75	-	-	300	75
	13,700	12,275	1,400	4,200	12,300	8,075
<b>B. Industries :</b>						
5. Khadi Ambar	3,600	2,000	-	-	3,600	2,000
6. Oil Ghani	500	700	-	-	500	700
7. Training in other Industries	1,200	100	-	-	1,200	100
	5,300	2,800	-	-	5,300	2,809

**C. Development Projects :**

8. Housing	25,000	-	5,000	-	20,000	-
9. Parishramalaya	7,000	7,000	-	-	7,000	7,000
10. School	5,600	5,600	-	-	5,600	5,600
11. Ghani Shed	2,700	2,700	-	-	2,700	2,700
12. Co-operative Shop	1,500	1,500	-	-	1,500	1,500
13. Cattle Shed	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-
14. Approach Road and Culvert	5,000	5,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
15. Bathrooms and latrines	500	500	-	-	500	500
16. House repairs	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
17. Other amenities (Lamps, oil etc.)	500	500	-	-	500	500
	51,800	29,800	11,500	9,500	40,300	20,300

**D. Social Security :**

18. Education	2,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
19. Medical aid	2,000	100	-	100	2,000	-
	4,000	100	1,000	100	3,000	-

**E. Co-operative Trade :**

20. Share capital	15,000	500	5,000	-	10,000	500
	89,800	45,475	18,900	13,800	70,900	31,575

**4.79 Aggregate Income :** The aggregate income of the village increased by Rs. 6,948 from Rs. 93,000 to Rs. 99,948 or by 7½% as against the target increase of Rs. 28,150 or 30%.

**4.80 Employment :** The total man power hours utilised during 1956-57 amounted to 5,88,180 against 6,42,600 manhours utilised in

1955-56 and the target of 6,92,800. Thus the aggregate employment in 1956-57 was less than that in the previous year. This was mainly due to the disturbance in agricultural work caused by bad weather conditions and the changes made in the construction and bunding programmes.

4.81 **Gram Vikas Mandal.** The gram vikas mandal consisting of 12 elected members held 8 formal and 10 informal meetings. The attendance of villagers varied from 15 to 200 and included several women also.

4.82 **Conclusion :** The major agricultural problem of the village is soil erosion. A beginning was made to improve a part of the fallow land through bunding. But the effect of improvement on agricultural production would be noticeable only after some time. Meanwhile production fell due to bad weather, but the increase in milk production and the introduction of vegetable growing brought some additional income to the village. The village industries programme made no headway at all except in Ambar training. The total manhours utilised were less than in the previous year.

4.83 It is only in construction work the performance of the village was appreciable. It is to be hoped that the feeling of solidarity created by common participation in the construction of buildings, for public use will now be harnessed for progress in other fields.

**SULTANPUR** (District, Allahabad; Area : 100 acres, population 265 ).

4.84 The Sultanpur plan aimed at increasing the aggregate income of the village by 41.9% from Rs. 42,300 to Rs. 60,000. It was expected to provide additional employment for 59,728 manhours and thus almost eliminate the "unemployment gap". The village was to become self-sufficient in clothing and oil to the extent of 45% and in cereals and pulses to the extent of 100%. The total outlay on the plan was estimated at Rs. 26,000 of which 49.6% was to be raised from internal sources and the rest from external sources.

**4.85 Agriculture :** In the field of agriculture the progress of the plan was as follows. The area under double cropping and irrigation remained unchanged at 40 and 50 acres respectively.

**4.86** The use of improved seeds viz. paddy Nagina 22, wheat Cawnpore 13 and pea Etawah 163 was demonstrated with success. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was demonstrated on 2 acres. The demonstration of the dibbling method of wheat-sowing failed due to rains.

**4.87** Five compost pits of standard dimensions (6' x 4' x 3) and five more of varying sizes were prepared and 70 cartloads or 1400 mds. of compost were produced and used. 20 mds. of ammonium sulphate were also used.

**4.88** With a view to introduce new cash crops, cotton and jute were sown on small plots on an experimental basis. The total area under fruit trees remained as before viz. 7 acres but 2.5 acres were replanted with 77 mangoes and 7 guava plants.

#### Agricultural production in Sultanpur

Item	Standard require- ments	Planned Produc- tion	Actual Produc- tion
1	2	3	4
1. Cereals	910	1,070	1,290
2. Vegetables	635	300	125
3. Pulses	270	500	529
4. Fruits	270	500	230
5. Sugar and Gur	55	-	-
6. Oil	55	105	75

**4.89 Animal Husbandry** In the field of animal husbandry it was planned to buy four Haryana cows with a loan from the Milk

Supply Co-operative Union, Allahabad, and to procure a Mariana bull from the Block Development Officer, Bahadurpur. None could be obtained. The target of 370 mds. of milk was, however, achieved through the acquisition of 12 additional cows and buffaloes.

**4.90 Village Industries** The plan envisaged the introduction of 5 Ambar sets to be worked by 10 women besides the existing 35 Kisan Charkhas. Actually only 22 Kisan charkhas were plied and 5 Ambar Charkhas were worked by only 5 men. With the yarn produced on Kisan charkhas 106 sq. yards of cloth was woven and out of the remaining 1,059 hanks, some 961 hanks were sold. The Ambar yarn spun amounted to 413 hanks. The targets of Kisan Charkha yarn and Ambar charkha yarn were 5,400 and 4,500 hanks respectively. The actual cloth production was only 9% of the requirements of the village.

**4.91** One person was trained in weaving and he produced some cloth during the year. The bulk of the yarn, however, was sold as yarn.

**4.92** One potter was trained in oil pressing as a part time occupation. An improved ghani was installed in December 1956 and during the last 3 months of the year some 9 mds, of mustard oil seeds were crushed.

**4.93** 300 mds. of paddy was dehusked during the year as against the planned figure of 350 mds,

**4.94.** Pottery was expected to provide full-time employment to 6 persons and brickmaking was expected to provide part-time employment to 10 persons. Actually 9 persons found full-time work during a part of the year (seven months) and produced 1.5 lakh tiles valued at Rs. 1,350/- and 2,000 pots valued at Rs. 375/-.

**4.95** Three persons were trained in fibre spinning and mat-making. In all 40 mds. of fibre yarn were spun and twisted into twine, ropes etc.

4.96 6 girls and 2 women received training in sowing and knitting for about 4 months.

4.97 **Other Occupation** : The number of tongas increased as planned, i. e. from 5 to 8. 4 tongas and 5 horses were purchased. The normal earnings of tonga drivers averaged Rs. 3 per day. The 8 tonga drivers found full employment during the year and earned Rs. 7,200.

4.98 **Employment**. There were 30 persons in the village – 20 men, 7 women and 3 children – who constituted the labour force surplus to agriculture. This extra labour force used to go to the adjoining villages and earn about Rs. 8,000 for about 64,000 manhours of work. It was envisaged in the plan that employment in agriculture would cover only 48,000 manhours during the year, the balance of 16,000 manhours being covered by other occupations. Actually the 30 persons concerned worked for 62,800 manhours during the year and earned about Rs. 8,553.15 of them were engaged in agricultural labour and 7 in non-agricultural work in the village while 8 sought work outside the village and remitted about 50% of their earning to their families. (See Table below). There was thus a small diversion of manpower from agriculture to other occupations.

**Employment Pattern Of The Surplus Labour  
Force of Sultanpur**

Occupation	No. of persons	Man hours worked	Income Rs.
1	2	3	4
<b>A. In the village and neighbourhood</b>			
<b>a) Agricultural :</b>			
1. Labour sinking wells and digging canals	5	12,000	1,500
2. Casual labour	4	9,600	900
3. Agricultural labour	3	4,800	350
4. Cleaning mustard seed	3	7,200	562
	15	33,603	3,412

1	2	3	4
<b>b) Non-agricultural :</b>			
5. Brick kiln .	1	1,200	180
6. Pottery centre	1	2,400	225
7. Casual labour (Building)	3	4,200	395
8. Drūmming and casual labour	1	2,400	400
9. Priest craft	1	1,600	400
	7	11,800	1,600
<b>B. Outside The Area (Urban)</b>			
10. Rikshaw pulling	3	5,400	1,012
11. Tarpaulin making	2	4,800	1,052
12. Colliery	2	4,800	1,152
13. Agricultural and manual labour	1	2,400	225
	8	17,400	3,541
<b>Grand Total (A &amp; B)</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>62,800</b>	<b>8,553</b>

**4.99 Construction :** During the year repairs of village wells, the building of a road bridge and the construction of workshop were undertaken and completed according to the plan and involved 2,400, 2,400 and 4,400 manhours of shramdan respectively. The construction of the panchayat ghar and the Harijan houses could not be completed. But one of the 2 bathrooms was completed; and some on a children's part was also carried out. Village streets were repaired and their drainage was improved. Against 10 houses scheduled to be repaired, 20 were repaired, 3 houses were furnished with windows and ventilators and 6 smokeless ovens were installed in 6 houses. 4 new houses were also constructed. In all the construction work involved 23,000 shramdan hours against the target of 40,800.

**4.100 Education** A girls' class was started in the workshop building and 8 students attended it. Among the boys of school-going age, 4 attended the High School and 12 the primary school at Sahason,



4.101 **Welfare work** The balwadi was equipped with games equipment and a lady was employed to teach the children the three R's and the women some tailoring and knitting.

4.102 **Health** The Gram Vikas Mandal provided Ayurvedic medicines worth Rs. 250. 200 patients were treated by a Vaidya.

4.103 **Aggregate Expenditure** The total expenditure on the plan amounted to Rs. 15,500 against the planned target of Rs. 26,000. Of this amount 61% was found internally. The details of the estimated and actual expenditure on different items are shown below.

4.104 **Aggregate Income** The aggregate income of the village increased by 31% from Rs. 42,300 to 55,816, instead of the plan figure of Rs. 60,500. The increase in income was mainly due to the increased income from tonga plying and work outside the village.

4.105 **Gram Vikas Mandal** The Gram Vikas Mandal consisting of 9 elected members held 25 meetings in the year. Some 25 to 75 villagers also used to attend the mandal meetings and participate in the discussions. There were 12 general meetings of the villagers.

#### Expenses in Sultanpur

Item	Total cost Rs.		Available in the village		External aid Rs.	
	Esti- mated	Actual	Esti- mated	Actual	Esti- mated	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A. Agriculture</b>						
1. Improved seeds	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-
2. Improved implements	200	-	-	-	200	-
3. Artificial manures	200	280	-	-	200	280
<b>B. Animal Husbandry</b>						
4. Cows (4)	800	-	-	-	800	-
	2,700	1,700	1,500	1,500	1,200	280

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>C. Village Industries</b>						
5. Ambar sets(5)	600	500	-	-	600	500
6. Weaving equipment	500	300	250	150	250	150
7. Improved ghani	275	275	120	120	150	150
8. Carding and Sliver equipment	40	40	-	-	40	40
9. Sewing Machine	200	203	-	-	200	203
10. Tongas	600	280	600	280	-	-
	2,215	1,598	975	555	1,240	1,043

**D. Development Projects**

11. Repairs to wells	600	2,800	300	1,800	300	600
12. Road bridge	900	900	300	300	600	600
13. Streets and drains	3,200	2,900	2,400	1,010	800	1,300
14. Bathrooms	200	80	100	40	100	40
15. Parishramalayias	3,000	1,143	1,550	50	1,450	793
16. Panchayat ghar	6,000	-	2,000	-	4,000	
17. Children's Park	1,400	673	900	300	500	673

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18. Harijan Houses	5,000	-	2,500	-	2,500	-
19. Repair to houses	300	1,000	300	1,000	-	300
20. New houses	-	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
	20,600	11,596	10,350	7,300	10,250	3,706
<b>E. Social Security Programme</b>						
21. Medical Aid	200	250	80	130	120	120
22. Education	300	300	-	-	300	300
	500	550	80	130	420	420
Grand Total (A to E)	25,015	15,524	12,905	9,485	13,110	5,449

4.106 **Conclusion** : As in other villages, the agricultural programme was hampered by bad weather. But improved manuring and demonstrations were successfully undertaken. In the field of industries, again, the progress was very small. Work outside the village obviously proved to be more attractive than in village industries. Construction work on the other hand made good progress.

**Borkhadi** : (District Surat. Area : 3,462 acres ; Population : 1,874)

4.107 The Borkhadi plan aimed at increasing the aggregated income of the village by 99.7%, from Rs. 2,40,984 to Rs. 4,78,858. The total employment of the village was expected to increase by 3,53,200 manhours, i.e. 44% of the estimated "unemployment gap".

The plan was also designed to make the village self-sufficient in cloth to the extent of 23% and in various food articles to the extent of 26 to 100%. The total outlay on the plan was estimated to be Rs. 1,29,000 of which Rs. 57,250 were to be raised within the village and Rs.72,150 from external sources.

4.108 **Agriculture.** Improved jowar seed was supplied for 100 acres of land and improved cotton seed was used on the the entire area under cotton,

4.109 500 cartloads of compost were prepared and used and in the jowar, cotton and paddy fields. Oil cakes and ammonium sulphate worth Rs.5,000—were also used.

4.110 The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was demonstrated on 3 small plots with an area of 62 acres only instead of 4 acres provided in the plan. The results were very encouraging. Only 7 seers of seeds were used as against the traditional requirement of 37.5 seers and the outturn was 25.5 mds. as compared with 17.75 mds. by the old method.

4.111 Fruit cultivation progressed as planned and 25 mango, 100 lemon and 10 cheeku plants were planted on 2 acres of land. Vegetable cultivation was also undertaken on 15 acres as planned. The planned and the actual production of different crops is shown below.

### Agricultural Production in Borkhadi

Crop	Acreage		Production				Value in Rs.		
	Actual	Planned	Actual	Actual	Planned	Actual		Planned	Actual
	55-56	56-57	56-57	55-57	56-57	56-57	55-56	56-57	56-57
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Paddy	338	338	324	3,615	4,395	5,067	43,380	55,740	60,804
2. Jowar	378	460	368	1,904	2,475	1,101	15,232	19,800	8,806
Total Cereals(land)	716	798	692	5,519	6,870	6,168	58,612	75,540	69,522
3. Pulses	669	669	625	1,119	1,119	628	13,428	13,428	7,536
4. Groundnut	162	150	218	1,092	1,050	779	15,288	14,700	10,906
5. Vegetables	5	15	15	500	1,500	1,200	3,000	9,000	7,200
6. Cotton	1,360	1,300	1,293	3,384	3,900	3,112	135,360	56,000	1,24,480
Total	2,912	2,932	2,843	-	-	-	2,25,688	2,68,668	2,19,734

4.112 Due to excessive rains the outturn of all crops except paddy was much below the normal.

4.113 **Animal Husbandry.** There was no improvement in the field of animal husbandry. Milk production stood at the previous year's figure viz. 466 mds.

4.114 **Village Industries :** It was proposed in the plan to train 100 Ambar spinners and introduce 50 Ambar sets. Actually 65 spinners were trained and 47 sets were introduced. The number of Traditional Charkhas increased from 200 to 277.

4.115 The number of looms also increased from 6 to 12. The weavers remained fully occupied in weaving locally spun yarn.

4.116 The proposed oil ghani could not start working due to the reluctance of the oilman, who had been trained to work on it.

4.117 Neera production amounted to 6,892 gallons as against the target of 9,000 gallons, and provided employment to 20 families.

4.118 Brick-making, though not included in the plan, provided part-time employment to 4 potters. 1,50,000 bricks were produced.

4.119 **Construction :** Progress in construction work was much below the target. The planned construction of residential houses could not be undertaken. But some 33 houses were repaired (in 8 of them tiled roofs were constructed) as also 3 village roads. Work on the construction of the godown, the school, the bathrooms and the production centre could only be started.

4.120 **Co-operative Society :** The number of members of the Borkhadi Multipurpose Society increased from 227 to 246 and the share capital from Rs. 15,907 to Rs. 16,385. It advanced credit worth Rs. 1,45,592 as compared with Rs. 77,805 during the previous year. The society received the District Shield for its distinguished work.

4.121 **Education :** The primary school was converted into a Basic School. An extra class was started for 60 pupils.

**4.122 Panchayat :** The village panchayat was active in organising construction work such as the repair of roads, the erection of lamp posts, the clearing of 63 acres of pasture land and the sinking of one fresh water well.

**4.123 Women's Camp** A women's camp was organised by the Gram Vikas Mandal for 15 days. 30 women participated in it and their training in home crafts like spinning, knitting, sewing and cooking was initiated.

**4.124 Seva Dal** A Seva Dal was organised with 50 young persons as members.

**4.125 Village Leader 's Camp** 33 leaders from the neighbouring villages attended a Village Leaders' Camp for a week and discussed possible lines of development in their villages.

**4.126 Aggregate Expenditure.** The total expenditure on the plan amounted to Rs. 36,826 as against the plan estimate of Rs. 1,29,400. The shortfall was due to the delay in the receipt of goods assistance for the construction of houses for the scheduled castes. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 25,933 or 70.4% of the total outlay was raised within the village and the rest from external agencies.

**4.127 Aggregate income** The aggregate income of the village increased from Rs. 2,40,984 in 1955-56 to Rs. 2,83,086 as against the target of Rs. 4,78,858.

**4.128 Employment** The actual employment during the year covered 15,45,000 manhours as against the target of 16,95,000. The shortfall was due to delay in the implementation of industrial and construction projects.

**4.129 Gram Vikas Mandal :** The Gram Vikas Mandal was very active during the year and met almost every Monday. 25 to 30 persons and sometimes 100 attended the meetings and participated in the discussions. The mandal worked in close cooperation with the village cooperative and the village panchayat. In fact the membership of the

mandal and the cooperative committee was identical.

4.130 **Conclusion** In spite of bad weather, Borkhadi did good work in the agricultural field, particularly in respect of seed and manure supply, demonstrations and fruit cultivation. In the field of village industries traditional Khadi spinning and weaving made good progress. But other schemes did not materialise fully. The construction programme was hampered by delay in the receipt of funds and materials, though local effort in the field of house repairs was every remarkable. So also was the international effort in general as reflected in the intense and coordinated activity of the mandal, the co-operative and the panchayat.

#### **General Conclusions About The Operation On The Five Village Plans.**

4.131 The foregoing review of the operation of the 5 Village Plans clearly indicates some important general conclusions about the administration of the Intensive Area Scheme during 1956-57.

4.132 In the first place it is obvious that agricultural improvement remains the primary condition of a rise in rural income and living standards in the immediate future. The effort to improve agriculture was frustrated in every village during the year under review on account of unfavourable weather conditions, but apart from the weather it is clear that much more intensive effort is necessary to overcome the major obstacles to agricultural progress such as lack of irrigation facilities and soil erosion and also to introduce improved methods of cultivation and larger quantities of manure on a wide scale.

4.133 So far as progress in the field of village industries is concerned, it is clear that spinning finds much favour, specially with women, as a source of supplementary income. The Ambar programme, however, made slow progress either because the quality of cotton supplied was bad or because the Ambar sets were defective or



because the formal assurance regarding 50 per cent subsidy on the price of the Ambar set could not be formally announced in advance. There is, however, great demand for training in Ambar spinning and for the supply of Ambar Charkhas. It will be necessary to make adequate arrangements for the weaving of all the yarn that is spun in areas where weaving is not traditionally widespread.

4.134 In all village construction and welfare work was obviously found to be most attractive by the villagers and was carried by them as far as they could with their own local resources. The limit to such work was set only by the paucity of outside resources. Construction and welfare needs are in fact so acutely and universally felt by the villager now that it would be necessary to find much larger outside resources for financing their fulfilment than are now available.

4.135 In general, the implementation of many schemes of development was considerably hampered by delays in the receipt of funds or materials. It is necessary that all possible steps are taken to eliminate avoidable delays.

4.136 Finally, it is clear that the Scheme succeeded, above all, in creating a strong consciousness of the need for development and the potentialities of corporate action in the village communities to attain it. In this respect the organisational frame work established as well as the technique of planning followed under the Scheme have amply justified themselves. And we have no hesitation in recommending the continuance of intensive and planned development of individual villages under this Scheme subject to such modifications in programmes and priorities as experience may indicate as necessary from time to time.

## CHAPTER 5

### PROGRESS IN THE FIRST FOURTEEN AREAS

5.1 In the previous chapter we described the technique of village planning as supplied to five of the villages under the Scheme. In this chapter we propose to review the overall progress of work in the 14 areas brought under the Scheme in 1954-55. Since no separate progress reports have been published so far, it is necessary to give the available facts and figures in this report.

5.2 Appendix A gives the area where work was started in 1954-55, the number of villages covered, their population, the total number of members of the Kshetra Samitis and the number of Gram Vikas Mandals constituted. These areas were brought under the scheme in June and July 1954. It would be seen that 3 of the 14 areas are in U. P., 9 in Bombay and 2 in Kerala.

5.3 During the 3 years 1954-55 to 1956-57 the total amount disbursed to the 14 areas was Rs.30.05 lakhs consisting of loans amounting to Rs. 14.41 lakhs (48.0%) and grants amounting to Rs. 15.63 lakhs (52.0%). Of this amount Rs.8.25 lakhs (27.6%) were disbursed for construction, Rs. 18.32 lakhs (60.9 %) for the development of Khadi and village industries and Rs.3.47 lakhs (11.6%) for salaries, contingencies and miscellaneous expenditure, as set out in Table I and Appendix E.

5.4 The total amount spent during the 3 years was Rs. 20.58 lakhs—6.24 lakhs (30.3%) on construction, Rs. 12.93 lakhs (62.9%) on the development of Khadi and village industries and Rs. 1.10 lakhs (6.8%) on salaries, contingencies and miscellaneous expenditure as detailed in Appendix F. The 68.3% of the funds disbursed were actually utilised.

**TABLE No. 1**  
**Disbursements Of Funds To And Utilisation By The Fourteen Areas During 1954-57.**

Item	Grants (Rs.)	Loans (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)	Amount utili- sed (Rs.)	Col 5 as % of 4
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A Construction :</b>					
Khadi Godown	1,30,000	65,000	1,95,000	1,82,896.06	93.7%
Village Industries Godown	1,40,000	70,000	2,10,000	1,90,492.12	90.7%
Community Production Centre	1,31,000	37,000	1,68,000	1,08,552.50	64.6%
Intensive Area Workshop	45,329	57,671	1,03,000	34,570.81	33.5%
Ambar Parishramalaya	81,890	68,000	1,49,890	1,07,558.25	71.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,28,219</b>	<b>2,97,671</b>	<b>8,25,890</b>	<b>6,24,069.74</b>	<b>75.5%</b>
<b>B Khadi &amp; Village Industries Commission :</b>					
Khadi	49,350	2,47,600	2,96,950	4,32,219.98	145.50%
Handpounding of Rice	19,810	79,250	99,060	75,585.67	76.3%
Village Oil	1,40,645	2,29,250	3,69,895	2,33,266.22	63.0%
Village Leather	79,050	1,04,790	1,83,840	61,021.66	33.1%
Gur Khandsari	22,000	30,000	52,000	33,983.81	65.3%
Soap	1,74,650	3,24,992	4,99,642	2,40,157.59	48.6%
Cottage Match	39,600	59,400	99,000	51,061.43	50.5%
Carpentry and Blacksmithy	43,800	22,600	66,400	46,656.12	70.2%
Pottery	85,100	22,500	1,07,600	90,911.26	84.4%
Fibre	14,000	—	14,000	9,966.62	71.1%
Bamboo	39,000	—	39,000	13,148.61	33.7%
Bee-keeping	5,100	—	5,100	2,520.37	49.4%
Palm-Gur	1,000	—	1,000	3,239.50	323.9%
<b>Total Khadi and Village Industries</b>	<b>7,13,105</b>	<b>11,19,282</b>	<b>18,32,387</b>	<b>12,93,738.74</b>	<b>70.6%</b>
<b>C Salaries &amp; contingencies &amp; Miscellaneous</b>	<b>3,22,435</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>3,47,435</b>	<b>1,40,246.79</b>	<b>39.5%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,63,759</b>	<b>14,41,953</b>	<b>30,05,712</b>	<b>20,58,055.27</b>	<b>68.3%</b>

5.5 The funds made available to the Intensive areas fall under two categories. Firstly, every Intensive area receives loans and grants from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for every individual scheme for the development of Khadi and Village Industries on the basis of the Commission's standard pattern of financial assistance. In addition to these loans and grants for specific Khadi and village Industries scheme, every Intensive area is given special loans and grants for construction and establishment expenditure. For construction every area is generally given

	Grant (Rs.)	Loan (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
For one Khadi godown	10,000	5,000	15,000
For one village Industries godown	10,000	5,000	15,000
For one community production centre	9,000	4,000	13,000
For one Intensive area workshop	3,333	4,667	8,000
For a Parisharamalaya	5,000	17,000	22,000

5.6 For the salary of a field staff of about 9 workers every area is given a grant of Rs. 12,000. A grant of Rs. 4,500/- per year is also given for the salaries of an Organiser and an Assistant Organiser for every per-Intensive Area. When Pre-Intensive-Areas are converted into Intensive areas this expenditure is directly borne by the Commission. Thus in every Intensive area an expenditure of Rs. about 17,000/- is incurred every year on salaries.

5.7 An annual grant of Rs. 2,000 is given to every area for contingencies. Besides occasional grant upto Rs. 10,000 are given for miscellaneous items of expenditure such as exhibition, holding of annual conference etc. A grant of Rs. 500 is also given to every area every three years for purchasing cycles\*

\* To the Nasik area a grant of Rs. 18,000 - and a loan of Rs. 25,000- were given in 1956-57 for purchase of agricultural machinery.

5.8 As stated in para 2.5 though the staff is appointed primarily to promote the development of village industries coming under the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, they also assist the Kshetra Samitis in formulating and implementing other schemes of development and in obtaining technical and financial assistance for them from other agencies.

5.9 During the 3 years under review 9 of the 14 areas utilised the funds provided for the construction of Khadi godowns, 12 for village industry godowns, 12 for community production centres, 5 for intensive area workshops and 7 for Ambar Parishramalayas. The offices of the Kshetra Samitis have also been housed in these buildings.

5.10 Construction work has formed a prominent part of development activity during the last 3 years. The emphasis given to building in the initial stages of development work is usually criticised on the ground that it satisfies the urge for the spectacular rather than meet real development needs. Field workers, however, feel that the construction of buildings, helps in creating a development psychology. Buildings become the centres and symbols of development activity. There is some truth in this contention. In the areas visited by us we found that the newly constructed building did attract the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages for industrial work, welfare services, etc. They meetings have become forums for the discussion of village problems. They inspire the villagers to participate in development activities. On the other hand, from the strictly economic point of view it is to be considered whether the actual additional turnover of village industries is large enough to justify the expenditure of a large proportion (30%) of the total resources available on buildings alone. Although construction must inevitably form an important part of the development programme the expenditure on construction should be reduced if possible.

5.11 62.9% (Rs.12.93 lakhs) of the total expenditure during the

three years has been incurred on the development of Khadi and village industries. The percentage of the outlay on each industry to the total expenditure on industries is shown below:-

Khadi	33.4%
Soap	18.6%
Oil Industry	18.2%
Pottery	7.2%
Hand-pounding of rice	5.7%
Village leather	4.7%
Cottage match Industry	3.9%
Carpentry and blacksmithy	3.4%
Gur khandhari	2.6%
Bamboo	1.0%
Fibre	0.8%
Palm gur	0.3%
Bee-keeping	0.2%

Thus nearly 1/3rd of the total expenditure on industries has been devoted to the Khadi Industry, another 1/3rd to oil and soap industries and the rest to other industries.

5.12 By 1956-57 the development of the Khadi industry had been undertaken in all the 14 areas, the village oil industry in 12 areas, pottery industry in 11 areas, handpounding of rice in 10 areas, carpentry and blacksmithy and leather industries in 8 areas, the soap industry in 7 areas, the bamboo industry in 6 areas, the gur and khandhari industry in 5 areas, the match and fibre industries in 4 areas the palm gur industry in 3 areas and bee-keeping in 2 areas. Thus the Khadi oil and pottery industries and rice pounding, carpentry and blacksmithy had a wider geographical coverage.

5.13 The extent to which the Scheme has introduced improved capital equipment and developed technical skills is shown by the following two tables 2 and 3.

TABLE No. 2

## Improved Equipment Introduced In Village Industries

Serial No.	Industry	Improved equipment	Number of areas in which introduced.	Units improved
1.	Khadi	Ambar sets	11	1078
		Improved carding machine	4	42
		Improved looms	1	5
		Improved charkhas	2	110
2.	Hand pounding Of Rice			
3.	Atta Chakki	Atta chakkies	2	60
4.	Village Oil	Improved ghantis	11	72
		Kolhus	2	6
		Filter Press	1	1
5.	Leather	Tannery tools	1	19
		Bone digestor	1	1
6.	Gur khandsari	Crystallizer machine	1	1
		percolators	1	2
		Centrifugal machines	2	2
7.	Pottery	Improved wheels chaks	7	170

**Table No. 3 : Training In Village Industries**

Serial No.	Industry	Number of persons trained
1.	Khadi	
	a) Traditional spinning	3,324
	b) Ambar spinning	1,193
	c) Carding & sliver making	15
	D) Weaving	245
	e) Dyeing	22
2.	Handpounding of rice	29
3.	Village oil	148
4.	Leather	
	a) Flaying	5
	b) Trainnig	9
	c) Other goods	5
5.	Cottage match	40
6.	Soap	92
7.	Gur khandsari	128
8.	Fibre	20
9.	Carpentry and blacksmithly	4
10.	Beekeeping	1
11.	pottery	9
12.	Brick making	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,299</b>



5.14 Table No. 4 (on page 77) with Appendices G-1 to G-14 shows the quantity and value of production, the full time and part-time employment created and the wages earned in each industry during 1955-56 and 1956-57 in each of the first 14 areas. As in the case of statistics relating to the 5 villages plans reviewed in the previous chapter, the statistics of production and employment relating to the 14 areas should be used bearing in mind the limitations mentioned below.

5.15 In the case of some industries and some areas the figures of production relate to the new production centres started under the Scheme, while in other cases they indicate the production in the private units in the area recorded for the first time since the scheme was launched. In the latter cases the increase in production may not necessarily be due to the scheme. Thus the production on Traditional Charkhas which were already in use before the scheme was launched, the amount of paddy hand-pounded with old equipment, the amount of oil crushed on traditional ghanis, the amount of carpentry and blacksmithy work carried on by traditional carpenters and blacksmiths cannot be attributed directly to the Intensive area Scheme although the operations under the Scheme may have indirectly induced a fuller use of old equipment and skill.

5.16 The output of industries has been valued in different ways in different areas. In some cases it has been valued on the basis of the cost of production, in some cases on the basis of wholesale prices and in some cases on the basis of imputed prices.

5.17 In the case of the leather industry, the pottery industry, carpentry and blacksmithy, bee-keeping, the fibre industry and the bamboo industry, only very rough and round figures of the value of production have been given.

**TABLE NO. 4**  
**Production, Employment And Wages Earned**

Name of the Industry	Production		Employment		* Wages earned	
	55-56	56-57	Full-time		Part-time	(Rs)
	Lbs	Lbs	55-56	56-57	55-56	56-57
<b>Khadi</b>						
a) Traditional						
Yarn	25,028	63,948	N.A.	682	N.A.	9,957
Cloth	74,604	1,72,186				1,74,658.85
in sq. yds						
b) Ambar						
Yarn-		8,923(lbs)				
Cloth-		14,108(sq.yds)				
Mds-srs.		Mds-srs				
Handpounding of rice	1,892-0	3,773-5	13	8	28	52
Village oil	649-17	5,873-21	5	106	12	45
Leather						
Industry(Rs)	7,264.00	52,578.00	10	51	6	26
Gur khandsari (Mds)	170.0	9,431-15	2	15	16	557
Soap Industry (Mds)	56.36	598-15	9	14	35	8
Pottery(Rs)	6,628.00	37,923.00	26	67	52	20
Carpentry & smithy	6,385.00	8,0814.06	12	53	9	33
Palmgur	2,300.00	10,078.12	15	32	2	27
Cottagematch in gross	52	503	-	27	25	42
§ Bee-keep- ing (Rs)	8,775.00	3,8250	-	-	-	-
† Fibre(Rs)	-	4,266.24	-	6	-	69
† Bamboo(Rs)	-	6,159.12	-	3	-	67
			112	1,064	185	10,903
						3,41,026.38

\* Amount refers to wages earned in 5 6-57.

§ No labour from outside was employed. Production was undertaken by the Kshetra Samitis. Hence the amount in wages column denotes the earnings.

† Production undertaken in 56-57.

5.18 The employment figures, again, have to be used with reserve. "Part-Time" and "full-time" employment have not been clearly and uniformly defined, It seems that any person who may have done some work even for a few days in the year and for a few hours every day has been treated as employed part-time. Among the persons shown as fully employed, the supervisory staff paid on a salary basis and the actual workers have not been distinguished.

5.19 The figures of wages earned also seem to include the salaries of the supervisory staff of the new production centres as well as the wages of actual workers. It is possible that the inclusion of the former may have increased the total wages earned so as to indicate a per capita wage for actual workers much higher than the actual wage.

5.20 For all these reasons it has been difficult to interpret the available figures. Nevertheless some broad inference may be drawn about the progress of different industries.

5.21 The number of Traditional Charkhas working is shown to have declined from 8049 in 1955-56 to 7387 in 1956-57. This seems to have been due at least partly to the introduction of 971 Ambar sets. But the production of yarn increased from 25028 lbs to 63948 lbs i. e. by 56%. And the production of cloth increased from 74,604 sq. yds. to 172,186 sq. yds. or by 130.7%. Production of yarn per charkha seems to have increased from 3.1 pounds to 8.6 pounds. Thus, though the number of Traditional Charkhas declined, they seem to have been used more intensively.

5.22 The output of cloth shown in Table No. 4 (Appendix G 1 and G 2) is not additional to output of yarn shown in the same Table. The employment and wages earned shown in the same table relate to spinners as well as weavers. Taking full-time, and part-time workers together in 1967, the wage earned per worker comes to only Rs. 28 per annum which is indeed very low.

5.23 In the case of the Ambar Khadi industry the quantity of

yarn produced per Ambar set during 1956-57 only 9.01 lb. It seems that most of the charkhas were supplied late in 1956-57. Even so they appear to have been under-utilised. Urgent attention needs to be given to the problem of under-utilisation of Ambar sets.

5.24 In the rice-pounding industry the quantity of paddy dehusked increased from 1,892 mds. in 1955-56 in 8 areas to 3773 mds. in 1956-57 in 10 areas. Paddy pounded per worker amounted to 46 mds. in 1955-56 and about 63 mds. in 1956-57. Taking the norm of paddy de-husked per man day as 1 md. (as mostly traditional equipment was used) the industry can be said to have provided full-time employment for 46 days in 1955-56 and 63 days in 1956-57 over a season of about 150 days. It may, however, be noted that even during the season, this industry is not always pursued as a full-time occupation. The earnings over the season per worker amounted to only Rs. 46 which means that the wages earned per manday amounted Rs. 0-75. On the whole it seems that so far rice pounding has not provided appreciable volume of wage-paid employment in the intensive areas.

5.25 Production of oil increased from 649 mds. in 1955-56 to 5,873 mds. in 1956-57. 72 improved ghanis are reported to have been installed. Thus production per ghani amounts to 81.5 mds. If the norm of oil produced per ghani is taken to be 1/3 mds. per day the ghanis would seem to have been operated for about 225 days in the year which may be regarded as a satisfactory turnout for the present stage of the Scheme. But there is need for a much fuller utilisation of equipment in this industry, considering that the investment in this industry during the last 3 years (Rs. 2.23 lakhs) has been very heavy. The increase in the number employed in the industry from 37 in 1955-56 to 151 in 1956-57 is significant. The wages earned per worker in 1956-57 were Rs. 226. Thus from the employment, as well as the additional income point of view this industry has much potential and must receive great attention.

5.26 Leather development work was extended from 2 areas in 1955-56 to 8 areas in 1956-57, and the value of output is reported to have increased from Rs. 7,264 to Rs. 52,578. But as stated above in para 5.17 the value of production seems to have been calculated on a very rough basis. Thus, for example, the value of output in Shahpur is shown to have increased from Rs. 7200 in 1955-56 to Rs. 30,000 in 1956-57 although the number of persons employed increased from 8 to 10; but the nature of the expansion is not explained. The expenditure incurred on the industry seems to be very large in relation to the output. It is evidently necessary the production must increase manifold in order to get a suitable return on the investment. Taking part-time and full-time employment together, employment in the industry is reported to have increased from 16 persons in 1955-56 to 77 persons in 1956-57. The average of the wages earned per person for all areas amounted to Rs. 277.59 in 1956-57; but while in Shahpur the wages earned per person amounted to Rs. 2,200 in Dhanaura they amounted to Rs. 458.5, in Nasik to Rs. 400 and in Malpara to only Rs. 120. It seems that in some of the leather centres high fixed wages have had to be paid to master flayers and master-tanners.

5.27 The production of gur and khandsari sugar increased from 170 mds. in 1955-56 to 9,431 mds. in 1956-57. Employment (seasonal) in the industry increased from 18 persons to 572 persons.

The Malpara area is reported to have become an important centre of this industry employing 550 persons in 1956-57. Production in Malpara is shown to be *exactly* 5,500 mds. (exactly 10 times the number of people employed), the value of production as Rs. 67,500@ Rs. 12 per md. and the wages earned as exactly Rs. 22500 or Rs. 40 per worker. This shows that the figures are based on table calculations rather than actual accounts. In Khadasali the wages earned amount to Rs. 1,037.5 per head, in Dhanaura Rs. 8.4 per head, in Sahason Rs. 33.5 per head, and in Shahpur Rs. 155.3 per head. The variation is startling. If the Khadasali wage figure

Is any guide, the gur and khandsari Industry would seem to be a very remunerative occupation; and if the Malpara employment figure is any guide it seems to be capable of giving part-time employment to hundreds of people. The need for a fuller investigation of the prospects of this Industry in the Intensive Areas, where cane is grown, is obvious, it is reported that in Dhanaura which is a cane area this Industry has a good prospect. The small cane growers, who for various reasons, are unable to sell their entire cane production to sugar mills, wish to convert their unsold stocks into gur and khandsari sugar and thus earn considerable, supplementary income. At the same time gur and khandsari manufacture provides seasonal employment to a large number of landless workers. Therefore, wherever possible, assistance must be given to cane growing peasants to install cane-crushers and sugar making sheds on cooperative basis.

5.28 The production of soap from non-edible oils increased from 56 mds. in 1955-56 to 598 mds. in 1956-57. The value of production in 1956-57 is reported to have been Rs. 32,665. Next to the Khadi Industry, the soap Industry has claimed the largest proportion of the total outlay on industries in the Intensive areas, namely Rs. 2.40 lakhs. Considering an investment of this order the output is disappointingly low. Employment in the Industry fell from 44 persons to 22 persons, mainly due to the suspension of production in Vedchhi. It appears that in the soap making units set up under the Scheme relatively better paid staff have been employed on a monthly salary basis. But production has remained low. Determined efforts are necessary to increase the production and sale of cottage soap manifold if the heavy investment in this Industry is to be justified.

5.29 The value of pottery goods produced increased from Rs. 6,628 in 1955-56 to Rs. 37,923 in 1956-57. Employment increased from 78 persons in 1955-56 to 87 persons 1956-57. Thus the output per potter was Rs. 84.97 in 1955-56 and Rs. 435.89 in 1956-57. The wages earned per worker in 1956-57 were Rs. 250.

5.30 carpentry and blacksmithy provided employment to 21 persons in 1955-56 and 86 persons in 1956-57. Production increased

from Rs. 6385 in 1955-56 to Rs. 80,814 in 1956-57. The wages earned were Rs. 26,383 in 1956-57 or Rs. 306.77 per artisan.

5.31 The palm gur industry provided seasonal employment to 17 persons in 1955-56 and 59 persons in 1956-57. The value of production rose from Rs. 2,300 to Rs. 10,078.

5.32 production in the cottage match industry increased from 52 boxes in one area in 1955-56 to 503 boxes in 4 areas in 1956-57. The industry provided employment to 25 persons in 1955-56 and to 63 persons in 1956-57. The wages earned per worker were Rs. 82.44.

5.33 The fibre industry and the bamboo industry provided employment to 75, and 70 persons respectively.

5.34 Table No. 4 shows the aggregate employment created and the wages earned in all the industries in the first fourteen intensive areas. The progress made under the Scheme in creating employment opportunities for the under-employed does demonstrate that the employment potential of an integrated Khadi and village industries programme is very substantial.

5.35 Table No. 5 (Page 83) with Appendices H 1 to H 13 show the production, disposal and stocks of each of the commodities produced under the village industries programme in the first fourteen intensive areas. The ratio of the stock to production is a good index of the marketability of the goods produced. It appears that the ratio was high (more than 25%) in the case of Khadi in Dhanaura, Sagatala, and Murud, hand-pounded rice in Sahason, Gundi, Nemom and Nasik, oil in Gundi, leather in Ajagara, Sahason and Nasik, soap in Sahason Dhanaura and Gundi, pottery in Ajagar, Dhanaura, Vedchhi, Trichur and Nemom, carpentry and blacksmithy in Ajagara, Dhanaura, Sagtala and Shahpur, gur and khandsari sugar in Sahason and Dhanaura, matches in Sahason, Malpara and Shahpur, fibre in Sahason and Nemom and bambooware in Nasik. On the whole, the evidence does not indicate any general tendency towards accumulation of unusually large stocks of unsold products. But it is necessary that the causes of the accumulation of unsold stocks in some industries should be regularly investigated, and steps taken to find markets for them.

5.36 This brief review of the progress of Industrial development work in the Intensive Areas indicates that some aspects of it need very careful consideration. Firstly, much of the capacity created remains unutilised.

**TABLE No. 5**  
**Stock Position As On 31.3.56**

Name of the Industry	No. of the areas in which Production was under taken	No. of the areas for which details given.	Production upto 31.3.57 (Rs.)	Disposal upto 31.3.57 (Rs.)	Stock* (Rs.)	6 as% of 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Khadi	14	12	3,99,997.68	3,28,324.98	73,582.62	18.4
Handpounding of rice	10	8	94,034.04	71,360.29	21,306.20	22.7
Village oil	12	11	4,20,843.40	3,77,002.82	59,427.52	14.1
Leather	8	5	47,248.00	39,392.56	8,059.94	17.1
Gur						
khandsari	5	3	16,100.56	10,319.00	7,817.75	48.6 §
Soap	7	7	35,350.13	17,751.12	17,581.88	49.7 †
Pottery	11	10	43,627.01	31,695.88	11,931.13	27.4
Carpentry & Blacksmithy	8	7	79,422.37	43,118.10	37,104.27	46.7
Palmgur Cottage	3	3	12,378.12	15,372.00	-	-
match	4	3	2,038.50	1,148.50	890.00	43.7
Beekeeping	2	1	170.00	170.00	-	-
Fibre	4	2	2,260.12	218.73	2,041.39	90.3 †
Bamboo	6	4	5,497.88	4,455.49	1,043.39	18.9

\* Stock at prevailing market prices.

§ Production carried on during November, March and sale generally thereafter.

† Product newly introduced in villages.

† Industry newly started during the year 1956-57.



The ratio of output to expenditure remains very low in many industries, although in 1956-57 production was substantially higher than in 1955-56. Perhaps this has been due to the fact that many units planned in 1955-56 started operation only in 1956-57. A period of 3 years is in any case too short for the full results of the total expenditure incurred to be measured and assessed, for the installation of units, training of personnel, purchase of raw material etc. take considerable time. Moreover, in this Scheme, production programmes are organised through an educative process designed to make people realise the importance of the development of village industries in the rural economy. Nevertheless every effort should be made to increase production as much as possible in the shortest period of time so that the ratio of output to expenditure becomes normal.

5.37 We recommend that in some selected units of the every industry in the Intensive areas special investigations of Input-output relations should be conducted. They would indicate the capital required per worker (on the employment created per unit of capital), the productivity per worker, the productivity per unit of equipment, the productivity per unit of capital, unutilised capacity, the cost of production, the wage rates and the earnings per worker, the progress of sales and the fluctuation of stocks and the net surplus generated etc. Such data, obtained for units in different areas, of different sizes and with different techniques, would make it possible to determine certain optima of economic operation for each industry. The determination of these optima is urgently imperative. The data would reveal what modifications, if any, are necessary in the techniques employed, the size of the units, organisational methods, and the patterns of financial assistance etc. so as to make the operation of village industry units more economic.

5.38 Secondly, experience in the Intensive areas shows that industrial training can be made attractive to the trainees only if the

stipends given to the trainees are in keeping with the general level of earnings in every area. Otherwise trainees undergo training indifferently and leave in the middle if some alternative employment which is more remunerative, although unskilled and temporary, is available. It is necessary that trainees are educated to realise that to acquire a permanent skill and to take to an industry on a permanent basis is more desirable than to live on the uncertain and irregular earnings of unskilled casual labour. The trainees should also have sufficient confidence in the future prospects of the industries for which they are trained. For even after completing their training, some trainees do not pursue the occupations for which they have been trained because they regard the prospective earnings in these industries as unacceptably low and are not sure of the prospects of these industries. This consideration leads us once again to the basic need for increasing the earning capacity of village industries through the improvement of techniques and expansion of markets.

5.39 Thirdly, we should like to draw attention to one aspect of the pattern of financial assistance. As table I shows about half (48.0%) of the total amount disbursed to the 14 areas has been given in the form of loans. Nearly 9.9% of the amount given for construction and (37.2%) of the amount given for industries is in the form of loans. The principle according to which funds have been given as loans seem to us to require some reexamination. For example loans sanctioned in 1956-57 and 1957-58 have been given for a period of five years from the date of the drawal of funds without consideration of the specific purposes for which the loans might be used. We recommend that the distribution of the funds sanctioned into grants and loans as well as the terms of repayment of loans should be determined on the basis of an assessment of the probable annual returns to be expected from the use to which the funds are to be put. Otherwise, either the loans cannot be returned as stipulated and a revision of the conditions of repay-

ment has to be sought again and again; or loan funds remained unutilised with the borrowers for unduly long periods; or, if loans granted for very short period are duly returned, although they are required for longer periods, productive work is likely to be interrupted or new loans will have to be contracted again and again.

5.40 We suggest that funds for the construction of buildings which are not used mainly for productive purposes, might be given as grants; and loans given for the construction of buildings used for productive purposes should be sufficiently long-term loans. The annual instalment of the loans given for industrial purposes should be a fraction of the estimated net surplus likely to accrue from the investment an amount which the industrial units can conveniently pay without impediment to the normal expansion of their production.

5.41 Table No. 6 below with details in Appendix I shows the work done in each of the 14 areas in the field of agriculture.

<b>Improvement Of Agriculture</b>	
Compost pits prepared (No)	4353
Fertilisers distributed (Mds)	11074
Improved seeds distributed (Mds)	2332
New crops introduced (acres)	500*
Area brought under vegetable cultivation (acres)	220
Trees planted fruits (No)	3250
Others (No)	3206
Area brought under Japanese method of cultivation (acres)	113
Bunding work done (acres)	6302
Wells repaired (No)	17
Wells constructed (No)	232

\* Cotton

It would appear that considerable irrigation work was undertaken in Sahason, Dhanaura and Sagatala. In other areas irrigation activity was absent or negligible. Seed distribution was significant in Sahason, Dhanaura, Sagatala, Gurudeshwar, Khadasali, Shahpur and Murud ; but except in Shapur the amount of improved seed distributed seems to have been very small in relation to the requirements. The number of compost pits prepared was significant in Sagatala and Malapara. The supply of fertilisers was significant only in Sahason, Khadasali, Malapara and Sahapur. Bunding work was undertaken in Gurudeshwar, malapara and Murud. Fruit cultivation and tree planting were significant in Sahason, Sagatala, Dhanaura, Trichur and Nasik. Little progress was made towards a change in the crop pattern except in Dhanaura where 500 acres were brought under cotton. The introduction of vegetable cultivation made progress in Ajgara, Sahason, and Vedchhi, Malapara and Trichur. The Japanese method of rice cultivation was introduced only in Nasik, Ajgara and Sahason.

5.42. It is obvious that agricultural development work needs to be intensified manifold before the Scheme can approach its objective of making every region reasonably self-sufficient in essential commodities. Steps to intensify agricultural development work should be taken without further delay in co-operation with the National Extension Service as recommended in Chapter 6.

5.43 In the field of animal husbandry notable work was done only in Sagatala where 146 bulls were castrated and 11 pedigree bulls obtained and in Murud where 110 bulls were castrated (Table NO. 7)

**Table No. 7 (Animal Husbandry)**

Serial No.	Name of the areas.	Breeding centres started (Nos).	Bulls castrated (Nos.)	Pedigree bulls supplied (Nos).	Cow supplied (Nos)	Cattle exhibition arranged (Nos).
1.	Dhanaura	-	-	5	5	1
2.	Sagatala	-	146	11	-	-
3.	Khadasali	1	-	4	-	1
4.	Malpara	-	-	2	-	1
5.	Murud	1	110	1	-	-
Total		2	256	23	5	3

5.44 Table No. 8 shows the number of new cooperative societies and marketing shops started in the 14 areas.

**Table No. 8**  
**Co-operation**

Sl. No.	Name of the area	New Co-operative societies started No.	New members enrolled No.	Marketing shops opened No.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dhanaura	-	-	3
2.	Sagatala	C-11	317	-
3.	Gundi	F- 2	13	1
5.	Vedchhi	-	-	1
5.	Garudeshwar	*1	-	-
6.	Khadasali	F-1	10	-
		G-1	31	-
		F-1	18	-

\* Forest Labour Society.

		A. Agricultural Society. B. Bamboo Workers' Society. C. Credit Society			F. Flaying Society G. Ghani Worker's Society H. Housing Society M. Multipurpose Society N. Neera Making Society P. Potters Society		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
7.	Malapara	P-I	8	-			
8.	Shahpur	F-I	10	-			
		N-I	24	-			
		P-I	N.A.	-			
9.	Trichur	B-I	20	1			
10.	Nemom	-	-	1			
11.	Nasik	A-I	40				
		B-I	35				
		H-I	25	1			
		M-I	150				
		P-I	30				
12.	Murud	-	-	2			
			27		731	10	

It would be seen that Sagatala, Khadasali, Shahpur and Nasik are leading in this respect.

5.45 The details of Shramdan work in each area are given in table No. 9 with details in Appendix J.

TABLE No. 9

## SHRAMDAN WORK DONE

Number of Mandays utilised man hours	CONSTRUCTION OF					REPAIR OF				
	Kacha road (miles)	Drains (yards)	Wells No.	Tanks (No)	Pits (No)	Buil- dings (No)	Wells (No)	Tanks (No)	Buil- dings (No)	Ot- digs her- work (No)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
186426	35½	4580	23	1	16	161	5	4	43	Bun hou- ding es 4 4000 school acres Buil- Vill- dings age satal

It would be seen from the Appendix J that the maximum Shram dan work was done in Shahpur where 2 houses and 3 community buildings were constructed. It was also impressive in Nasik, Sahason, Ajagara, Dhanaura and Murud. While in the U. P. areas the repair of roads, drains and wells claimed the maximum effort, in other areas construction and repair of buildings received more attention. Bunding work was significant in Gurudeshwar and Murud.

5.46 The work done in the field of health and sanitation is shown in the table 10 with details in appendix K.

**TABLE NO. 10**  
**Health And Sanitation**

Medical and centres opened	No. of patients treated	Sewage pits constructed (No.)	Rural latrines const. ructed No.	Drains con- struc- ted (Yards)	Sanitary wells renova- ted (No.)	Sanitary wells construc- ted	Bath- rooms conste- ted (No.)	Village sprayed with D.D. T (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
42	18,147	16	55	4,885	10	15	19	101

The provision of medical facilities made the most remarkable progress in Gundi, Dhanaura, Malpara and Sahason. The construction of rural latrines and bathrooms was notable in Shahpur, Malpara Vedchhi and Murud. Drinking water wells were repaired in Malpara and Sagatala and drainage work was impressive in Dhanaura, Ajagara, Sahason and Malpara.

5.47 In educational and welfare work Malpara has been in the forefront, where nearly 70 houses, including 20 Harijan houses, were constructed and 3 schools, one women's welfare centre, 3 child welfare centres and 15 libraries were opened (Table No. 11)

**TABLE No. 11**  
**Other Activities Undertaken By The Area.**

Name of the Area	No. of houses constructed		No. of schools opened			No. of women's welfare sangh opened	No. of Balwa dis open- ed	No. of Libra- ries opened
	Harijan	other	Primary	Secon- dary	Craft other			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Ajagara	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	5
2. Sahason	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
3. Dhanaura	3	-	-	1	-	-	40	-
4. Gundi	-	-	8	-	2	1	3	3
5. Vedchhi	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
6. Garudeshwar	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1
7. Khadsall	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
8. Malpara	20	50	2	-	1	1	3	15
9. Shahapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
10. Trichur	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
11. Nemom	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
12. Nasik	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
13. Murud	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	28	50	20	1	7	4	53	25



In Dhanaura 40 child welfare centres are reported to have been opened. Apart from Malapara, Harijan houses were constructed only in Sahason and Dhanaura. In Gundi, the maximum number of primary schools were opened. Women's welfare centres were opened in Gundi, Trichur and Nemon and child welfare centres in Gundi, Shahpur, Ajagara and Trichur, Ajagara, Gundi and Gurudeshwar and Murud also opened libraries.

5.48 The foregoing review of development activities in various fields shows that though different activities have naturally received varying degrees of attention in different areas, in all areas an urge for all round development has been created. Given continued good leadership at the area level and adequate assistance from the Intensive Area Scheme and other agencies there is every reason to hope that the intensive areas may become models of planned rapid self-development by rural communities.

## CHAPTER 6.

### CO-ORDINATION AND CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

6.1 In the preceding chapters we have reviewed the evolution of the Scheme, its objectives, and the institutional and administrative apparatus created to implement it. We have also reviewed the progress made in the 14 areas where work was started in 1954-55 and, in particular, in the five villages which adopted comprehensive plans. In this chapter we consider some aspects of co-ordination with other agencies and central administration.

6.2 We have considered the question of the general relationship between the National Extension Service and the Intensive Area Scheme. The question is obviously important in view of the decision to extend the National Extension Service over the whole countryside. We are of the view that while the National Extension Service may in due course cover all the village including those now covered by the Intensive Area Scheme (as is the case already in some areas under the Scheme) the Scheme itself should continue to operate with increasing effectiveness for a long time. As we stated in paragraph 2.8, although the N. E. S. and the Intensive Area Scheme seem to have many common objectives, there are vital differences between the priorities and the modus operandi of the two Schemes. Both schemes aim at increased employment and increased production through the improvement of agriculture and the reorganisation of small industries and propose to inculcate the greatest possible measure of self-reliance. But there are some objectives on which special emphasis is laid in the Intensive Area Scheme, namely, full employment, local and regional self-sufficiency, and *Aniyodaya*. The Scheme has endeavoured to give these

aim—concepts a very concrete operational meaning and evolved and applied special techniques and created a novel institutional framework to realise them. These techniques and institutions—village planning, Gramsankalp (village determination), Kshetra Samities (area development committee) and Gram Vikas Mandals (village development committee ) constitute the special features of the Scheme. It is, therefore, desirable that both schemes should operate together not only without conflict but as complementary schemes, each making up for the deficiencies of the other and mutually influencing and improving each other in many ways for the common benefit of the villagers.

6.3 Thus, in the first place, the areas under the Scheme should benefit from the agricultural extension work of the N.E.S. while the N.E.S. blocks should benefit from the industrial extension work of the Scheme. Secondly, we consider that the technique of village planning employed in the Scheme is full of great potentialities and the Scheme should continue to experiment with it and evolve, elaborate and refine it in the areas under the Scheme. We hope that in due course this experimentation may build up a body of empirically tested experience which may be utilised by other agencies in other areas, including the National Extension Service.

6.4 Thirdly, since the N. E. S. has to operate all over the country its administration, its programme pattern and its modus operandi have acquired a formality and uniformity which are not very conducive to experimentation and growth. The Intensive Area Scheme has so far been relatively flexible because it operates only in selected areas. Variations in local conditions can be more fully taken into account in the formulation of development targets, since the targets are fixed by the local samitis themselves, no prefixed outlay—patterns are insisted upon, and the villagers are induced to utilise the local manpower and resources to the maximum extent. The operation of the Scheme therefore helps the

evolution of diverse programme-patterns suited to different regions.

6.5 Further we believe that semi-official and non-official agencies should be invited and encouraged to try out in full freedom different rural development programmes with diverse approaches, programme-patterns, institutional arrangements, administrative procedures, organisational techniques, group mobilisation methods, etc.

6.6 For all these reasons, we are of the view that wherever semi-official or non-official agencies are prepared to take over the responsibility for the partial or all-round development of particular areas, Government should gladly hand it over to them along with proportionate resources. We therefore recommend that the Intensive Area Scheme should maintain its own identity and continue to operate as such side by side with the N.E.S. The N.E.S. should render the maximum possible help to the administration of the Scheme to have its village and area plans realised, and hand over to the organisation of the Scheme the responsibility and the resources allocated for any or all of the items of development which the latter is ready to take over. We are glad to find that a similar recommendation has been made recently by the Committee on Plan Projects. Referring to the Intensive Area Scheme, the Committee recommends that" : Kshetra Samitis can undertake work in development block areas in any of the following ways :-

(1) the workers of the Kshetra Samiti may be utilised as a sort of striking force which will create appropriate atmosphere as well as the machinery required for the purpose of intensive development of cottage and village industries, prepare one block and then move to another contiguous block for similar work; or

(2) they may be in the entire charge of all Gramodyog work in a block or a group of blocks and concentrate their energies upon the development of cottage and village industries in the area assigned to them ; or

(3) In the alternative, they may be in charge of all the entire development activities in the block . . . ." ( Report of the Committee on Plan Projects, volume I, p. 112.

6.7 We consider it very necessary for maintaining the special experimental character of the Scheme that its supervision should continue to be the direct responsibility of the intensive Area Scheme Office of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. It has been suggested in some areas that the Scheme should be administered either by the State Khadi and Village Industries Boards or State Governments. We are unable to endorse this view, for we feel that if this proposal is accepted the administration of the Scheme will become a part of the normal administrative routine, and the continuity of the specialised direction it is receiving at present would suffer. We have no hesitation in recommending continued central administration of the Scheme especially because we are satisfied that the office dealing with the Scheme have transferred and propose to transfer the power to take many important decisions to the Kshetra Samitis and their area organisers subject to a few essential checks. In the operation of a Scheme of this kind decentralisation in favour of local institutions is obviously more significant and important than in favour of State-level bodies. From one point of view the whole Scheme may be regarded as an attempt to vest as much initiative and responsibility for development in the local institutions as possible. The interposition of State-level bodies may not necessarily be conducive to its success.

6.8 In Saurashtra we understand that a special arrangement has been arrived at under which the intensive Area Scheme has been administered by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board. For reasons stated above we would not like this arrangement to become a precedent for other areas.

6.9 In the initial stages of development it is inevitable that agriculture should continue to occupy a predominant place in the

rural economy even though all possible effort is and ought to be made to divert as much of the manpower under-employed in agriculture to other remunerative occupations. Improvement of agricultural productivity and appropriate changes in the crop pattern will remain the most important means of increasing rural income and improving nutrition until sufficient manpower is thus diverted. But so far, apart from fixing targets and helping to procure improved seeds and manures in a few areas through co-operative and encouraging the planting of vegetable crops and fruit trees in some other areas, the Intensive Area Scheme has not been able to render much help to the villagers in the matter of agricultural improvement. The expansion of agricultural production is so vital for the villagers and the country at large that we feel that the administration of the Scheme must have a special staff to attend to agricultural development in the areas under the Scheme. In many areas local agricultural plans have not made much headway because no technical advice is readily available to solve major problems of irrigation, erosion, water-logging and pests and diseases.

6.10 We recommend the appointment of two experienced agricultural specialists at the Headquarters of the Scheme. One of these two specialists should be an agricultural engineer (to plan and supervise land improvement, irrigation and construction) and the other an agronomist. These specialists should help samitis to formulate and realise their plans for agricultural development. We feel that the two specialists by giving concentrated attention to the intensive areas will ensure fuller realisation of their plans. They would also be of great help to the villagers in securing such help as the N.E.S and other agencies can render.

6.11 We would also recommend that one specialist in each of the other fields covered by the village plans such as animal husbandry,

health, housing, education and social welfare, should be appointed at the Headquarters of the Scheme. These specialists would also help the samitis to formulate and execute suitable plans in their respective fields, keeping in view the need to utilise local resources and ability to the maximum possible extent.

6.12 In view of what we have said earlier about the statistics collected under the Scheme and made available to the Committee it is imperative that steps must be taken immediately to strengthen the statistical and research staff both at the central and the area levels of the administration of the Scheme. For, in the absence of a strong and efficient statistical organisation it is not possible to administer the Scheme rationally in pursuit of its objectives nor to review or evaluate the progress made from time to time.

6.13 we therefore recommend that the Intensive Area Scheme administration should have at its head quarters a separate research organisation with adequate staff of requisite qualifications and experience in agricultural and small industry statistics. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has a Research and Statistics/Division, headed by a Director, in its office at Bombay. But it is not possible for this Research Division, burdened as it already is, to cope with the extensive survey work required in the areas under the Scheme. Moreover, the peculiar character of the Intensive Area Scheme makes it necessary that there should be a separate research organisation for the Scheme. The organisation that we envisage should comprise two wings. One of these should devote itself to the collection of primary statistical data about the physical, economic and social conditions obtaining in the I.A.S. villages, which should prove useful for the formulation of comprehensive village and area plans. The other wing should continuously collect data about the effects of the changes introduced by the schemes implemented. This would be necessary for the periodical evaluation of the progress of Scheme.

6.14 The schedules used for collecting data from the areas should be improved and standardised. The concepts used in the schedule such as "value of production", "fulltime employment", "part-time employment", "Income", "wages earned", etc. must be very clearly defined. The basis for the valuation of output and the methods of aggregation should be clearly laid down. The Central statistical officers should train and give detailed instructions and guidance about the collection of data to at least one member of the staff in every area.

6.15 We hope that as the statistical organisation of the Scheme steadily improves along these lines, subsequent evaluation committees would have at their disposal a fuller and more accurate information as the basis of their assessment. Regarding evaluation we would recommend that an independent committee should be periodically appointed by the Commission to review and evaluate the progress of the Scheme and make recommendations with a view to improving the administration of the Scheme.

6.16 In order to remove some of the difficulties now experienced in respect of the sanction and disbursement of funds for the establishment of industrial units in the intensive areas, we recommend some changes in the present budgetary procedure. The village plans and the area plans for every year should be prepared in the third quarter of the preceding year. During the preparation of these plans the zonal officers in charge of individual industries should examine and endorse (or, if necessary modify) the industrial schemes included in the plans. The Intensive Area Scheme Office should then prepare a consolidated budget for every area and for the Scheme as a whole by the end of December of the previous year. The Commission may then give its approval with such changes as may be necessary. It is implied that the total amount allocated for the units of every industry in the intensive areas would be earmarked as such by the



**Organiser in charge of every industry in his annual budget. It is also implied that once the consolidated budget for the Scheme is sanctioned by the Commission, the Intensive Area. Scheme office would be free to operate the sanctioned funds without the necessity of further approval of the department dealing with individual Industries.**

## CHAPTER 7

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 The Scheme aims at the balanced development of rural economy and society in all its aspects. Although programmes of development drawn up for the areas under the Scheme lay particular emphasis on the development of village industries, they are a part of and fitted into a comprehensive programme for the development of every area. (2.7)

7.2 There are some objectives on which special emphasis is laid in the Intensive Area Scheme, namely, full employment, local and regional self-sufficiency, and *Antyodaya*. The Scheme has endeavoured to give these aim-concepts a very concrete operational meaning and evolved and applied special techniques and created a novel institutional framework to realise them. These techniques and institutions - village planning, Gramsankalp (village determination), Kshetra samitis (area development committees) and Gram Vikas Mandals (village development committees)- constitute special feature of the Scheme. (2.8)

7.3 Development plans are made for individual villages on the basis of house surveys conducted by the villagers' own representatives or by Organisers of the Scheme with their full co-operation. These plans are 'comprehensive' not merely in the sense that they include targets pertaining to many different aspects of the rural economy, but also in the sense that some attempt is made to integrate individual targets into a coherent whole. The technique of village planning under the Scheme does go beyond the extension approach. 2.9.

7.4 A target of providing a minimum level of consumption estimated to cost Rs. 1,800 per family per annum, has been indicated. (2.10)

7.5 The Intensive Area Scheme has accepted a phased improvement of village industry techniques, consistent with other objectives, specially full employment. The Scheme envisages that the productivity of village industries should increase so as to yield an income of about Rs. 4/-per day to a family. (2.12)

7.6 In as much as the Scheme links the Improvement of techniques with concrete plans for the full employment of idle manpower in a village at a minimum level of income, it becomes a most interesting experiment in determining and promoting the optimum rate and kind of technological change in specific industrial sectors in specific manpower situations. The optimum is sought to be determined by applying two criteria simultaneously, namely, (1) that no indiscriminate or absolute displacement of labour takes place and (2) that a steadily rising minimum income is earned by the workers (which means that a rising minimum productivity is secured). (2.13)

7.7 If the national industrial policy is favourable, Schemes like the Intensive Area Scheme, with village manpower planning, hold a promise of creating a full employment situation, at a minimum standard, from area to area in a reasonably short time and with comparatively low investment. This surely is more than can be said of any other rural development scheme operating at present. (2.14).

7.8 Under this Scheme an attempt has been made to intergrate plans for activities to be carried on in individual villages with plans for activities to be carried on in a central place for a given area or region. A pilot regional plan in which such integration has been attempted is being prepared for the Murud area. (2.15)

7.9 In the past, the attitude of some constructive workers to technical improvement and selfsufficiency has aroused considerable

controversy. But the approach to these issues evolved in this Scheme raises them above controversy. (2.16)

7.10 As regards the social objectives, the central concept governing the Scheme is that of *Gram Parivar* (Village Family). (2.17)

7.11 The community is helped to evolve and establish appropriate new organs – Kshetra Samitis, Gram Vikas Mandals, Panchayats, Co-operatives, Mahila Sanghs, Balwadies, common production and service centres etc. – in and through which it can retain and manifest its self-consciousness as a *Community* and make and carry out its plans. (2.18)

7.12 Planned development and redistribution of land are complementary and should proceed together. Neither the redistribution of resources and income without developmental follow-up nor planned development without a reduction in the gross inequalities in the distribution of basic resources can by itself make rural economy just as well as prosperous...The developmental and distributional programme may be pursued by different agencies with different emphasis but there seems to be no inconsistency between them. (2.20)

7.13 It may be difficult to raise sufficient resources for social services from local sources alone. There is need for an integration of local, provincial and central effort, specially in the field of social services and social security. (2.21)

7.14 On the whole Intensive Area Scheme is being worked with very clearly defined economic and social purposes and yet with a readiness to determine and adapt concrete programmes, targets and methods for realising them progressively through experiment and experience. As such it has immense potentialities not only as a programme to reduce rural poverty and unemployment in the immediate future but as a means of developmental experimentation and innova-

tion which may yield results of great significance for all rural development schemes. (2.22)

7.15 In the Intensive Area Scheme, while it is fully recognised that panchayats and cooperatives may ultimately be the chief institutions in the village, an attempt has been made to create and work with a simple and flexible institution which can sponsor development in the initial stages without being handicapped by some of the difficulties which beset the working of panchayats and cooperatives. The institution is the Kshetra Samiti. It is the body to which the chief responsibility for formulating and implementing all the plans for the development of an area in accordance with the objectives of the Scheme is entrusted. It is neither a cooperative registered under the Cooperative Societies Act nor a panchayat constituted under the Panchayat Act but a society registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 (3.3).

7.16 The Samiti is mainly a sponsoring agency. Its function is to initiate development, to mobilise the people and the resources for development and to build up or strengthen other self-governing institutions which can in due course take over all its regulative, commercial and developmental functions. (3.5).

7.17 Where active cooperatives or panchayats already exist, the Samitis enter into working arrangements with them instead of undertaking themselves activities which can be performed by them. (3.6)

7.18 The fact that the Samiti is simply a registered society has proved to be very advantageous. (3.7)

7.19 No serious conflict was reported between the cooperatives, the panchayats and the Samitis, one important reason being that, in many areas, the three institutions had many common office-bearers. (3.8)

7.20 We are of the view that a registered Institution like the Kshetra Samiti is better suited, for reasons given above, to undertake comprehensive village planning and developmental enterprise than the cooperatives and panchayats (as constituted at present), till such time as the latter are able to take over economic and regulative judicial functions respectively (3.10)

7.21 We attach great importance to the establishment of registered institutions because these institutions do not have to conform to a rigid law or form and in the present stage of development when a great deal of institutional experimentation is necessary, they facilitate it. (3.11)

7.22 On the whole, considering the fact that the Scheme is only three years old, we are satisfied that a very conscious effort has been made in the areas under this Scheme to develop popular deliberation and action. (3.13).

7.23 One of the important features of popular participation in this Scheme is that local institutions are not merely associated with the implementation of plans and targets rigidly fixed by outside agencies; but the institutions themselves determine the plans and targets with the help of outside agencies. (3.14)

7.24 The availability of experienced and popular local leaders is one of the most important factors that account for the relatively fair degree of people's participation in many of the areas under the Scheme. (3.15)

7.25 So far as the Intensive Area Scheme is concerned, the emphasis should be not so much on the extension of the Scheme to more and more areas but on more intensive and more consciously experimental work in the areas. We do not rule out the extension of the Scheme. Thus during the remaining three years of the Second Five Year Plan the

number of Full Intensive Areas covered by the Scheme may be increased to about 100 provided that the required number of social workers of the necessary calibre is available. The Intensive Area Scheme should concentrate on evolving organisational patterns, methods and techniques for promoting comprehensive rural planning and development with the maximum possible democratic participation of the people. These techniques and patterns may later be adopted in other areas by other agencies. (3.16)

7.26 Development activities should be suitably dispersed over all the villages of an area, although some villages may be suitable for undertaking more activities than others. (3.18)

7.27 Though the concepts and methods used for collecting the information required for the formulation of village plans need considerable improvement and refinement, the plans so far made do embody an usual effort to make aggregate production consumption budgets, manpower budgets and resources outlay budgets for the village economy as a whole (3.22).

7.28 After the village plan has been formulated and discussed by the Gram Vikas Mandal in the first instance and then by the village community, its adoption is solemnised through Gram Sankalpa (village determination) (3.23)

7.29 Having solemnly accepted the plan in this way the Gram Vikas Mandal and the village community proceed to implement it under the general guidance of the Kshetra Samiti (3.24)

7.30 This village planning technique seems to us to be a unique feature of the Scheme. It makes the general aims of the Scheme operationally meaningful and realisable for the organisers as well as the villagers. (3.25)

7.31 We regard the Intensive Area Scheme therefore, to be, above all, an important experiment designed to test and, if possible,

demonstrate the possibility of comprehensive, democratic village planning. (3.26)

7.32 It is necessary that there should be a closer liaison between the local field staff of the Scheme and the local or zonal technical staff of the Commission. The latter should visit, inspect and guide the staff incharge of industrial units in the areas more regularly. They should also examine and endorse schemes for industrial units included in village plans when they are prepared. (3.28)

7.33 The organiser's staff as well as the research section staff is obviously too small to handle the amount of work involved owing to the great expansion of the areas under the Scheme. It is necessary that the staff should be suitably increased. (3.29)

7.34 We feel that one month study camps should be organised every year and discussions at these camps should be supplemented by formal courses of lectures on various aspects of rural development. These lectures should cover not only practical day-to-day problems but also agricultural economics and rural sociology and the policies and programmes of other agencies. These in-service courses should be in addition to formal specialised training in a special field agriculture or some village industry or health or education. Such training should be a necessary qualification for the appointment of new recruits. For those of the present staff who have not received such training special courses must be arranged. We also recommend that a special Institute (Vidyalaya) may be established for training or conducting special courses in village planning. (3.30).

7.35 Comprehensive village plans of the type described in paragraphs 3.20 to 3.27 above were made for the year 1956-57 for five villages, namely, Raiyan, Sultanpur, Kamelpur, Karakata and Borkhadi and published in the book "Village Planning" in 1956. The results of the operation of these plans are reviewed (4.1).



7.36 A very interesting effort has been made to estimate the total manhours available in the village, the total manhours utilised, the aggregate income of the village, and the aggregate production of each commodity, on the basis of these surveys. But for the purpose of scientific analysis these estimates suffer from certain limitations. (4.3)

7.37 In future the collection of data for planning and evaluation should be undertaken more systematically by a special staff trained in agricultural and small industry statistics. (4.9.)

7.38 The chief obstacle to agricultural progress in Kamelpur is regular and widespread water-logging. It is necessary that the greatest attention should be devoted to a solution of this problem with the help of the expert of the agricultural department. . . . . The use of improved seeds and compost manures has been introduced but their input is insignificant in relation to the needs of the village. The irrigation programme also needs to be completed urgently. . . . . So far as the village industries are concerned the progress during the year cannot be said to be encouraging, except in traditional Khadi spinning, and cane-crushing, either from the point of view of the additional employment created or from the point of view of the additional income generated . . . . . The effort of the village in the fields of construction, health and education deserves commendation, specially in view of the fact that a large part of the expenditure on these items was met through local resources—both cash and shramdan and Harijan housing was given due priority. But the time has come when the village needs considerable financial support from outside to support the continuance of these activities . . . . . On the whole the Gram Vikas Mandal has evidently been very active and the activities undertaken have definitely created a developmental consciousness in the village. (4.40 to 4.44)

7.39 Raiyan made a good beginning towards agricultural improvement especially in respect of manuring and crop diversification

although the weather turned out to be very unfavourable (Heavy and untimely rains damaged the kharif crop and delayed rabi sowing). But many of the planned items of industrial and construction work such as the installation of an improved ghani introduction of soap manufacture, construction of a workshop and Harijan houses could not be implemented mainly due to delayed receipt of external assistance. The children's nursery was without a teacher for a long time for the same reason. Progress in Ambar spinning too fell short of the target. On the other hand, the limiting and sharing of the "ceremonial" expenditure of individual families by the community and the election of Harijan lady as the president of the Mahila Mandal of the village were remarkable achievements in the social field. The community did become aware of its capacity to solve its economic as well as social problems through common endeavour and should be expected to make more rapid progress in subsequent years (4.59).

7.40 The major agricultural problem of Karakata is soil erosion. A beginning was made to improve a part of the fallow land through bunding. But the effect of improvement on agricultural production would be noticeable only after some time. Meanwhile production fell due to bad weather; but the increase in milk production and the introduction of vegetable growing brought some additional income to the village. The village industries programme made no headway at all except in Ambar training. The total manhours utilised were less than in the previous year. It is only in construction work that the performance of the village was appreciable. It is to be hoped that the feeling of solidarity created by common participation in the construction of buildings for public use will now be harnessed for progress in other fields. (4.82 and 4.83)

7.41 As in other villages, the agricultural programme in Sultanpur was hampered by bad weather. But improved manuring and demonstrations were successfully undertaken. In the field of

industries again, the progress was very small. Work outside the village obviously proved to be more attractive than in village Industries. Construction work on the other hand made good progress. (4.106)

7.42 In spite of bad weather, Borkhadi did good work in the agricultural field, particularly in respect of seed and manure supply, demonstration and fruit cultivation. In the field of village Industries traditional Khadi spinning and weaving made good progress. But other schemes did not materialise fully. The construction programme was hampered by delay in the receipt of funds and materials though local effort in the field of house repairs was very remarkable. So also was the institutional effort in general as reflected in the intense and coordinated activity of the mandal, the cooperative and the panchayat. (4.130)

7.43 Although construction must inevitably form an important part of the development programme the expenditure on construction should be reduced if possible. (5.10)

7.44 The Khadi, oil and pottery industries and rice pounding, carpentry and blacksmithy had the widest geographical coverage.(5.12)

7.45 As in the case of statistics relating to the 5 village plans reviewed in the previous chapter, the statistics of production and employment relating to the 14 areas should be used with great caution. (5.14)

7.46 Nevertheless some broad inferences may be drawn about the progress of different Industries (5.20).

7.47 Though the number of Traditional Charkhas declined, they seem to have been used more intensively (5.21).

7.48 It seems that most of the Ambar Charkhas have been supplied late in 1956-57. Even so they appear to have been under-utilised. Urgent attention needs to be given to the Problem of under-utilisation of Ambar sets. (5.23)

7.49 So far rice pounding has not provided appreciable volume of wage paid employment in the Intensive Areas. (5.24)

7.50 There is need for a much fuller utilisation of equipment in the village oil industry, considering that the investment in this industry during the last 3 years (Rs.2.33 lakhs) has been very heavy.. From the employment as well as the additional income point of view the village oil industry has much potential and must receive great attention. (5.25)

7.51 The expenditure incurred on the leather industry seems to be very large in relation to the output. It is evidently necessary that production must increase manifold in order to get a suitable return on the investment ..... In some of the leather centres high fixed wages have had to be paid to master flayers and master tanners (5.26).

7.52 If the Khadasali wage figure is any guide, the gur and khandsari industry would seem to be a very remunerative occupation; and if the Malpara employment figure is any guide it seems to be capable of giving part-time employment to hundreds of people. The need for a fuller investigation of the prospects of this industry in the Intensive areas, where cane is grown, is obvious... Wherever possible, assistance must be given to cane growing peasants to install cane-crushers and sugar making sheds on co-operative basis. (5.27)

7.53 Considering an investment of 2.40 lakhs in the soap industry the output is disappointingly low..... In the soap making units set up under the Scheme relatively better paid staff have been employed on a monthly salary basis. But production has remained low. Determined efforts are necessary to increase the production and sale of cottage soap manifold if the heavy investment in this industry is to be justified. (5.28)

7.54 The progress made under the Scheme in creating employment opportunities for the under-employment does demonst-

rate that the employment potential of an integrated Khadi and village industries programme is very substantial. (5.34)

7.55 The evidence does not indicate any general tendency towards the accumulation of unusually large stocks of unsold products. But it is necessary that the causes of the accumulation of unsold stocks in some industries should be regularly investigated, and steps taken to find markets for them. (5.35)

7.56 Much of the capacity created remains utilised. The ratio of output to expenditure remains very low in many industries, although in 1956-57 production was substantially higher than in 1955-56. Perhaps this has been due to the fact that many units planned in 1955-56 started operation only in 1956-57. A period of 3 years is in any case too short for the full results of the total expenditure incurred to be measured and assessed. Nevertheless every effort should be made to increase production as much as possible in the shortest period of time so that the ratio of output to expenditure becomes normal. (5.36)

7.57 We recommend that in some selected units of every industry in the intensive areas special investigations of input-output relations should be conducted. The data would reveal what modifications, if any, are necessary in the techniques employed, the size of the units, organisational methods and the patterns of financial assistance etc. so as to make the operation of village industry units more economic. (5.37)

7.58 Experience in the intensive areas shows that industrial training can be made attractive to the trainees only if the stipends given to the trainees are in keeping with the general level of earnings in every area. It is necessary that trainees are educated to realise that to acquire a permanent skill and to take to an industry on a permanent basis is more desirable than to live on the uncertain and irregular earnings of unskilled casual labour. The trainees should also have sufficient confidence in the future prospects

of the industries for which they are trained. For even after completing their training, some trainees do not pursue the occupations for which they have been trained because they regard the prospective earnings in these industries as unacceptably low and are not sure of the prospects of these industries. This consideration leads us once again to the basic need for increasing the earning capacity of the village industries through the improvement of techniques and expansion of markets. (5.38)

7.59 We should like to draw attention to one aspect of the pattern of financial assistance. The principle according to which funds have been given as loans seem to us to require some reexamination. Loans have been given for a period of five years from the date of the drawal of funds without consideration of the specific purposes for which the loans might be used. (5.39)

7.60 We recommend that the distribution of the funds sanctioned into grants and loans as well as the terms of repayment of loans should be determined on this basis of an assessment of the probable annual returns to be expected from the use to which the funds are to be put. Otherwise either the loans cannot be returned as stipulated and a revision of the conditions of repayment has to be sought again and again; or loan funds remained unutilised with the borrowers for unduly long periods; or, if loans granted for very short periods are duly returned, although they are required for longer periods, productive work is likely to be interrupted or new loans will have to be contracted again and again. (5.39)

7.61 We suggest that funds for the construction of buildings which are not used mainly for productive purposes, might be given as grants; and loans given for the construction of buildings used for productive purposes should be sufficiently longterm loans. The annual instalment of the loans given for industrial purposes should be a fraction of the estimated net surplus likely to accrue from the investment an amount which the industrial units can conveniently pay without impediment to the normal expansion of their production. (5.40)

7.62 From the work done in each of the 14 areas in the field of agriculture; it would appear that considerable irrigation work was undertaken in Sahason, Dhanaura and Sagatala . . . . . Except in Shahpur the amount of improved seed distributed seems to have been very small in relation to the requirement. The number of compost pits prepared was significant in Sagatala and Malpara. The supply of fertilisers was significant only in Sahason, Khadasali, Malpara and Shahpur. Bunding work was undertaken in Garudeeshwar Khadasali, Malpara and Murud. Fruit cultivation and tree planting were significant in Sahason, Dhanaura, Sagatala, Trichur and Nasik. Little progress was made towards a change in the crop pattern except in Dhanaura. (5.41)

7.63 Agricultural development work needs to be intensified manifold before the Scheme can approach its objective of making every region reasonably self-sufficient in essential commodities. Steps to intensify agricultural development work should be taken without further delay in co-operation with the National Extension Service as recommended in Chapter 6. (5.42)

7.64 In the field of animal husbandry notable work was done only in Sagatala (5.43).

7.65 Sagatala, Khadasali, Shahpur and Nasik are leading in respect of starting co-operative societies and marketing shops (5.44).

7.66 Maximum Shramdan work was done in Shahapur where 2 houses and 3 community buildings were constructed. It was also impressive in Nasik, Sahason, Ajagara, Dhanaura and Murud. While in the U. P. areas the repair of roads, drains and wells claimed the maximum efforts, in other areas construction and repair of buildings received more attention. Bunding work was significant in Garudeeshwar and Murud. (5.45)

7.67 The provision of medical facilities made the most remarkable progress in Gundi, Dhanaura, Malpara and Sahason. The constru-

tion of rural latrines and bath-rooms was notable in Shahpur, Malpara, Vedchhi and Murud. Drinking water wells were repaired in Malapar and Sagatala and drainage work was impressive in Dhanaura, Ajagara, Sahason and Malpara. (5.46)

7.68 In educational and welfare work Malpara has been in the forefront. (5.47)

7.69 The review of development activities in various fields shows that though different activities have naturally received varying degrees of attention in different areas, in all areas an urge for allround development has been created. Given continued good leadership at the area level and adequate assistance from the Intensive Area Scheme and other agencies there is every reason to hope that the Intensive Areas may become models of planned and rapid self-development by rural communities (5.48).

7.70 We are of the view that while the National Extension Service may in due course cover all the villages including those now covered by the Intensive Area Scheme (as is the case already in some areas under the Scheme) the scheme itself should continue to operate with increasing effectiveness for a long time. Both schemes should operate together not only without conflict but as complementary schemes. (6.2)

7.71 The areas under the Scheme should benefit from the agricultural extension work of the N.E.S. while the N.E.S. blocks should benefit from the industrial extension work of the Scheme. (6.3)

7.72 The operation of the Scheme helps the evolution of diverse programme-patterns suited to different regions (6.4)

7.73 We are of the view that wherever semi-official agencies or non-official agencies are prepared to take over the responsibility for the partial or allround development of particular areas, the



government should gladly hand it over to them along-with proportionate resources . . . . The N. E. S. should render the maximum possible help to the administration of the Scheme to have its village and area plans realised, and hand over to the organisation of the Scheme the responsibility and the resources allocated for any or all of the items of development which the latter is ready to take over. We are glad to find that a similar recommendation has been made recently by the Committee on Plan Projects. (6.6)

7.74 We consider it very necessary for maintaining the special experimental character of the Scheme that its supervision should continue to be the direct responsibility of the Intensive Area Scheme Office of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. We recommend continued central administration of the Scheme especially because we are satisfied that the office dealing with the Scheme have transferred and propose to transfer the power to take many important decisions to the Kshetra Samitis and their area organisers subject to a few essential checks. In the operation of a Scheme of this kind decentralisation in favour of local institutions is obviously more significant and important than in favour of State-level bodies (6.7).

7.75 So far, apart from fixing targets and helping them to procure improved seeds and manures in a few areas through cooperatives and encouraging the planting of vegetable crops and fruit trees in some other areas, the Intensive Area Scheme has not been able to render much help to the villagers in the matter of agricultural improvement. The expansion of agricultural production is so vital for the villagers and the country at large that we feel that the administration of the Scheme must have a special staff to attend to agricultural development in the areas under the Scheme. (6.9)

7.76 We recommend the appointment of two experienced agricultural specialists at the head-quarters of the Scheme. One of these

two specialists should be an agricultural engineers(to plan and supervise land improvement, irrigation and construction)and the other an agronomist. These specialists should help the samitis to formulate and realise their plans for agricultural development. (6.10)

7.77 We would also recommend that one specialist in each of the other fields covered by the village plans such as animal husbandry, health, housing, education and social welfare should be appointed at the headquarters of the Scheme. These specialists would also help the samitis to formulate and execute suitable plans in their respective fields. (6.11)

7.78 It is imperative that steps must be taken immediately to strengthen the statistical and the area levels of the administration of the Scheme. (6.12)

7.79 The Intensive Area Scheme administration should have at its headquarters a separate research organisation with adequate staff of requisite qualifications and experience in agricultural and small industry statistics. The organisation that we envisage should comprise two wings. One of these should devote itself to the collection of primary statistical data about the physical, economic and social conditions obtaining in the I.A.S. villages, which should prove useful for the formulation of comprehensive village and area plans. The other wing should continuously collect data about the effects of the changes introduced by the schemes implemented. This would be necessary for the periodical evaluation of the progress of the Scheme (6.13).

7.80 The schedules used for collecting data from the areas should be improved and standardised. The concepts used in the Schedule such as "value of production", full-time employment, part-time employment, "Income", "wages earned" etc. must be very clearly defined. The basis for the valuation of output and the methods of aggregation should be clearly laid down. The central statistical officers should train and give detailed instructions and guidance about

the collection of data to at least one member of the staff in every area. (6.14)

7.81 We recommend that an independent committee should be periodically appointed by the Commission to review and evaluate the progress of the Scheme and make recommendations with a view to improving the administration of the Scheme. (6.15)

7.82 We recommend some changes in the present budgetary procedure. The village plans and the area plans for every year should be prepared in the third quarter of the preceding year. During the preparation of these plans the zonal officers in charge of individual industries should examine and endorse (or, if necessary, modify) the industrial schemes included in the plans. The Intensive Area Scheme Office should then prepare a consolidated budget for every area and for the Scheme as a whole by the end of December of the previous year. The Commission may then give its approval with such changes as may be necessary. . . . Once the consolidated budget for the Scheme is sanctioned by the Commission, the Intensive Area Scheme Office should be free to operate the sanctioned funds without the necessity of further approval of the departments dealing with individual industries.

## APPENDIX A

### LIST OF INTENSIVE AREAS AND PRE-INTENSIVE AREAS UPTO 31ST MARCH, 1958.

#### INTENSIVE AREAS

Sr. No.	Name of the Area.	State	Popula- tion	No. of villages in the Area.	No. of Gram Vikas Mandals formed.	No. of the members of Kshetra Samiti
1.	2.	3.	4	5.	6.	7.
<b>During The Year 1954-55.</b>						
1.	Ajagara	U.P.	21,459	36	36	375
2.	Sahason	U.P.	21,556	33	20	351
3.	Dhanaura	U.P.	16,500	51	32	882
4.	Sagatala	Bombay	14,303	34	20	273
5.	Gundi	Bombay	17,200	15	6	310
6.	Vedchhi	Bombay	33,000	28	16	1050
7.	Garudeshwar	Bombay	12,000	40	9	701
8.	Khadasli	Bombay	16,000	22	2	288
9.	Malpara	Bombay	18,800	20	4	120
10.	Shahpur	Bombay	18,000	18	17	275
11.	Trichur	Kerala	20,756	6	6	82
12.	Nemom	Kerala	20,000	10	10	228
13.	Nasik	Bombay	16,988	26	8	126
14.	Murud	Bombay	19,572	16	3	39
*15.	Navagaon	Bombay	—	—	—	—

\* Navagaon dropped in 1954-55.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>During The Year 1955-56</b>						
16.	Raniwan	U.P.	21,650	70	22	650
17.	Doharighat	U.P.	31,616	37	37	( )
18.	Sevapuri	U.P.	28,314	72	36	425
19.	Ranipatra	Bihar	18,125	23	33	300
20.	Hansa	Bihar	22,452	28	10	1401
21.	Tireel	Bihar	18,994	33	33	533
22.	Sokhodeora	Bihar	62,000	24	24	128
23.	Madanapalle	Andhra	2,10,000	113	8	39
24.	Sanwad	Rajasthan	19,720	28	11	653
25.	Mudadi	Kerala	27,000	6	6	500
26.	Oel	Punjab	28,000	30	13	1328
27.	Adriana	Bombay	17,000	18	3	701
28.	Delwada	Bombay	20,362	21	20	144
29.	Gunupur	Orissa	—	—	—	—
30.	Ganjam	Orissa	—	—	—	—
31.	Chandrapur	Orissa	—	—	—	—
32.	Rayagadha	Orissa	—	—	—	—
33.	Balasore	Orissa	—	—	—	—
34.	Koraput	Orissa	—	—	—	—
*35.	Jamkhandi	Bombay	—	—	—	—
*36.	Barara	Punjab	—	—	—	—
<b>During The Year: 1956-57.</b>						
37.	Fatehganj	U.P.	20,371	39	3	100
38.	Pukharayan	U.P.	20,387	35	24	310
39.	Kamelpur	U.P.	36,500	52	42	780
40.	Dingra	U.P.	25,000	40	40	900
41.	Lohara	Bombay	18,500	18	13	105

( ) Details awaited.

\* Jamkhandi dropped in 1955-56

Barara dropped in 1955-56.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
42.	Khirpai	Bengal	21,348	86	—	—
43.	Thibgaon	M.P.	20,868	46	1	42
44.	Khimel	Rajasthan	20,992	21	3	50
45.	Sanosara	Bombay	19,292	24	7	200
46.	Buthadia	Bombay	18,533	30	2	21
47.	Karaundi	U.P.	34,000	60	60	760
48.	Jalia	Bombay	20,501	21	11	933
49.	Sultanpur	Bombay	22,151	20	2	115
*50.	Asafpur	U.P.	—	—	—	—
*51.	Mahi-kantha	Bombay	—	—	—	—

**During The Year 1957-58.**

52.	Kundarkhi	U.P.	23,364	41	5	500
53.	Balaram	Bombay	20,341	50	—	20
†54.	Vanda	Bombay	22,104	21	3	69
†55.	Vanskui	Bombay	20,000	27	5	595
†56.	Kurduwadi	Bombay	32,348	26	2	65
†57.	Ratwara	Bihar	30,491	27	19	95
†58.	Rambaba	U.P.	24,000	21	6	244
†59.	Khadgujar	U.P.	18,691	47	47	783
†60.	Amrolli	Bombay	20,000	46	9	389
†61.	Singhpur	U.P.	34,966	55	10	700
†62.	Machharla	U.P.	16,000	43	40	783
†63.	Suryavadar	Bombay	16,995	23	5	320
†64.	Jeswada	Bombay	23,859	29	16	97
†65.	Bhittee	U.P.	18,936	20	5	25
†66.	Gangeshri	U.P.	25,711	43	44	700
†67.	Kamalanagar	U.P.	20,521	40	17	443

\* Mahi-Kantha dropped in 1957-58. Asafpur dropped in 1957-58.

† Pre-Intensive Areas of 1956-57 converted in Intensive Areas in 1957-58.

## PRE-INTENSIVE AREAS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>During The Year 1956-57.</b>						
1.	Shardagram	Bombay	18,673	17	6	296
2.	Nageshri	Bombay	23,735	30	—	—
3.	Manar	Bombay	15,118	16	4	100
4.	Murāpaka	Andhra	40,000	53	10	117
5.	Tavanoor	Kerala	23,000	6	6	150
6.	Watrup	Madras	24,000	8	2	65
7.	Wavi(Sinnar)	Bombay	—	—	—	—†
8.	Burhar	M.P.	18,035	51	2	11
9.	Pardih	Bihar	15,535	33	1	26
10.	Khajjuri	Bihar	30,000	30	12	500
11.	Etah	U. P.	24,940	N. A.	—	11
12.	Surjannagar	U. P.	19,714	44	15	317
13.	Tajpur	U. P.	19,289	N. A.	24	—
14.	Biraonkot	U. P.	20,000	25	11	600
15.	Shaheedgaon	U.P.	23,053	35	19	385
16.	Kanyanoor	Kerala	27,572	4	4	30
17.	Tavalai	M. P.	20,174	53	15	76
18.	Mahasa	Bombay	20,800	15	5	76
19.	Kamakshi					
	puram	Madras	21,400	25	—	—
20.	Manapacheri	Madras	20,400	23	1	—
21.	S. P. Natham	Madras	21,282	30	—	—
22.	Vannian					
	kulam	Madras	25,000	40	9	—
*23.	Jamalabad	Bihar	—	—	—	—
*24.	Vijaypur	M. P.	—	—	—	—

\* Jamalabad dropped in 1957-58, Vijaypur dropped in 1957-58.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>During the Year 1957-58.</b>						
25.	Kumta	Mysore	29,716	19	-	-
26.	Vinayashram	Andhra	45,000	29	16	-
27.	Chechorla	Tripura	12,000	35	-	-
28.	Kursela	Bihar	25,000	25	11	-
29.	Bakhira	U. P.	16,572	26	-	29
30.	Mazgaon	U. P.	18,503	31	-	-
31.	Havell	Bombay	19,868	27	-	-
32.	Wai	Bombay	20,532	11	-	-
33.	Goora Na biganj	U. P.	20,369	23	-	-
34.	Hastera	Rajasthan	21,000	30	-	103
35.	Rajasmand	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
36.	Ziradel	Bihar	40,000	35	8	-

† Details awaited.



## APPENDIX B

### INTENSIVE AREA SCHEME

#### Progress Report For The Year Of 1957-58

Name of the Area \_\_\_\_\_ Reporter \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

#### Working Of Formation Of Institutions

I. Kshtera Samiti	Membership
	No. of meetings held during the year
	Important decisions

2. Gram Vikas Mandal	Name of Mandal	Membership	No. of meeting	Important decisions.
----------------------	----------------	------------	----------------	----------------------

#### PLANING

I. Name of the Village	Surveyed	Planned
------------------------	----------	---------

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

3. Name of the Village	GRAM SANKALP	Remarks
III. Area Plan	Items of Sankalp Stage	When expected to be completed and submitted.

Remarks : regarding initiative of local people and their appreciation of the planning approach

## FINANCE

### A) Income.

purpose	From Commission						Other Sources			
	From Grant	I.A.S. Loan	Funds Total	From Grant	General Loan	Scheme Total	Funds	Cash	Kind (Value)	Grand Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10
1.										
2.										
3.										
4.										

### B) Expenditure

Purpose	From Commission						Other Sources			
	From Grant	I.A.S. Loan	Funds Total	From Grant	General Loan	Scheme Total	Funds	Cash	Kind (Value)	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10
1.										
2.										
3.										
4.										

## KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

### Production & Distribution

Industry	Unit	Production				Distribution			
		Self-sufficiency		Commercial		Self-sufficiency		Commercial	
		Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Sale Qty.	Exchange Value (Rs.)
<b>1. Khadi</b>									
a) Ambar									
	i) Yarn	Mds.							
	ii) Cloth	Sq. Yds.							
b) Traditional									
	i) Yarn	Mds.							
	ii) Cloth	Sq. Yds.							
<b>2. Handpounding of Rice</b>									
		Mds.							
<b>3. Village Oil</b>									
		Mds.							
<b>4. Village Leather</b>									
	i) Tanned hides	Nos.							
	ii) Leather goods.	(value only)							
<b>5. Cottage Match Gross</b>									
		boxes							
<b>6. Gur &amp; Khandari</b>									
	i) Gur	Mds.							
	ii) Khandari	Mds.							
<b>7. Handmade Paper Reams</b>									
<b>8. Soap</b>									
		Mds.							
<b>9. Fibre</b>									
		(value only)							
<b>10. Carpentry &amp; Smithy</b>									
	i) Ghanis	Nos.							
	ii) Charkhas	Nos.							
	iii) Others	(value only)							
<b>11. Bee-keeping</b>									
		lbs.							
<b>12. Pottery</b>									
		(value only)							
<b>13. Bamboo</b>									
		(value only)							
<b>14. Palm-Gur</b>									
	i) Neera	(value only)							
	ii) Gur	Mds.							

**EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS**

Industry	No. of workers		Total wages paid	No. of Svavalambis
	part time	Full time		
1	2	3	4	5
1.				
2.				
3.				

**Rate Of Wages**

Industry	Per day	Per house (Part time)		Piece rate	Remarks
	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.		Rs. as. ps.	
1	2	3		4	5
1.					
2.					
3.					

**a) Labour bank**

a) Not formed	Reasons
b) Under formation	Present position
c) Formed (date)	

Place of work	No. of constitu tents	No. of villages	Mandays available for the year	No. of persons employed	No. of mandays worked	Kind of work done	Payment made (Rs)
---------------	-----------------------	-----------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------	-------------------

**b) Shramdan (voluntary labour)**

Number of persons employed	No. of Mandays worked	Kind of work	Estimated wage value of work
----------------------------	-----------------------	--------------	------------------------------

**c) Health and Sanitation**

population covered	No.-of dispensaries & Hospitals working	No. of patients treated	Amount spent	Amount collected	Remarks
--------------------	---	-------------------------	--------------	------------------	---------

## SANITATION

Nature of improvements made. ***	No. of villages improved	Expenditure during the month		
		Govt. share Rs.	Villagers' share Rs.	Total Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1.				
2.				
3.				

\*\*\*Relates to village streets, lanes, drains, latrines, baths, etc.

## HOUSING

No. of houses built		No. of houses under construction		Value of work done			Total Rs.	Remarks
Hari- jans	Others	Hari- jans	Others	Govt. contri- bution	Owners contribution			
					Cash	Kind		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.								
2.								
3.								

## EDUCATION

Schools opened		Other institutions opened		No. of pupils	Population benefited	Buildings constructed	Bldgs. under const.	Expenditure on construction	Contributions Cash	Contributions Kind
Primary	Secondary	Craft	Multi-purpose	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.										
2.										
3.										

## TRAINING PROGRAMME

Training of workers	Industry	No. held	Duration of Course	No. of persons trained	
a) Artisan courses					
b) Camps					
c) Conferences.					
d) Study classes.					
Cultural activities					
1. Women's Welfare ————— Mahila Sanghs or Samajas					
No. opened	No. of new members	No. of meetings held.	Important work done	No. working	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

## 2. Balwadis

No. of balwadis opened	No. of children on rolls	Average attendance	Nature of activities	No. of workers		Remarks
				Hony.	Paid	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

## 3. Cluns, Gymkhanas, free libraries etc

1.	Number	Villages covered	New membership	Remarks
	1	2	3	4
i. Clubs				
ii. Gymkhanas				
iii. Libraries				
iv. * * *				

## Extension Work

### AGRICULTURE

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Vegetables			9.	10.	11.
					pro-	con-	sumed			
Manure-pits dug.	Artificial manures used(lbs)	New acreage under green manure	Quantity of improved seed sown varietywise	New acreage under vegetable	pro-	con-	sumed	New trees planted	Other improvements	Manure pits dug
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.										
2.										
3.										

\* \* \* Entertainments, c. should be mentioned

Animal husbandry ——— Measures taken during the month to improved live-stock and dairying—Milk production.

### CAPITAL FORMATION

Industry	Item	Quantity	Value
1. Khadi	1. Charkhas		
	a) Ambar		
	b) Traditional		
	2. Loom		
	3. Other equipment		
	a)		
	b)		
	c)		
	4. Buildings		

Industry	Item	Qty.	Value
2. Handpounding of Rice	1. Chakkis		
	a) Stone		
	b) Wooden		
	c) Dhenkis		
	2. Dhenkis		
	3. Winingfans		
	4. Other equipment		
	a)		
	b)		
	c)		
5. Sheds			



1	2	3	4
3. Village Oil Industry	1. Ghans a) Improved b) Repaired 2. Others Implements a) b) 3. Bullocks 4. Sheds		
4. Village leather Industry	1. Pits 2. Bone digesters 3. Other flaying equipment 4. Other tanning equipment 5. Sheds 6. Wells		
5. Cottage Match Industry	1. Equipment a) b) c) 2. Sheds		
6. Soap making	1. Equipment installed a) b) c) 2. Sheds 3. Wells		

1	2	3	4
7. Hand-made paper	1. Beater 2. Calendering machine 3. Vats 4. Other equipment a) b) c) 5. Sheds		
8. Palm-gur	1. Centrifugals 2. Furnaces 3. Crystallisers 4. Other equipment a) b) c) d)		
9. Gur and Khandsari	1. Kolhus 2. Furnaces 3. Centrifugals 4. Crystallisers 5. Bullocks 6. Other equipment a) b) c) d) 7. Sheds		

1	2	3	4
10. Beekeeping	1. Boxes		
	2. Extracters		
	3. Smokers		
	4. Other equipment		
	a)		
	b)		
	c)		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. Village pottery	1. Wheels					
	2. Moulds					
	3. Bhattis					
	4. Other equipment					
	a)					
	b)					
	5. Sheds					

12. Fibre	1. Extracters					
	2. Charkhas					
	a) Improved					
	b) Ordinary					
	3. Looms					
	4. Other equipment					
	a)					
	b)					
	5. Sheds					

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>13. Carpentry and Black- smithy</b>	<b>1. Furnaces</b> <b>2. Anvils and hammers</b> <b>3. Saws</b> <b>4. Planes</b> <b>5. Other equipment</b> a) b) c) <b>6. Sheds</b>				
<hr/>					
<b>14. Other local Industries (Bamboo etc.)</b>					
<hr/>					
<b>General remarks about the work of the month.</b>					

## APPENDIX C.

## MEETINGS OF THE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

No.	Date	Venue of the meeting.	No. of members present.
1.	6-2-57	Bombay	6
2.	27-4-57	New Delhi	5
3.	12-9-57	Ahmedabad	3
4.	15-10-57 to 18-10-57	Nemom	4
5.	22-11-57	Bhubaneshwar	3
6.	6-3-58 to 7-3-58	Bombay	6
7.	16-5-58 to 17-5-58	New Delhi	4
8.	13-7-58	Bombay	6

## **APPENDIX D.**

### **SUMMARY OF THE MEETINGS OF THE YOJANA COMMITTEE.**

**D-I Sahason**

**1954-55.**

**1st Meeting Held On 5-11-54.**

Resolved to select 33 villages for inclusion under the Scheme, and form an Ad Hoc Committee to chalk out and execute plans for development.

**2nd Meeting Held On 12-11-54.**

Number of members present: 8.

Resolved to organise a camp of leading persons in the area and enrol membership for the Samiti.

**3rd Meeting Held On 28-11-54.**

Number of members present: 9.

Resolved to undertake a survey of all the villages and an intensive survey of the village Sultanpur.

**4th Meeting Held On 19-12-54.**

Number of members present: 8.

Resolved to organise sales agencies by enrolling share holders.

**5th Meeting Held On 7-1-55.**

Number of members present: 7.

Resolved

- 1) to purchase one full driven attachakki and
- 2) to send a few women candidates to Kamala Vidyalaya at Sowaith for training in domestic work.

**6th Meeting Held On 11-2-55.**

Number of members present: 9.

Resolved to start cleaning campaign in all the villages.

**7th Meeting Held On 23-2-55**

Number of members present : 9.

Resolved -

- 1) to approve the application for getting financial assistance from the Khadi and Village Industries Board.

**1955-56.**

**1st Meeting Held On 28-4-55.**

Number of members present: 7.

Resolved to open account in the District Co-operative Bank of Allahabad.

**2nd Meeting Held On 10-6-55.**

Number of members present: 11.

Resolved-

- 1) to purchase oil seeds and stock them ; and
- 2) to construct Khadi and Village Industries Godown.

**3rd Meeting Held On 1-7-55.**

Number of members present : 8.

- 1) Finalised the purchase of land for building the Godown, and
- 2) Resolved to invite tenders for the construction of building.

**4th Meeting Held On 33-7-55**

Number of members present : 7.

Resolved to register the institution for Khadi work at Board's Certification Office at Lucknow.

**5th Meeting Held On 15-8-55.**

Number of members present: 10.

Resolved -

- 1) to accept Hari Lal Mistri's tender and to ask him to deposit security; and
- 2) to approve the budget for 55-56.

**6th Meeting Held On 23-8-55.**

Number of members present : 8.

Resolved to abide by the rules and regulations laid down in the letter dated 10-7-55 of the certification officer, Lucknow, as regards selling Khadi.

**7th Meeting Held On 14-10-55.**

Number of members present : 7.

Resolved to demand grants and loans from the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board for Starting Centre.

**8th Meeting Held On 18-11-55.**

Number of members present : 7.

Resolved to apply for financial assistance to set up a Community Production Centre, and for participating in Khadi and Village Industries exhibition.

**9th Meeting Held On 2-2-56.**

Number of present : 8.

Resolved to approve the application for meeting exhibition expenditure,



**10th Meeting Held On 10-3-56.**

Number of members present : 7.

Resolved

- 1) to approve the audit report;  
and
- 2) to apply for financial assistance for starting Match Industry and Brick Kiln.

**11th Meeting Held On 11-3-56**

Number of members present 8.

Resolved to apply for loan for stocking oil seeds.

**1956-57.**

**1st Meeting Held On 30-5-56.**

Number of members present-8.

Resolved to obtain grant from the Board to give stipend to the telis.

**2nd Meeting Held On 5-7-56.**

Number of members present-8.

Resolved to obtain financial assistance to start Ambar Parishramalaya in Sahason, Sultanpur, Bhopatpur. Singraman Tiwarari, and Jaghendhanpur.

**3rd Meeting Held On 29-9-56.**

Number of members present-8.

Resolved to obtain financial assistance from the Board for constructing Community production Centre and Workshop and for Khadi work, Pottery industry and Local industries.

**4th Meeting Held On 19-10-56.**

Number of members present 8.

Resolved to obtain financial assistance from the Board to give stipend for 24 telis and for contingent expenditure and brick kiln industry.

**5th Meeting Held On 9-11-56.**

Number of members present-7.

Resolved:-

- 1) to obtain form the Board 400 Ambar Charkhas on hire purchase loan;
- 2) to approve the appointment of 3 workers and 7 Ambar Masters;
- 3) to approve the account of annual expenditure held In April, 1956; and
- 4) to revise the pay-scale of workers.

**6th Meeting Held On 10-12-56.**

Number of members present-6.

Resolved to obtain 53 Ambar sets from the Board on hire purchase loan.

**7th Meeting Held On 20-1-57.**

Number of members present-10;

Resolved-

- 1) to start village Oil Industry Training Centre at Sahason; and
- 2) to approve the appointment of Match Supervisor.

**8th Meeting Held On 19-2-57.**

Number of members present-7;

Resolved to obtain financial assistance from the Board to give stipend for 30 Inspectors and 20 Mistris for 3 months for conducting training in the Village Oil Industry at Sahason.

**9th Meeting Held On 12-3-57.**

Number of members present-6.

Resolved, to obtain financial assistance from the Board for stocking oil seeds and constructing a building for the training centre.

## **APPENDIX - D**

### **SUMMARY OF THE MEETINGS OF THE YOJANA COMMITTEE**

#### **D-2 Nemom**

**1955-56**

##### **1st Meeting Held On 22-10-55.**

Number of members present 11.

Elected the Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee.

##### **2nd Meeting Held On 25-10-55**

Number of members present : 8.

Resolved —

- 1) to form a Sub-Committee to look after the work of starting the model pottery centre,
- 2) to organise shramdan activities and to take steps for getting the assistance of the Government for the construction of houses for the poor, and
- 3) to select 20 poor families from the village Shantivila and plan for their betterment.

##### **3rd Meeting Held On 27-11-55.**

Number of members present : 8.

Resolved to take steps to form Gram Vikas Mandal in all villages.

##### **4th Meeting Held On 22-1-56.**

Resolved to take steps for the transfer of all the amounts received by the Nemom Co-operative Society from the All

India Khadi & Village Industries Board to the Nemom Gram Kshetra Samiti.

**1956-57**

**1st Meeting Held On 5-5-1956.**

Number of members present : 7.

Resolved :-

- 1) to prepare 3 village plans,
  - 2) to start the Handpounding Industry,
  - 3) to form a sub-Committee for making arrangements for the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition ;
- and
- 4) to print the bye-laws and the receipts of the Kshetra Samiti.

**2nd Meeting Held On 18-6-56.**

Number of members present : 8.

Resolved to start a nursery school with the contribution from the public.

**3rd Meeting Held On 8-7-1956.**

Number of members present : 7.

Resolved :-

- 1) to form a sub-Committee for the purpose of constructing godown for Khadi Industry and buildings for Village Industries,
- 2) to install 25 handlooms in 5 villages,
- 3) to pass budgets for Khadi, Oil Industry, Handpounding, Match, Pottery, Soap and Carpentry and Blacksmithy and Palm leaf Industry.

**4th Meeting Held On 15-7-57**

Number of members present : 9.

Resolved :-

- 1) to purchase 4 chakkis and a Dhenki for the Model Hand-pounding Centre,
- 2) to construct a temporary weaving shed for the development of hand weaving,
- 3) to forward the application for loan for Khadi Industry and
- 4) the statement of Income and expenditure for Khadi Industry upto 31-3-56 was passed.

**5th Meeting Held On 17-7-56.**

Number of members present: 8.

Resolved:-

1. to start Hand Pounding Section in 4 villages,
2. to approve plans for Khadi and Village Industries godown and building soap unit.

**6th Meeting Held On 22-7-56.**

Number of members present: 8.

Resolved:-

1. to make arrangements so that the activities carried on in each village could be managed by the respective Gram Vikas Mandals,
2. to distribute the products of Centres to the Gram Vikas Mandals and organise sales through them on Commission basis.

**7th Meeting Held On 26-7-56.**

Number of members present:7.

Resolved :-

1. to purchase 2 bullock carts for transporting products,

2. to start Neera Industry at Oocode and plam Leaf Industry at Shantivila  
and
3. to hold a meeting of the representatives of the Vikas Mandals on the following Sunday.

**8th Meeting Held On 29-7-1956.**

Number of persons present : 7.

Resolved :-

- 1) to install 2 oil ghanis in each village
- 2) to form a sub-Committee to publish the activities of the Centre and
- 3) to hold meetings in all the villages to explain the details of the Scheme to the people.

**9th Meeting Held On 12-8-56.**

Number of members present: 8.

Resolved :-

- 1) to direct the pottery technician to prepare a Scheme for pottery industry which could be useful to at least 5 potter families,
- 2) to pass statement of Income and expenditure for pottery Section upto 31-3-56.

**10th Meeting Held On 27-9-56**

Number of members present: 7.

Statement of Income and expenditure for Khadi, Carpentry & Blacksmithy and oil was passed.

**11th Meeting Held On 5-3-57.**

Resolved :-

Resolved;-

- 1) to authorise M/s Varma and Varma, Auditors, to audit accounts of the Kshetra Samiti,
- 2) to dissolve the Exhibition Sub-Committee as its work was found to be satisfactory and to entrust the work of

conducting Exhibition to the Executive Committee;  
and

- 3) to hold the Meeting of Gram Vikas Mandals and social workers of the villages within 2 days.

**12th Meeting Held On 10-3-57**

Number of members present : 7

Resolved :-

- 1) to take steps to receive Rs. 2000 as grants and Rs. 2000 as loan from the Department of Industry and Commerce, Kerala state Government for opening a Khadi and Village Industries Emporium at Trivandrum  
and
- 2) to renew the loan for Rs. 2000 for Khadi Industry from the All India Khadi & Village Industry Board.

**12th Meeting Held On 15-3-57.**

Number of members present. 7.

- 1) the statement of grants loans received by the Nemom Co-operative Society from the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board, submitted by the Secretary of the Samiti was considered.
- 2) It was resolved to take steps to transfer the balance of the total amount received from the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board to the Kshetra Samiti by 28.3.57.

## APPENDIX-D.

### SUMMARY OF THE MEETING OF THE YOJANA COMMITTEE

D-3 Nasik.

1954-55.

#### 1st Meeting Held On 15-2-55.]

Resolved to start Gram Vikas Mandals in as many villages as possible.

#### 2nd Meeting Held On 14-3-55.

Resolved -

1. that the workers of the Samiti should undertake intensive propaganda of Japanese method of cultivation and bring at least 50 acres under the Japanese method ;
  2. to introduce 300 charkhas for promoting, hand spinning;
  3. to obtain financial assistance from the all India Khadi and Village Industries Board to start Model oil Ghani Centre and Pottery Centre ;
  4. to incur expenditure for improving the tools of local carpenters and blacksmiths;
  5. to help the two primary schools recently started;
- and
6. to purchase paddy worth about Rs. 5,000 for the Hand-pounding Centres.



1955-56.

**1st Meeting Held On 4-5-55.**

Resolved :-

1. to organise one camp for school boys and maintain contacts with the Seva Dal workers
2. to have bricks made by a potter of Vassli for a well to be built by the Samiti; and
3. to appoint Shri R. P. Joshi, Chartered Accountant, as the accountant of the Samiti.

**2nd Meeting Held On 18-6-55.**

Resolved :

- 1) to obtain financial assistance from the Board for a Model Tannery Centre,
- 2) to give oil seeds to the telis in Talegaon and Anjennery on credit;
- 3) to give loan to the farmers on an experimental basis upto about 60 per cent of their rice stock;
- 4) to select the village Jalegaon as a Model Village;
- 5) to introduce Ambar Spinning in the villages of Jalegaon, Talegaon, Garudeshwar;  
and
- 6) to report of work and statement of accounts upto May, 1955 were passed.

**3rd Meeting Held On 9-8-55.**

Resolved-

- 1) to develop dairy farming;

- 2) to undertake distribution of better seeds;
- 3) to approve the audited balance sheet from March, 1955 to June, 1955;
- 4) to approve the programme for Khadi, weaver's rehabilitation, oil, handpounding, leather, carpentry and blacksmithy, bamboo; and
- 5) to pass the provisional budget for 1956-57.

**4th Meeting Held On 22-8-55.**

Resolved :-

- 1) to purchase oil seeds available in the Area and stock them and
- 2) to rehabilitate two weavers.

**5th Meeting Held On 2-10-55.**

Resolved:-

- 1) to undertake shramdan activities, survey work and to organise boy's and women's camps in two villages. The decisions taken at the Development Officers' meetings held in Bombay were explained to the workers.

**6th Meeting Held On 4-11-56.**

Resolved:-

- 1) to demand assistance for hand-spinning at the rate of Rs. 11 per charkha for 300 persons; and
- 2) to ask Shri L. G. Angal to work in the absence of Shri Patwardan on Rs. 100/-p.-m.

**7th Meeting Held On 28-2-56**

Resolved:-

- 1) to get from the Board the land handed over to it by T.B.M. and use it as a demonstration farm;

- 2) to ask for a welfare centre from the Social Welfare Board.
- 3) To apply for registration according to the rules of Certification Committee;

and

- 4) to revise the scale of pay of the workers.

1956-57.

**1st Meeting Held On 17-6-1956.**

Resolved:-

to return to Khadi Board Rs.800 being part of the loan received for the development of Khadi.

**2nd Meeting Held On 26-6-56.**

Resolved:-

- 1) to approve the revised pay scales;
- 2) audited statement of accounts was passed.

**3rd Meeting Held On 26-12-56.**

- 1) to admit the persons who have done 12 days shramdan as members of Samiti,
- 2) to instruct the Khadi workers to be swavalambis and spin at least 10 hanks a month;
- 3) to bring the weavers producing kambals under a Co-operative Organisation and register it;
- 4) to start an Ambar Parishramalaya;

and

- 5) to hold an exhibition at the time of the Trimbak Yatra.

**4th Meeting Held On 16-2-57**

Resolved -

- 1) to ask for a loan from the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board for installing 10 more ghanis;

- 2) to open a bhandar for selling the products of village industries at Nasik;
  - 3) to take the Dharmashala on Trimbak Road on rent from P. W. D.
  - 4) to take steps to improve the methods of production of kambal weavers;
- and
- 5) to pass all reports regarding the work of Khadi and other village industries.

## APPENDIX D

### SUMMARY OF THE MEETINGS OF GRAM VIKAS MANDAL

#### D-4 Raiyan (Ajagara Intensive Area Scheme)

S. No.	Date of meeting held	No. of villagers present	Decision taken
1.	2	3	4
1.	15-4-56	24	Resolved:- 1) to dig the old tank and use the earth as manure; 2) to prevent collective grazing of cattle in summer so as to protect standing crops; and 3) to collect subscription for the Balwadi in kind every fortnight.
2.	30-6-56	32	Resolved: 1) to introduce Ambar Spinning and get one family trained in weaving; 2) to adopt japanese method of paddy cultivation and dibbling method of wheat cultivation and to prepare more compost pits; and 3) to repair two old wells,

3. 13-8-56 39 Resolved:
- 1) to plant 150 fruit trees;
  - 2) to construct some new houses and repair the damaged ones by mutual assistance; and
  - 3) to grow more of vegetables.
4. 10-9-56 17 Resolved:
- 1) to repair 8 wells for irrigation; and
  - 2) to get improved potato and vegetable seed collectively.
5. 11-10-56 19 Resolved:
- 1) to contribute money towards social expenditure of some poor families, and
  - 2) to get about 160 mds. of improved seed from the seed store, Ajagara.
6. 8-12-56 17 Resolved:
- 1) to grow more of pulses in double crop areas; and
  - 2) to build the new houses outside the present village site so as to provide for kitchen gardens.
7. 12-2-57 14 Resolved:
- 1) to repair the Harijan well mdan, and to build one common bathroom for the Harijans; and

8-3-57      8-3-57      12

2) to open one seed store in the village from voluntary contribution and to use the income for the community as a whole.

1) to sow a large area by the improved method of cultivation;

2) to assess the achievement of the year's programme; and

3) to take Gram Sankalp for the next year as follows:-

a) settle all their disputes in the village itself;

b) to collect land revenue through the Panchayat and utilise the commission earned for benefit of the village.

## APPENDIX—D

### SUMMARY OF THE MEETINGS OF GRAM VIKAS MANDAL D-5 Sultanpur (Sahason Intensive Area)

Date	No. of member present	No. of village People present	Decisions taken
1. 13-4-56	6	57	Resolved to implement the plan framed for the year.
2. 28-4-56	5	65	Resolved: 1) to construct the Community production Centre 2) to pave the village road.
3. 15-5-56	7	51	Resolved to dig a tank through Shramdan.
4. 31-5-56	6	56	Resolved to construct 2 drinking water wells.
5. 18-6-56	8	45	Resolved. 1) to start Ambar Parishramalaya and 2) to dig compost pits.
6. 4-7-56	6	48	Resolved to fix up an oil ghanl
7. 18-7-56	9	48	Resolved to grow and use green manure.
8. 31-7-56	6	39	Resolved to begin lime sowing.



9.	15-8-56	8	56	Resolved to undertake the cultivation of vegetables according to the plan.
10.	10-8-56	7	67	Resolved to distribute milk to the children.
11.	20-9-56	8	35	Resolved to increase the production of Khadi.
12.	5-10-56	8	45	Resolved to give training in embroidery to girls.
13.	25-10-56	6	25	Resolved to repair the drain.
14.	16-11-56	7	49	Resolved to adopt the dibbling method for sowing wheat.
15.	7-12-56	8	35	Resolved to take gram sankalp for using Handpounded rice and ghani oil.
16.	4-1-57	7	48	Resolved : 1) to start an Ambar Parishramalaya; and 2) to purchase 3 cows for the people in the village.
17.	10-2-57	8	62	Resolved to build common bathrooms
18.	25-2-57	6	43	Resolved to build a pacca road linking the main road.
19.	8-3-57	6	52	Resolved to start another Ambar Training class.

## APPENDIX - D

### SUMMARY OF THE MEETINGS OF THE GRAM VIKAS MANDAL

#### D-6 Karakpata (Murud Intensive Area)

Date	No. of Member present.	No. of village people present	Decisions taken.
26-7-56	12	50	Resolved: 1) to approve the appointment of office bearers, 2) to send persons for training in tailoring, carpentry, leather and fibre.
28-7-56	12	15	Resolved: 1) to plant one sappling for every family; 2) to start an Ambar Parishramalaya and an oil ghani centre; and 5) to open a co-operative shop.

7-9-56      12      50

Resolved:

- 1) to sell 100 shares of the co-operative society.
- 2) to repair the village road; and
- 3) to take steps for obtaining community land.

30-9-56      8      40

Resolved:

- 1) to obtain pedigree bull; and
- 2) to make efforts for increasing the production of Ambar yarn.

22-10-56      7      50

Resolved to start a small dairy and poultry centre.

1-12-56      12      35

Resolved:

- 1) to collect contributions from the public either in kind or in cash.
- 2) to dig 50 manure pits; and
- 3) to auction the dung that has been collected in the village.

20-1-57      7      15

Resolved:

- 1) to purchase and stock cotton and groundnut; and
- 2) to remove the cattle shed from the village to a new site.

10-2-57      12      30

Resolved:

- 1) to repair the drainage; and

**159**

- 2) to repair the village road linking the main road;**
- 3) to repair the drainage; and**
- 4) to consider the arrangements to be made in connection with the annual conference of the Intensive Area Scheme.**

**A P P E N**  
**DISBURSEMENT**  
**During The Years**  
**Constr**

Serial No.	Name of the areas	Year	Khadi Godown			Village Industries Godown			Community Production Centre	
			Grants	Loans	Total	Grants	Loans	Total	Grants	Loans
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Ajagara	54-55	10,000 (8.8%)	5,000 (4.4%)	15,000 (13.2%)	10,000 (8.8%)	5,000 (4.4%)	15,000 (13.2%)	—	—
		55-56	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000 (12.8%)	—
		56-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000 (3.8%)
2.	Sahason	54-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		55-56	10,000 (5.2%)	5,000 (2.6%)	15,000 (7.3%)	10,000 (5.2%)	5,000 (2.6%)	15,000 (7.8%)	9,000 (5.0%)	—
		56-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000 (6.4%)
3.	Dhanaura	54-55	10,000 (6.6%)	5,000 (3.3%)	15,000 (9.9%)	10,000 (6.6%)	5,000 (3.3%)	15,000 (9.9%)	9,000 (5.9%)	—
		55-56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		56-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000 (2.4%)
4.	Sagatala	54-55	10,000 (9.5%)	5,000 (4.7%)	15,000 (14.2%)	10,000 (9.5%)	5,000 (4.7%)	15,000 (14.2%)	—	—
		55-56	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000 (32.3%)	—
		56-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000 (12.6%)
5.	Gundi	54-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		55-56	10,000 (6.8%)	5,000 (3.4%)	15,000 (10.2%)	10,000 (6.8%)	5,000 (3.4%)	15,000 (10.2%)	9,000 (6.3%)	—
		56-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000 (8.9%)

## D I X E

## OF FUNDS

54-55, 55-56, and 56-57

## u c t i o n

Total Rs.	Intensive Area Workshop			Ambar Parishramalaya			Total Under Construction		
	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.
—	2,000 (1.8%)	—	2,000 (1.8%)	—	—	—	22,000 (19.4%)	10,000 (8.8%)	32,000 (28.2%)
9,000 (12.8%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000 (12.8%)	—	9,000 (12.8%)
4,000 (3.8%)	3,333 (3.2%)	4,667 (4.4%)	8,000 (7.6%)	5,000 (4.8%)	17,000 (16.2%)	22,000 (21.0%)	8,333 (8.0%)	25,667 (24.4%)	34,000 (32.4%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9,000 (5.0%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,000 (15.4%)	10,000 (5.2%)	39,000 (20.6%)
4,000 (6.4%)	3,333 (5.4%)	4,667 (7.5%)	8,000 (12.9%)	5,000 (8.0%)	17,700 (28.6%)	22,700 (36.6%)	8,333 (13.4%)	26,367 (42.5%)	34,700 (55.9%)
9,000 (5.9%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,000 (19.1%)	10,000 (6.6%)	39,000 (25.7%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,000 (2.4%)	3,333 (2.1%)	1,667 (1.0%)	3,000 (3.1%)	—	—	—	3,333 (2.1%)	5,667 (3.4%)	9,000 (5.5%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200,000 (19.0%)	10,000 (9.4%)	30,000 (28.4%)
9,000 (32.3%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000 (32.3%)	—	9,000 (32.3%)
4,000 (12.6%)	3,333 (10.5%)	4,667 (14.9%)	8,000 (25.4%)	—	—	—	3,333 (10.5%)	8,667 (27.5%)	12,000 (38.0%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9,000 (6.3%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,000 (19.9%)	10,000 (6.8%)	39,000 (26.7%)
4,000 (8.9%)	3,333 (7.4%)	4,667 (10.4%)	8,000 (17.8%)	—	3,600 (7.9%)	3,600 (7.9%)	3,333 (7.4%)	12,267 (27.2%)	15,600 (34.6%)

Serial No.	Name of the areas	Year	Khadi Godown			Village Industries Godown			Community Production Centre	
			Grants	Loans	Total	Grants	Loans	Total	Grants	Loans
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6.	Vedchhi	54-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		55-56	10,000 (6.4%)	5,000 (3.2%)	15,000 (9.6%)	10,000 (6.4%)	5,000 (3.2%)	15,000 (9.6%)	9,000 (5.6%)	—
		56-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Garudeshwar	54-55	10,000 (10.8%)	5,000 (5.4%)	15,000 (16.%)	10,000 (10.8%)	5,000 (5.4%)	15,000 (16.2%)	—	—
		55-56	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000 (19.2%)	1,000 (2.4%)
		56-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000 (14.5%)
8.	Khadkali	54-55	10,000 (8.8%)	5,000 (4.4%)	15,000 (13.2%)	10,000 (8.8%)	5,000 (4.4%)	15,000 (13.2%)	—	—
		55-56	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,000 (9.7%)	—
		56-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Malpara	54-55	10,000 (14.0%)	5,000 (7.%)	15,000 (21.0%)	10,000 (14.0%)	3,000 (7.0%)	15,000 (21.0%)	—	—
		55-56	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,000 (30.0%)	—
		56-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Shahpur	54-55	10,000 (17.2%)	5,000 (8.7%)	15,000 (25.9%)	10,000 (17.2%)	5,000 (8.7%)	15,000 (25.9%)	—	—
		55-56	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,000 (19.0%)	—
		56-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Trichur	54-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		55-56	10,000 (15.2%)	5,000 (7.6%)	15,000 (22.8%)	10,000 (15.2)	5,000 (7.6%)	15,000 (22.8%)	—	—
		56-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000 (11.7%)	4,000 (5.2%)

Intensive Area Workshop			Ambar Parishramalaya			Total Under Construction			
Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9,000 (5.6%)	—	—	—	11,500 (7.3%)	17,700 (11.2%)	23,200 (18.5%)	40,500 (25.7%)	27,700 (17.6%)	68,200 (43.3%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000 (21.6%)	10,000 (10.8%)	30,000 (32.4%)
900 (21.6%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000 (19.2%)	1,000 (2.4%)	9,000 (21.6%)
4,000 (14.5%)	3,333 (12.0%)	4,667 (16.9%)	8,000 (28.9%)	—	—	—	3,333 (12.0%)	8,667 (31.4%)	12,000 (43.4%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000 (17.6%)	10,000 (8.8%)	30,000 (26.4%)
11,000 (9.7%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,000 (9.7%)	—	11,000 (9.7%)
—	3,333 (13.1%)	4,667 (17.9%)	8,000 (31.0%)	—	—	—	3,333 (13.1%)	4,667 (17.9%)	8,000 (31.0%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000 (28.%)	10,000 (14.0%)	30,000 (42.0%)
11,000 (30.0%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,000 (30.0%)	—	11,000 (30.0%)
—	3,333 (8.4%)	4,667 (11.8%)	8,000 (20.2%)	—	—	—	3,333 (8.4%)	4,667 (11.8%)	8,000 (20.2%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000 (34.4%)	10,000 (17.4%)	30,000 (51.8%)
11,000 (19.0%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,000 (19.0%)	—	11,000 (19.0%)
—	3,333 (12.5%)	4,667 (17.4%)	8,000 (29.9%)	—	—	—	3,333 (12.5%)	4,667 (17.4%)	8,000 (29.9%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000 (30.4%)	10,000 (15.2%)	30,000 (45.6%)
13,000 (16.9%)	3,333 (4.3%)	4,667 (6.1%)	8,000 (10.4%)	13,200 (18.1%)	—	13,200 (18.1%)	25,533 (34.1%)	8,667 (11.3%)	34,200 (45.4%)



Serial No.	Name of the areas	Year	Khadi Godown			Village Industries Godown			Community Production Centre	
			Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.
12.	Nemona	54-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		55-56	10,000	5,000	15,000	10,000	5,000	15,000	—	—
		56-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000	4,000
13.	Nasik	54-55	—	—	—	10,000	5,000	15,000	—	—
		55-56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		56-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000	—
14.	Murud	54-55	10,000	5,000	15,000	15,000	5,000	15,000	—	—
		55-56	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000	—
		56-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
		54-55	80,000	40,000	12,000	90,000	45,000	1,35,000	9,000	—
		55-56	50,000	25,000	75,000	50,000	25,000	75,000	95,000	1,000
		56-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,000	36,000
Grand total for 3 years			1,30,000	65,000	1,95,000	1,40,000	70,000	1,20,000	1,31,000	37,000

The figures in brackets represent the percentage of the amount disbursed for

Total Rs	Intensive Area Workshop		Total Rs.	Ambar Parishramalaya		Total Rs.	Total Under Construction		
	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.		Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.		Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	10,000	30,000
							(33.8%)	(16.8%)	(59.6%)
13,000	3,333	4,667	8,000	14,240	—	14,240	26,573	8,667	45,240
(5.8%)	(1.6%)	(2.1%)	(3.8%)	(6.4%)		(6.4%)	(12.0%)	(4.0%)	(16.0%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	5,000	15,000
							(18.8%)	(9.4%)	(28.2%)
9,000	3,333	4,667	8,000	19,750	6,000	25,750	32,083	10,667	42,750
(6.9%)	(2.6%)	(3.6%)	(6.2%)	(15.3%)	(4.6%)	(19.9%)	(24.8%)	(8.3%)	(33.1%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	10,000	30,000
							(22.6%)	(11.3%)	(33.9%)
9,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000	—	9,000
(59.0%)							(59.0%)		(59.0%)
4,000	3,333	4,667	8,000	13,200	6,000	19,200	16,531	14,667	31,200
(2.6%)	(2.2%)	(3.0%)	(5.2%)	(8.6%)	(6.9%)	(12.5%)	(10.8%)	(9.5%)	(20.3%)
9,000	2,000	—	2,000	—	—	—	1,81,000	85,000	2,66,000
(1.1%)	(.2%)		(.2%)				(21.2%)	(10.0%)	(31.2%)
96,000	—	—	—	11,500	17,700	29,200	2,06,580	68,700	2,75,300
(9.7%)				(1.2%)	(1.8%)	(3.0%)	(20.5%)	(6.8%)	(27.3%)
63,000	43,329	57,671	101,000	70,390	50,300	1,20,690	1,20,719	1,43,971	2,84,690
(5.5%)	(3.9%)	(5.1%)	(8.9%)	(6.1%)	(4.3%)	(10.4%)	(12.4%)	(12.5%)	(24.9%)
1,68,000	45,329	57,671	103,000	81,890	68,000	1,49,890	5,28,219	2,97,671	8,25,890
(5.7%)	(1.5%)	(1.9%)	(3.4%)	(2.7%)	(2.3%)	(5%)	(17.6%)	(9.9%)	(27.6%)

each item to the total amount sanctioned for the year concerned.

## Disbursement

(During The Years 54-55,  
Khadi And Other

## Statement II

Serial No.	Name of the areas	Year	Khadi			Hand Pounding of Rice			Village Oil	
			Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.
1.	Ajagara	54-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,500	7,000
		55-56	3,630 (5.2%)	—	3,630 (5.2%)	—	—	—	—	31,500 (44.8%)
		56-57	—	30,000 (28.6%)	30,000 (28.6%)	—	—	—	7,750 (7.4%)	6,250 (5.9%)
2.	Sahason	54-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		55-56	2,500 (1.3%)	5,000 (2.6%)	7,500 (3.9%)	—	10,000 (5.2%)	10,000 (5.2%)	6,500 (3.6%)	20,000 (10.5%)
		56-57	—	7,500 (12.3%)	7,500 (12.3%)	—	—	—	—	5,000 (8.0%)
3.	Dhanaura	54-55	—	—	—	—	10,000 (6.6%)	10,000 (6.6%)	6,500 (4.3%)	2,000 (1.3%)
		55-56	3,000 (16.9%)	—	3,000 (16.9%)	—	—	—	—	—
		56-57	—	30,000 (18.3%)	30,000 (18.3%)	—	—	—	19,250 (11.6%)	49,250 (29.9%)
4.	Sagatala	54-55	3,200 (3.0%)	—	3,200 (3.0%)	—	—	—	6,500 (6.2%)	12,000 (11.3%)
		55-56	—	—	—	—	5,000 (18%)	5,000 (18%)	—	—
		56-57	—	3,500 (11.29%)	3,500 (11.29%)	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Gundi	54-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		55-56	4,100 (2.8%)	—	4,100 (2.8%)	—	—	—	9,300 (6.4%)	15,000 (10.2%)
		56-57	—	5,000 (11.1%)	5,000 (11.1%)	—	15,000 (33.3%)	15,000 (33.3%)	—	—

## Of Funds

55-56, and 56-57)

## Village Industries

Village Leather			Gur Khandsari			Soap			
Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.
13,500 (11.9%)	—	—	—	2,000 (1.8%)	—	2,000 (1.8%)	17,750 (15.6%)	37,750 (33.3%)	55,500 (48.9%)
31,500 (44.8%)	3,000 (4.3%)	3,720 (5.4%)	6,720 (9.7%)	—	—	—	—	—	—
14,000 (13.3%)	6,000 (5.7%)	7,440 (7.1%)	13,440 (12.8%)	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26,500 (14.1%)	3,720 (1.5%)	6,720 (2.1%)	— (3.6%)	2,000 (1.0%)	10,000 (5.2%)	12,000 (6.2%)	17,750 (9.5%)	37,750 (20.3%)	55,500 (29.8%)
5,000 (8.0%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,500 (5.6%)	6,000 (4.0%)	9,000 (5.9%)	15,000 (9.9%)	2,000 (1.3%)	10,000 (6.6%)	12,000 (7.9%)	17,750 (11.8%)	37,750 (24.9%)	55,500 (86.7%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68,500 (41.5%)	11,750 (7.2%)	33,970 (20.6%)	45,720 (27.8%)	—	—	—	—	—	—
18,500 (17.5%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,750 (16.7%)	27,750 (26.3%)	45,500 (43.0%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3,000 (9.79%)	3,720 (11.59%)	6,720 (21.29%)	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24,300 (16.6%)	2,000 (1.4%)	—	2,000 (1.4%)	—	—	—	19,550 (13.0%)	37,750 (25.9%)	57,300 (38.9%)
—	1,000 (2.3%)	—	1,000 (2.3%)	—	—	—	—	—	—

Serial No.	Name of the areas	Year	Khadi			Hand Pounding of Rice			Village Oil	
			Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.
6.	Vedchhi	54-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		55-56	3,200 (2.0%)	—	3,200 (2.0%)	—	5,000 (3.2%)	5,000 (3.2%)	6,875 (4.3%)	7,000 (4.4%)
		56-57	—	15,000 (41.6%)	15,000 (41.6%)	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Garudeshwar	54-55	1,100 (1.2%)	—	1,100 (1.2%)	500 (0.6%)	5,000 (5.4%)	5,500 (6.0%)	19,000 (20.6%)	19,000 (20.6%)
		55-56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,000 (16.9%)
		56-57	—	4,000 (14.5%)	4,000 (14.5%)	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Khadkali	55-55	—	—	—	2,250 (2.0%)	5,000 (4.4%)	7,250 (6.4%)	8,000 (7.0%)	5,000 (3.5%)
		55-56	17,000 (14.9%)	40,000 (35.1%)	57,000 (50.0%)	—	—	—	6,000 (5.3%)	—
		56-57	—	—	—	—	3,000 (11.5%)	3,000 (11.5%)	—	—
9.	Malpara	54-55	—	13,000 (18.2%)	13,000 (18.2%)	560 (0.9%)	1,250 (1.9%)	1,810 (2.8%)	8,000 (11.3%)	5,000 (7.0%)
		55-56	—	7,000 (19.2%)	7,000 (19.2%)	—	—	—	3,000 (8.3%)	—
		56-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Shahpur	54-55	—	—	—	2,250 (3.9%)	5,000 (8.6%)	7,250 (12.5%)	—	—
		55-56	—	20,000 (34.7%)	20,000 (34.7%)	—	—	—	—	9,000 (15.0%)
		56-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500 (5.6%)	—
11.	Trichur	54-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		55-56	3,300 (5.0%)	—	3,300 (5.0%)	11,250 (22.4%)	—	14,250 (22.4%)	—	—
		56-57	—	7,500 (9.9%)	7,500 (9.9%)	—	—	—	—	—

Village Leather				Gur Khandasari			Soap		
Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13,875	—	—	—	2,000	—	2,000	19,550	17,750	37,300
(8.7%)				(1.3%)		(1.3%)	(12.5%)	(11.3%)	(23.8%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,750	5,750	11,500
(41.2%)							(6.2%)	(6.2%)	(12.4%)
7,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(16.9%)									
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12,000	2,000	2,720	4,720	—	—	—	8,650	37,750	56,400
(10.5%)	(1.8%)	(2.4%)	(4.2%)				(16.4%)	(33.2%)	(49.6%)
6,000	5,000	—	5,000	4,000	—	4,000	—	—	—
(5.3%)	(4.3%)		(4.3%)	(3.5%)		(3.5%)			
—	1,000	1,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(3.9%)	(3.9%)	(7.8%)						
13,000	2,000	2,720	4,720	—	—	—	—	—	—
(18.3%)	(2.8%)	(3.8%)	(6.6%)						
3,000	—	—	—	4,000	—	4,000	—	—	—
(8.3%)				(10.9%)		(10.9%)			
—	3,500	1,000	4,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(8.9%)	(2.5%)	(11.4%)						
—	3,000	3,720	6,720	2,000	—	2,000	—	—	—
	(5.2%)	(6.3%)	(11.5%)	(3.4%)		(3.4%)			
9,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(15.0%)									
1,500	2,500	—	2,500	2,000	—	2,000	—	—	—
(5.6%)	(9.4%)		(9.4%)	(7.5%)		(7.5%)			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,150	10,250	16,400
							(8.3%)	(13.8%)	(22.1%)

Serial No.	Name of the areas	Year	Khadi			Hand Pounding of Rice			Village Oil	
			Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.
12.	Nemom	54-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		55-56	3,520 (3.2%)	—	3,520 (5.9%)	—	—	—	6,500 (10.9%)	2,000 (3.3%)
		56-57	—	21,000 (8.4%)	21,000 (8.4%)	—	5,000 (2.0%)	5,000 (2.0%)	12,170 (5.3%)	6,250 (2.8%)
13.	Nasik	55-55	—	—	—	—	10,000 (18.8%)	10,000 (18.8%)	6,300 (12.2)	12,300 (2.4%)
		55-56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		56-57	4,800 (3.7%)	8,000 (6.2%)	12,800 (9.9%)	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Murud	54-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		55-56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		56-57	—	30,000 (19.5%)	30,000 (19.5%)	—	—	—	—	10,000 (6.5%)
		54-55	4,300 (.5%)	14,100 (1.6%)	18,400 (2.1%)	5,560 (0.7%)	36,250 (4.4%)	41,810 (5.1%)	61,000 (7.2%)	61,000 (7.2%)
		55-56	40,250 (4.1%)	72,000 (7.2%)	112,250 (11.33%)	14,250 (1.3%)	20,000 (2%)	34,250 (3.3%)	38,175 (3.8%)	91,500 (9.1%)
		55-57	4,800 (.5%)	1,61,50 (14.2%)	1,66,300 (14.7%)	—	23,000 (2.2%)	23,000 (2.2%)	41,470 (3.8%)	76,750 (6.6%)
Grand Total			49,350	2,47,600	2,96,950	19,810	79,250	99,060	1,40,645	2,29,250

Village Leather			Gur Khandsarl			Soap			
Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,500 (14.2%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18,420 (8.1%)	11,300 (4.9%)	15,620 (7.1%)	26,920 (12.6%)	—	—	—	16,750 (7.2%)	36,750 (16.6%)	53,500 (23.8%)
18,000 (34.6%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	7,000 (5.6%)	9,000 (7.0%)	16,000 (12.6%)	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,750 (20.1%)	37,750 (42.7%)	55,500 (62.8%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	242 (1.7%)	242 (1.7%)
10,000 (6.5%)	6,000 (3.9%)	7,440 (4.8%)	13,440 (8.7%)	2,000 (1.3%)	10,000 (6.5%)	12,000 (7.8%)	—	—	—
12,22,000 (14.4%)	13,000 (1.5%)	18,160 (1.7%)	31,160 (3.2%)	6,000 (0.8%)	10,000 (1.2%)	16,000 (2%)	95,400 (11.3%)	1,84,500 (21.7%)	2,79,900 (33%)
1,29,675 (12.9%)	13,000 (.7%)	7,440 (2.0%)	20,440 (2.0%)	12,000 (1.3%)	10,000 (.9%)	22,000 (2.2%)	56,350 (5.6%)	93,492 (9.3%)	14,984 (94.9%)
1,18,220 (10.3%)	53,050 (4.4%)	79,190 (6.7%)	1,32,240 (11.1%)	4,000 (.3%)	10,000 (.9%)	14,000 (1.2%)	22,900 (2.3%)	47,000 (4%)	69,900 (6%)
3,69,895	79,050	1,04,790	1,83,840	22,000	30,000	52,000	1,74,650	3,24,992	4,99,652





Fibre			Bamboo			Total Under Khadi and Other Village Industries			
Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.
6,300 (5.4%)	1,000 (.8%)	—	1,000 (.6%)	—	—	—	33,250 (29.4%)	44,750 (39.4%)	78,000 (68.8%)
—	—	—	—	3,000 (4.3%)	—	3,000 (4.3%)	9,530 (13.8%)	4,0620 (57.9%)	50,250 (71.7%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,350 (16.5%)	4,3690 (41.6%)	61,040 (58.1%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6,000 (3.%)	1,000 (.5%)	—	1,000 (.5%)	3,000 (1.5%)	—	3,000 (1.5%)	47,350 (25.1%)	91,870 (48.7%)	13,9220 (73.8%)
4,000 (6.4%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,500 (26.7%)	16,500 (26.7%)
6,000 (4.0%)	1,000 (.6%)	—	1,000 (.6%)	—	—	—	41,250 (27.3%)	6,8750 (45.3%)	11,0000 (72.6%)
—	—	—	—	3,000 (16.9%)	—	3,000 (16.9%)	6,000 (33.0%)	—	6,000 (33.8%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,000 (18.8%)	1,13,220 (68.8%)	1,44,220 (87.6%)
6,000 (5.8%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,450 (31.7%)	39,750 (37.6%)	73,200 (69.3%)
—	1,000 (3.6%)	—	1,000 (3.6%)	3,000 (10.7%)	—	3,000 (10.7%)	6,000 (21.5%)	5,000 (18.0%)	11,000 (39.5%)
3,0000 (9.7%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000 (9.7%)	10,220 (32.4%)	13,226 (42.1%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6,000 (4.2%)	1,000 (.7%)	—	1,000 (.7%)	3,000 (2.1%)	—	3,000 (2.1%)	4,69,50 (32.0%)	5,27,50 (36.1%)	9,9700 (68.1%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000 (2.3%)	20,000 (44.4%)	21,000 (46.7%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6,000 (3.8%)	1,000 (.6%)	—	1,000 (.6%)	3,000 (1.9%)	—	3,000 (1.9%)	43,625 (27.8%)	29,750 (18.8%)	73,375 (46.6%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000 (41.6%)	13,000 (41.6%)

Serial No.	Name of the areas	Year	Cottage Match			Carpentry-Black-Smithy			Pottery	
			Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.
7.	Garudeshwar	54-55	—	—	—	2,000 (2.2%)	—	2,000 (2.2%)	—	—
		55-56	3,600 (8.7%)	5,400 (12.9%)	9,000 (21.6%)	—	—	—	6,000 (14.4%)	—
		56-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Khadsali	54-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		55-56	3,600 (3.2%)	5,400 (4.8%)	9,000 (8.0%)	2,000 (1.8%)	—	2,000 (1.8%)	6,000 (5.3%)	—
		56-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Malpara	54-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000 (8.4%)	—
		55-56	—	—	—	2,000 (5.4%)	—	2,000 (5.4%)	2,000 (5.4%)	—
		56-57	3,600 (9.1%)	5,400 (13.6%)	9,000 (22.7%)	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Shahpur	54-55	—	—	—	2,000 (3.4%)	—	2,000 (3.4%)	6,000 (10.2%)	—
		55-56	3,600 (9.4%)	5,400 (9.9%)	9,000 (16.2%)	—	—	—	—	—
		56-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	600 (2.1%)	—
11.	Trichur	54-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		55-56	—	—	—	2,000 (3.0%)	—	2,000 (3.0%)	6,000 (9.0%)	—
		56-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000 (3.9%)
12.	Nemom	54-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		55-56	—	—	—	2,000 (3.3%)	—	2,000 (3.3%)	6,000 (10.1%)	—
		56-57	18,000 (9.0%)	27,000 (13.5%)	45,000 (22.5%)	—	—	—	—	3,000 (1.5%)

Fibre			Bamboo			Total Under Khadi and Other Village Industries			
Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.
—	—	—	—	3,000 (3.3%)	—	3,000 (3.3%)	31,350 (34.1%)	29,750 (32.2%)	61,100 (66.3%)
6,000 (14.4%)	1,000 (2.4%)	—	1,000 (2.4%)	—	—	—	10,600 (25.5%)	12,400 (29.8%)	23,000 (55.3%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000 (14.5%)	4,000 (14.5%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,900 (27.2%)	49,470 (43.5%)	80,370 (71.9%)
6,000 (5.3%)	1,000 (.8%)	—	1,000 (.8%)	—	—	—	44,600 (39.2%)	45,400 (39.9%)	9,000 (79.1%)
—	—	—	—	3,000 (11.5%)	—	3,000 (11.5%)	4,000 (15.5%)	4,000 (15.5%)	8,000 (31.0%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,560 (23.4%)	21,970 (30.9%)	38,530 (54.3%)
2,000 (5.4%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,000 (30.0%)	7,000 (19.2%)	18,000 (49.2%)
—	1,000 (2.5%)	—	1,000 (2.5%)	3,000 (7.6%)	—	3,000 (7.6%)	11,100 (28.1%)	6,400 (16.1%)	17,500 (42.2%)
6,000 (10.2%)	1,000 (1.8%)	—	1,000 (1.8%)	—	—	—	16,250 (27.9%)	8,720 (14.9%)	24,970 (42.8%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,100 (7.1%)	34,400 (59.6%)	38,500 (66.7%)
600 (2.1%)	—	—	—	3,000 (11.2%)	—	3,000 (11.2%)	9,600 (35.7%)	—	9,600 (35.7%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6,000 (9.0%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,950 (44.1%)	—	28,950 (44.1%)
3,000 (3.9%)	1,000 (1.3%)	—	1,000 (1.3%)	3,000 (3.9%)	—	3,000 (3.9%)	12,150 (16.10%)	20,750 (27.6%)	32,930 (43.7%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6,000 (10.1%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,020 (30.6%)	2,000 (3.3%)	20,000 (33.9%)
3,000 (1.5%)	1,000 (.5%)	—	1,000 (.5%)	3,000 (1.5%)	—	3,000 (1.5%)	62,720 (28.4%)	1,14,620 (51.9%)	1,77,340 (80.3%)

Serial No.	Name of the areas	Year	Cottage	Batch	Carpentry-Black-Smithy			Pottery					
					Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.				
13.	Nasik	54-55	—	—	—	2,000	—	2,000	6,000	—			
		55-56	—	—	—	(3.7%)	—	(3.7%)	(11.3%)	—			
		56-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000			
									(3.8%)				
14.	Murud	54-55	—	—	—	2,000	—	2,000	—	—			
		55-56	—	—	—	(2.2%)	—	(2.2%)	—	—			
		56-57	—	—	—	17,800	22,600	40,400	4,500	4,500			
									(11.7%) (15.0%) (26.7%) (2.9%) (2.9%)				
In addition to : Shahpur 55-56 Grant 500-0-0					(Tad-Gur-Industry), Trichur 55-56 Grant								
					(.6%)								
					Nemom 55-56 Grant 500								
					(.3%) (Palm-gur)								
					54-55	—	—	—	10,000	—	10,000	36,000	—
									(1.2%)		(1.2%)	(3.9%)	—
					55-56	11,400	27,000	41,400	16,000	—	16,000	44,000	—
						(1.5%)	(2.6%)	(4.1%)	(1.5%)		(1.5%)	(4.3%)	—
					56-57	25,200	32,400	57,600	17,800	22,600	40,400	5,100	22,500
						(2.3%)	(2.2%)	(5.2%)	(1.4%)	(2.1%)	(3.5%)	(.4%)	(2%)
Grand													
Total for		39,600	59,400	99,000	43,800	22,600	66,400	85,100	22,500				
3 years		(1.3%)	(2%)	(3.3%)	(1.5%)	(.7%)	(2.2%)	(2.8%)	(.7%)				

Fibre			Bamboo			Total Under Khadi and Other Village Industries			
Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.
6,000 (11.3%)	1,000 (1.9%)	—	1,000 (1.9%)	—	—	—	15,500 (29.1%)	22,000 (41.2%)	37,500 (70.3%)
—	—	—	—	3,000 (24.8%)	—	3,000 (24.8%)	3,000 (24.8%)	—	3,000 (24.8%)
5,000 3.8%	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,800 9.3%	22,000 17.0%	33,800 26.3%
—	1,000 (1.1%)	—	1,000 (1.1%)	—	—	—	20,750 (23.4%)	37,750 (42.7%)	58,500 (66.1%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	242 (1.5%)	242 (1.5%)
9,000 (5.8%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,303 (19.8%)	84,540 (55.2%)	1,14,840 (75.0%)
3100 Bee-keeping Industry 55-57			Grant 2000 Bee-keeping Industry						
(4.7%)			(2.6%)						
36,000 (3.9%)	5,000 (.6%)	—	5,000 (.6%)	3,000 (.4%)	—	3,000 (.4%)	2,39,260 (28.1%)	3,22,930 (37.8%)	5,62,170 (65.9%)
44,000 (4.3%)	6,000 (.6%)	—	6,000 (.6%)	21,000 (2.0%)	21,000 (2.0%)	—	2,79,825 (27.7%)	3,21,432 (31.8%)	6,01,257 (59.5%)
27,600 (2.3%)	3,000 (.2%)	—	3,000 (.2%)	15,000 (1.3%)	—	15,000 (1.3%)	1,94,020 (16.9%)	4,74,940 (41.5%)	6,68,960 (50.4%)
1,076,00 (3.5%)	14,000 (.5%)	—	14,000 (.5%)	39,000 (1.3%)	—	39,000 (1.3%)	7,13,105 (23.7%)	11,19,282 (37.2%)	18,32,287 (60.9%)

**DISBURSEMENTS OF FUNDS**  
During the years 54-55, 55-56, and 56-57.

Name of the areas	Year	Salaries			Contingencies			Miscellaneous			Grand total under Salaries Contingencies & Miscellaneous		
		Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.
Ajagara	54-55	3,410 (3.0%)	-	3,410 (3.0%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,410 (3.0%)	-	3,410 (3.0%)
	55-56	8,850 (12.7%)	-	8,850 (12.7%)	2,000 (2.8%)	-	2,000 (2.8%)	-	-	-	10,850 (15.5%)	-	10,850 (15.5%)
	56-57	9,000 (8.6%)	-	9,000 (8.6%)	1,000 (9.9%)	-	1,000 (9.9%)	-	-	-	1,000 (9.5%)	-	10,000 (9.5%)
Sahason	54-55	1,125 (100%)	-	1,125 (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,125 (100%)	-	1,125 (100%)
	55-56	8,530 (4.6%)	-	8,530 (4.6%)	2,000 (1.0%)	-	2,000 (1.0%)	-	-	-	10,550 (5.6%)	-	10,550 (5.6%)
	56-57	9,780 (5.8%)	-	9,780 (5.8%)	1,000 (1.6%)	-	1,000 (1.6%)	-	-	-	10,780 (17.4%)	-	10,780 (17.4%)
Dhanaura	54-55	2,625 (1.7%)	-	2,625 (1.7%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,625 (1.7%)	-	2,625 (1.7%)
	55-56	9,705 (54.5%)	-	9,705 (54.5%)	2,000 (11.3%)	-	2,000 (11.3%)	-	-	-	11,705 (66.2%)	-	11,705 (66.2%)
	56-57	9,450 (5.7%)	-	9,450 (5.7%)	2,000 (1.2%)	-	2,000 (1.2%)	-	-	-	11,450 (6.9%)	-	11,450 (6.9%)
Sagatala	54-55	2,470 (2.3%)	-	2,470 (2.3%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,470 (2.3%)	-	2,470 (2.3%)
	55-56	5,845 (21%)	-	5,845 (21%)	2,000 (7.2%)	-	2,000 (7.2%)	-	-	-	7,845 (28.2%)	-	7,845 (28.2%)
	56-57	5,285 (16.7%)	-	5,285 (16.7%)	1,000 (3.2%)	-	1,000 (3.2%)	-	-	-	6,285 (19.9%)	-	6,285 (19.9%)

Name of the Area	Year	Salaries			Contingencies			Miscellaneous			Grand total under Salaries, Contingencies & Miscellaneous		
		Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.
Gundi	54-55	1,706 (100%)	-	1,705 (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,705 (100%)	-	1,705 (100%)
	55-56	5,605 (8.8%)	-	5,605 (8.8%)	2,000 (1.4%)	-	2,000 (1.4%)	-	-	-	7,605 (5.2%)	-	7,605 (5.2%)
	56-57	7,425 (16.4%)	-	7,425 (16.4%)	1,000 (2.3%)	-	1,000 (2.3%)	-	-	-	8,425 (18.7%)	-	8,425 (18.7%)
Vedchhi	54-55	2,400 (100%)	-	2,400 (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400 (100%)	-	2,400 (100%)
	55-56	8,930 (5.6%)	-	8,930 (5.6%)	2,000 (1.3%)	-	2,000* (1.3%)	5,000 (3.2%)	-	5,000 (3.2%)	15,930 (10.1%)	-	15,930 (10.1%)
	56-57	10,020 (27.7%)	-	10,020 (27.7%)	1,000 (3.0%)	-	10,000* (3.6%)	10,000 (27.7%)	-	10,000 (27.7%)	21,020 (58.4%)	-	21,020 (58.4%)
Garudeshwar	54-55	1,210 (1.3%)	-	1,210 (1.3%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,210 (1.3%)	-	1,210 (1.3%)
	55-56	7,590 (8.3%)	-	7,590 (4.8%)	2,000 (4.8%)	-	2,000 (4.8%)	-	-	-	9,590 (23%)	-	9,590 (23%)
	56-57	11,640 (42.1%)	-	11,640 (42.1%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,640 (42.1%)	-	11,640 (42.1%)
Khadsali	54-55	3,360 (2.9%)	-	3,360 (2.9%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,360 (2.9%)	-	3,360 (2.9%)
	55-56	7,800 (6.8%)	-	7,800 (6.8%)	1,000 (9.%)	-	1,000* (9.%)	4,000 (3.5%)	-	-	12,800 (11.2%)	-	12,800 (11.2%)
	56-57	7,800 (30.2%)	-	7,800 (30.2%)	2,000 (7.8%)	-	2,000 (7.8)	-	-	-	9,800 (38%)	-	9,800 (38%)



Name of the Year Area	Salaries			Contingencies			Miscellaneous			Grand total under Salaries, Con- tingencies and Miscellaneous		
	Grants	Loans	Total	Grants	Loans	Total	Grants	Loans	Total	Grants	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Malpara	54-55	2,650 (3.7%)	-	2,650 (3.7%)	-	-	-	-	-	2,850 (3.7%)	-	2,650 (3.7%)
	55-56	6,600 (13.1%)	-	6,600 (18.1%)	1,000 (2.7%)	-	1,000 (2.7%)	-	-	7,600 (20.8%)	-	7,600 (20.8%)
	56-57	6,600 (16.7%)	-	6,600 (16.7%)	2,000 (5.0%)	-	2,000 (5.0%)	+5,500 (13.9%)	-	5,500 (13.9%)	-	14,100 (35.6%)
Shahpur	54-55	3,150 (5.4%)	-	3,150 (5.4%)	-	-	-	-	-	3,150 (5.4%)	-	3,150 (5.4%)
	55-56	7,200 (12.5%)	-	7,200 (12.5%)	1,000 (1.8%)	-	1,000 (1.8%)	-	-	8,200 (14.3%)	-	8,200 (14.3%)
	56-57	7,200 (26.8%)	-	3,200 (26.8%)	2,000 (7.5%)	-	2,000 (7.5%)	-	-	9,100 (34.3%)	-	9,200 (34.3%)
Trichur	54-55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	55-56	4,800 (7.3%)	-	4,800 (7.3%)	2,000 (3.0%)	-	2,000 (3.0%)	-	-	6,800 (10.3%)	-	6,800 (10.3%)
	56-57	7,200 (9.6%)	-	7,200 (9.6%)	1,000 (1.3%)	-	1,000 (1.3%)	-	-	8,200 (10.9%)	-	8,200 (10.9%)
Nemom	54-55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	55-56	7,200 (12.2%)	-	7,200 (12.2%)	2,000 (3.3%)	-	2,000 (3.3%)	-	-	9,200 (15.5%)	-	9,200 (15.5%)
	36-57	7,200 (3.2%)	-	7,200 (3.2%)	1,000 (.5%)	-	1,000 (.5%)	-	-	8,200 (3.7%)	-	8,200 (3.7%)

Name of the Area	Year	Salaries			Contingencies			Miscellaneous			Grand total under Salaries, Contingencies & Miscellaneous		
		Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.
Nasik	54-55	775 (1.5%)	-	775 (1.5%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	775 (1.5%)	-	775 (1.5%)
	55-56	7,100 (58.6%)	-	7,100 (58.6%)	2,000 (16.7%)	-	2,000 (16.7%)	-	-	-	9,100 (75.2%)	-	9,100 (75.2%)
	56-57	7,410 (5.8%)	-	7,410 (5.8%)	2,000 (1.5%)	-	2,000 (1.5%)	18,000 (14%)	25,000 (19.3%)	45,000 (33.3%)	27,410 (21.3%)	25,000 (19.8%)	52,410 (40.6%)
Murud	54-55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	55-56	3,990 (26.2%)	-	3,990 (26.2%)	2,000 (13.1%)	-	2,000 (13.1%)	-	-	-	5,990 (39.3%)	-	5,990 (39.3%)
	56-57	5,280 (3.4%)	-	5,280 (3.4%)	2,000 (1.0%)	-	2,000 (1.3%)	-	-	-	7,280 (4.7%)	-	7,280 (4.7%)
				* relates to Exhibition									
				† relates to agricultural machinery.									
	54-55	24,880 (2.9%)	-	24,880 (2.9%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,880 (2.9%)	-	24,880 (2.9%)
	55-56	99,765 (9.8%)	-	99,765 (9.8%)	23,000 (2.3%)	-	23,000 (2.3%)	9,000 (1.1%)	-	9,000 (1.1%)	1,31,765 (13.2%)	-	1,31,765 (13.2%)
	56-57	1,11,290 (9.7%)	-	1,11,290 (9.7%)	21,000 (2%)	-	21,000 (2%)	33,500 (3%)	25,000 (2%)	58,500 (5%)	1,65,790 (14.7%)	25,000 (2%)	1,9,790 (15.7%)
GRAND TOTAL		2,35,935 (7.8%)	-	2,35,935 (7.8%)	44,000 (1.5%)	-	44,000 (1.5%)	42,500 (1.4%)	25,000 (.9%)	67,500 (2.3%)	3,22,435 (10.7%)	25,000 (.9%)	3,47,435 (11.6%)

## ABSTRACT

## TOTAL FUNDL DISBURSED DURING FOR 1954-55

Year	Construction			Khadi & Other Village Industries		
	Grants (Rs.)	Loans (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)	Grants (Rs.)	Loans (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
1954-55	1,81,000 (21.2%)	85,000 (10%)	2,66,000 (31.2%)	2,39,260 (28.1%)	3,22,910 (37.8%)	5,62,170 (65.9%)
1955-56	2,06,500 (20.5%)	68,700 (6.8%)	2,75,200 (27.3%)	2,79,825 (27.7%)	3,21,432 (31.8%)	6,01,257 (59.5%)
1956-57	1,40,719 (12.4%)	1,43,971 (12.5%)	2,84,990 (24.9%)	1,94,020 (16.9%)	4,74,940 (41.5%)	6,68,960 (58.4%)
Grand Total	5,98,219 (17.6%)	2,97,671 (9.9%)	8,25,890 (27.6%)	7,13,105 (23.7%)	11,19,282 (37.7%)	18,32,297 (60.9%)

## A

## 1955-56 AND 1956-57 BY THE 14 AREAS.

Satans Contingencies & Misc			Grand Total		
Grants (Rs.)	Loans (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)	Grants (Rs.)	Loan (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
24,880 (2.9%)	-	24,880 (2.9%)	4,45,140 (52.2%)	4,07,910 (47.8%)	8,53,050 (100%)
1,31,765 (13.2%)	-	1,31,765 (13.2%)	6,18,090 (61.4%)	3,90,132 (38.6%)	10,08,222 (100%)
1,65,790 (15.7%)	25,000 (1.0%)	1,90,790 (16.7%)	5,00,529 (45%)	6,43,911 (55%)	11,44,440 (100%)
3,22,435 (10.7%)	25,000 (1.0%)	3,47,435 (11.7%)	15,63,759 (52%)	14,41,953 (48%)	30,05,712 (100%)

**APPENDIX F**  
**Utilisation Of Funds**  
**During The Year 1955-56 And 1956-57**  
**Construction**

S. No	Name of the area	Year	Khadi Godown	Village Industries Godown	Community Production Centre	Intensive Area Workshop	Ambar Parisharamalaya	Total under construction
1.	Ajagara	1954-55	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1955-56	14031.19 (26.7%)	15000.00 (28.5%)	-	982.19 (1.8%)	-	29963.38 (57.0%)
		1956-57	968.86 (0.6%)	-	12524.12 (6.6%)	9067.86 (4.1%)	-	22560.84 (12.0%)
2.	Sahason	1954-55	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1955-56	6386.87 (10.2%)	18602.37 (29.7%)	384.94 (0.6%)	-	-	25374.18 40.5%
		1956-57	10469.12 (7.4%)	-	9952.44 (7.0%)	4286.37 (3.1%)	13936.69 (9.9%)	38644.62 (27.4%)
3.	Dhanaura	1954-55	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1955-56	3962.12 (15.6%)	1098.50 (4.4%)	-	-	-	5060.62 (20.0%)
		1956-57	11085.06 (7.9%)	13902.75 (9.9%)	3924.12 (2.8%)	-	-	28911.93 (20.6%)
4.	Sagatala	1954-55	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1955-56	-	-	780.81 (2.5%)	-	-	780.81 (2.5%)

S. No.	Name of the area	Year	Khadi Godown	Village Industries Godown	Community Production Centre	Intensive Area Workshop	Ambar Pari-shramalaya	Total under construction
		1956-57	15050.00 (12.8%)	15050.00 (12.8%)	6935.87 (5.9%)	8000.00 (6.8%)	-	45035.87 (38.3%)
5.	Gundi	1954-55	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1955-56	8519.50 (24.4%)	8519.50 (24.4%)	7546.15 (21.6%)	363.69 (1.1%)	-	24949.84 (71.5%)
		1956-57	€059.50 (8.9%)	6592.25 (9.7%)	1297.75 (1.9%)	891.00 (1.3%)	3600.00 (5.3%)	18440.50 (27.1%)
6.	Vedchhi	1954-55	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1955-56	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1956-57	-	-	-	-	34882.62 (57.5%)	34882.62 (57.5%)
7.	Garudheshwar	1954-55	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1955-56	15000.00 (18.0%)	15000.00 (18.0%)	-	-	-	3000.00 (36.0%)
		1956-57	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Khadsali	1954-55	14162.44 (70.2%)	-	-	-	-	14162.44 (70.2%)
		1955-56	*20837.50 (21.3%)	-	5200.00 (5.4%)	-	-	26037.50 (26.7%)
		1956-57	-	-	729.62 (1.8%)	-	-	729.62 (1.8%)
9.	Malpara	1954-55	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1955-56	15000.00 (29.3%)	15000.00 (29.3%)	-	-	-	30000.00 (58.6%)

S. No.	Name of the area	Year	Khadi Godown	Village Industries Godown	Community Production Centre	Intensive Area Workshop	Ambar Pari-shramalaya	Total under construction
		1956-57	-	-	13790.44 (15.7%)	3276.12 (3.7%)	-	17066.56 (19.4%)
10.	Shahpur	1954-55	19000.00 (78.0%)	14998.00 (38.8%)	-	-	-	29988.25 (76.0%)
		1955-56	-	-	9000.00 (47.8%)	-	-	9000.00 (47.8%)
		1956-57	-	-	741.81 (1.9%)	-	-	741.81 (1.9%)
11.	Trichur	1954-55	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1955-56	*25441.19 (59.3%)	-	-	-	-	25441.19 (59.3%)
		1956-57	-	4,512.6 (14.4%)	4277.81 (13.6%)	-	6513.13 (20.7%)	15313.00 (48.7%)
12.	Nemom	1954-55	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1955-56	295.00 (0.7%)	-	-	-	-	295.00
		1956-57	15854.94 (8.6%)	-	2500.00 (1.3%)	571.36 (3.7%)	6675.81 (3.7%)	25602.31 (13.9%)
13.	Nasik	1954-55	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1955-56	-	17000.00 (84.3%)	-	-	-	17000.00 (84.3%)

S. No.	Name of the area	Year	Khadi Godown	Village Industries Godown	Community Production Centre	Intensive Area Workshop	Ambar Parishramalaya	Total under construction
14.	Murud	1956-57	-	-	16000.00 (15.7%)	-	22750.00 (22.4%)	38750.00 (38.1%)
		1954-55	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1955-56	15000.00 (38.0%)	15000.00 (48.0%)	-	-	-	30000.00 (96.0%)
		1956-57	-	-	12966.56 (13.7%)	7172.06 (7.6%)	19200.00 (20.6%)	39338.62 (41.9%)
	Total	1954-55	22075.34 (30.5%)	22075.34 (30.5%)	-	-	-	44150.68 (61.0%)
	1955-56	101334.16 15.9%	128339.72 (20.2%)	22912.56 (3.6%)	1295.87 (0.2%)	-	253902.31 (39.5%)	
	1956-57	59486.62 (4.4%)	40057.00 (3.0%)	85640.94 (6.3%)	33274.94 (2.4%)	107558.25 (8.0%)	326016.00 (24.1%)	
	GRAND TOTAL	182896.12 (9.0%)	190492.12 (9.3%)	108552.75 (5.3%)	34570.81 (1.5%)	107558.25 (5.2%)	624069.05 (30.3%)	

\* includes expenditure for village industries godown.

The figures in bracket represent the percentage of the expenditure incurred under the particular head to the total amount utilised by the Area for the year concerned.)



## APPENDIX

## UTILISATION

(During The Years :  
Khadi & Other

## Statement II

Serial No.	Name of the Areas	Year	Khadi	Handpounding of Rice	Village Oil Ind.	Village Leather
1.	Ajagara	1954-55	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	—	—	6,448.19 (12.3%)	1,754.44 (3.3%)
		1956-57	97,678.81 (52.0%)	2,863.31 (1.6%)	14,765.87 (7.9%)	4,928.50 (2.6%)
2.	Sahason	1954-55	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	12,287.37 (19.8%)	962.50 (1.6%)	5,913.87 (9.4%)	—
		1956-57	22,399.62 (15.9%)	8,630.25 (6.1%)	26,105.41 (18.5%)	4,261.12 (3.0%)
3.	Dhanaura	1954-55	—	—	313.00 (16.9%)	—
		1955-56	—	154.62 (0.7%)	6,343.44 (24.8%)	—
		1956-57	38,911.06 (27.9%)	4,201.50 (3.2%)	7,267.19 (5.2%)	13,066.00 (9.5%)
4.	Sagatala	1954-55	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	4,913.31 (18.0%)	252.69 (0.9%)	11,836.37 (43.4%)	1,100.00 (4.2%)
		1956-57	2,560.25 (2.2%)	4,747.31 (4.0%)	10,768.06 (9.1%)	1,598.50 (1.4%)
5.	Gundi	1954-55	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	980.56 (2.8%)	—	5,770.44 (16.6%)	71.25 (0.2%)
		1956-57	5,881.94 (8.6%)	8,017.81 (11.8%)	231.56 (0.3%)	1,529.87 (2.3%)

## F

## OF FUNDS

1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57)

## Village Industries

Gur and Khandsari	Soap	Cottage Match	Carpentry Blacksmithy	Pottery	Fibre	Bamboo	Total under Khadi and Other V. Inds.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	7,457.25 (14.2%)	—	676.19 (1.3%)	3,984.81 (7.6%)	630.12 (1.2%)	125.00 (0.2%)	21,076.00 (40.1%)
7,010.75 (3.7%)	8,887.19 (4.7%)	3,307.19 (1.8%)	11,172.19 (5.9%)	981.75 (.5%)	822.06 (0.4%)	—	1,52,417.62 (81.2%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
645.37 (1.0%)	12,725.56 (20.3%)	—	431.19 (0.6%)	2,454.50 (3.9%)	1,105.19 (1.8%)	—	36,522.55 (58.4%)
14,235.82 (10.1%)	7,784.44 (5.5%)	4,750.50 (3.4%)	1,183.94 (0.8%)	4,672.25 (3.3%)	1,474.31 (1.0%)	—	95,498.06 (67.6%)
891.10 (46.6%)	—	—	665.94 (36.5%)	—	—	—	1,869.04 (100.0%)
408.62 (1.6%)	8,886.12 (34.9%)	—	712.94 (2.7%)	3,437.81 (13.5%)	—	—	19,943.55 (78.2%)
1,180.62 (0.9%)	29,091.62 (20.9%)	—	821.00 (0.6%)	5,410.00 (3.8%)	1,000.00 (8.7%)	3,185.25 (2.2%)	1,04,134.25 (74.9%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	5,742.62 (21.6%)	—	—	1,444.00 (5.3%)	—	—	25,288.94 (92.4%)
—	39,757.31 (33.8%)	—	2,000.00 (1.7%)	5,660.37 (4.8%)	400.00 (0.3%)	2,430.1 (2.1%)	69,921.94 (59.4%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1,552.1 (4.4%)	—	—	546.62 (1.7%)	—	50.00 (0.1%)	8,971.68 (25.8%)
—	28,507.54 (41.9%)	—	—	1,835.25 (2.7%)	—	—	46,013.77 (67.6%)

Serial No.	Name of the Areas	Year	Khadi	Handpounding of Rice	Village Oil Ind.	Village Leather
6.	Vedchhi	1954-55	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	2,936.94 (7.1%)	5,000.00 (12.1%)	3,600.37 (8.7%)	—
		1956-57	1,577.69 (2.6%)	—	8,350.06 (13.7%)	—
7.	Garudeshwar	1954-55	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	600.00 (0.7%)	—	21,630.81 (33.3%)	—
		1956-57	19,497.25 (60.6%)	—	—	—
8.	Khadsali	1954-55	—	500.50 (2.5%)	4,739.56 (23.4%)	180.00 (0.8%)
		1955-56	44,000.00 (44.9%)	1,742.87 (1.8%)	9,753.12 (9.9%)	1,666.00 (1.7%)
		1956-57	—	596.56 (0.9%)	6,387.31 (9.8%)	4,500.00 (6.9%)
9.	Malpara	1954-55	—	—	—	30.00 (0.6%)
		1955-56	—	80.12 (0.1%)	—	4,275.68 (8.4%)
		1956-57	18,000.00 (20.6%)	79.44 (0.9%)	1,01,712.25 (12.3%)	1,904.81 (2.2%)
10.	Shahpur	1954-55	—	3,750.00 (9.4%)	540.00 (1.2%)	2,642.62 (6.6%)
		1955-56	—	346.69 (1.7%)	500.00 (2.6%)	124.12 (0.6%)
		1956-57	18,000.00 (43.8%)	3,582.81 (8.4%)	9,000.00 (21.8%)	—
11.	Trichur	1954-55	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	196.06 (0.4%)	10,588.94 (24.7%)	—	—
		1956-57	4,872.37 (15.5%)	—	—	—

Gur and Khandhari	Soap	Cottage Match	Carpentry Blacksmithy	Pottery	Fibre	Bamboo	Total under Khadi and Other V. Inds.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
275.19 (.7%)	16,435.06 (39.8%)	—	1,524.37 (3.7%)	2,860.62 (6.9%)	140.19 (0.4%)	—	32,772.75 (79.4%)
—	2,371.56 (3.9%)	—	502.45 (.8%)	2,887.37 (4.8%)	—	—	15,689.12 (25.8%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	13,054.37 (15.7%)	—	—	145.50 (0.2%)	376.00 (0.5%)	41,806.88 (50.4%)
—	—	—	—	5,142.62 (16.1%)	—	—	24,639.87 (76.7%)
—	619.75 (3.1%)	—	—	—	—	—	6,039.81 (29.8%)
2,639.44 (2.7%)	10,169.19 (10.4%)	106.44 (0.1%)	16.50 (0.01%)	1,399.12 (1.4%)	361.50 (0.3%)	—	71,844.19 (73.3%)
1,241.87 (1.3%)	37,004.31 (57.2%)	9,600.00 (13.8%)	755.31 (1.1%)	4,226.37 (6.5%)	—	474.37 (0.7%)	65,185.12 (98.2%)
—	—	—	—	585.50 (10.2%)	—	—	615.50 (10.8%)
1,108.25 (2.2%)	—	—	174.31 (0.4%)	1,471.37 (2.9%)	—	—	7,109.62 (14.0%)
2,707.69 (3.1%)	—	5,168.06 (1.8%)	695.74 (0.8%)	7,543.81 (8.6%)	—	2,948.50 (3.3%)	50,360.50 (57.6%)
—	—	—	—	2,720.56 (6.8%)	—	—	9,653.50 (24.0%)
—	—	1,750.00 (9.4%)	530.87 (2.9%)	3,666.75 (19.4%)	—	—	9,862.94 (52.2%)
1,639.12 (3.9%)	—	1,250.00 (17.8%)	549.37 (1.5%)	378.37 (0.9%)	—	—	40,399.69 (98.1%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1,677.75 (3.9%)	3,521.56 (8.2%)	—	—	17,495.81 (40.7%)
—	3,342.12 (10.6%)	—	649.56 (2.1%)	757.69 (2.4%)	548.81 (1.7%)	575.00 (1.7%)	11,754.44 (37.4%)

Serial No.	Name of the Areas	Year	Khadi	Handpounding of Rice	Village Oil Ind.	Village Leather
12.	Nemom	1954-55	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	23,350.69 (51.6%)	—	14,480.44 (32.1%)	—
		1956-57	71,957.44 (39.3%)	7,382.31 (4.0%)	26,619.19 (14.6%)	5,141.00 (2.8%)
13.	Nasik	1954-55	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	—	—	—	—
		1956-57	10,600.00 (10.4%)	12,115.44 (11.9%)	7,722.56 (7.6%)	12,246.87 (12.1%)
14.	Murud	1954-55	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	—	—	—	—
		1956-57	30,990 (32.9%)	—	7,466.75 (7.9%)	—
In addition to :						
			Shahpur 1955-56 2954.50 (Tad-gur Industry),	Trichur 1955-56 1511.50		
			(15.6%)	(3.5%)		
			1955-54	—	4,250.50 (5.8%)	2,852.62 (3.9%)
			1955-56	89,264.93 (14.1%)	19,118.43 (3.0%)	92,277.05 (14.7%)
			1956-57	3,42,955.05 (25.4%)	52,216.74 (3.9%)	49,177.67 (3.6%)
			Grand Total	4,32,219.98 (21%)	75,585.67 (3.7%)	61,021.66 (2.9%)

For 3 years

\* 1955-56 Tad-gur Industry 2954.50, 1955-56 Bee-keeping Index (.5%)

† Amount utilised included in the total.

Gur and Khandsari	Soap	Cottage Match	Carpentry Blacksmithy	Pottery	Fibre	Bamboo	Total under Khadi and Other V. Inds.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1,646.62 (3.5%)	5,591.50 (12.1%)	—	—	45,069.25 (99.3%)
—	15,017.62 (8.4%)	6,099.87 (3.4%)	1,567.44 (0.8%)	8,510.19 (4.6%)	1,565.94 (0.8%)	145.37 (0.7%)	1,44,067.25 (78.8%)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1,879.87 (2.0%)	9,230.50 (9.1%)	1,000.00 (1.0%)	2,838.00 (2.8%)	57,833.25 (56.9%)
—	4,292.50 (86.5%)	—	—	—	668.00 (13.5%)	—	4,960.50 (100.0%)
—	512.94 (1.7%)	—	612.00 (1.9%)	—	—	105.00 (0.4%)	1,230.94 (4.0%)
—	—	—	16,210.44 (17.3%)	—	—	—	54,667.19 (58.1%)
(Bee-keeping Industry), 1956-57 1,008.87 (Bee-keeping Industry), Nāmon 1956-57 285.00 (Palm-Leaf (3.4%) (0.1%)							
891.00 (1.2%)	4,912.25 (6.8%)	—	665.94 (.9%)	3,306.06 (4.6%)	668.00 (.9%)	—	23,138.93 (31.9%)
5,076.87 (.8%)	63,481.62 (10.0%)	14,910.81 (12.3%)	8,003.74 (1.3%)	30,378.66 (4.8%)	2,487.50 (.4%)	551.00 (.1%)	3,39,007.98 (53.4%)
28,015.94 (2.1%)	1,71,763.62 (12.7%)	3,650.62 (2.7%)	37,986.44 (2.8%)	57,226.54 (4.2%)	6,811.12 (.5%)	12,597.61 (.9%)	9,31,591.83 (68.9%)
33,983.81 (1.7%)	2,40,157.59 (11.7%)	5,1061.43 (2.5%)	4,6656.12 (2.3%)	9,0911.26 (4.4%)	9,966.62 (.5%)	1,3141.61 (.8%)	12,93738.74 (62.9%)

1511.50, 1956-57 Bee-keeping Industry 1008.87, 1956-57 Palm gur 285.00.  
(.2%) (.1%) (.1%)

## UTILISATION OF FUNDS

( During the year 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 )

## STATEMENT III

Sl. No.	Name of the year	Year	*Salaries	Contingencies	Miscellaneous	Total under salaries contingencies & Misc.
1.	Ajagara	1954-55	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	506.00 (1%)	1009.87 (1.9%)	—	1515.87 (2.9%)
		1956-57	999.106 (5.3%)	2816.56 (1.5%)	—	1280.62 (6.8%)
2.	Sahason	1954-55	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	—	706.06 (1.1%)	—	706.06 (1.1%)
		1956-57	5634.94 (3.9%)	1480.25 (1.1%)	—	7115.19 (5%)
3.	Dhanaura	1954-55	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	—	480.94 (1.1%)	—	480.94 (1.8%)
		1956-57	4425.00 (3.1%)	1991.12 (1.4%)	—	6416.12 (4.5%)
4.	Sagatala	1954-55	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	—	1129.12 (4.1%)	—	1129.11 (4.1%)
		1956-57	1861.31 (1.6%)	870.87 (0.7%)	—	2732.18 (2.3%)
5.	Gundi	1954-55	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	337.50 (0.9%)	633.19 (1.8%)	—	970.69 (2.7%)
		1956-57	1393.87 (2.0%)	2153.87 (3.3%)	—	3557.74 (5.3%)
6.	Vedchhi	1954-55	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	2771.94 (6.7%)	727.44 (4.8%)	5000.00 (12.1%)	8499.37 (20.6%)
		1956-57	7266.25 (11.9%)	2897.50 (4.8%)	—	10163.75 (16.7%)
7	Garudeshwar	1954-55	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	9214.50 (11.0%)	2148.69 (2.6%)	—	11363.19 (13.6%)
		1956-57	5756.00 (17.9%)	1735.44 (5.4%)	—	7491.44 (23.3%)
8.	Khadsali	1954-55	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	—	—	—	—
		1956-57	—	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of the year	Year	Salaries	Contingencies	Miscellaneous	Total under salaries contingencies & Misc.
9.	Malpara	1954-55	5,028.25 (88.4%)	50.50 (.8%)	—	5,078.75 (89.2%)
		1955-57	12,865.56 (35.1%)	1,150.44 (2.3%)	—	14,016.00 (27.4%)
		1956-57	18,496.81 (21.0%)	1,749.19 (2.0%)	—	20,246.00 (23.0%)
10.	Shahpur	1954-55	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	—	—	—	—
		1956-57	—	—	—	—
11.	Trichur	1954-55	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	—	—	—	—
		1956-57	1,636.94 (5.2%)	2,732.62 (8.7%)	—	4,369.56 (13.9%)
12.	Nemom	1954-55	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	—	—	—	—
		1956-57	8,720.44 (4.7%)	4,701.50 (2.6%)	—	13,421.94 (7.3%)
13.	Nasik	1954-54	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	577.50 (2.8%)	2,597.75 (12.9%)	—	3,175.25 (15.7%)
		1956-57	—	2,000.00 (2%)	3,000.00 (3%)	5,000.00 (5%)
14.	Murud.	1954-55	—	—	—	—
		1955-56	—	—	—	—
		1956-57	—	—	—	—
Total		1954-55	5,628.25 (7.1%)	50.50	—	5,078.75 (7.1%)
		1955-56	26,923.00 (4.1%)	10,583.50 (1.8%)	5000 (.8%)	41,856.50 (6.7%)
		1956-57	65,182.62 (4.9%)	25,128.92 (1.9%)	3000 (2%)	93,311.54 (7%)
Grand Total for 3 years			96,483.87 (4.7%)	35,762.92 (1.7%)	8000 (.4%)	1,40,246.79 (6.8%)

Amount utilised for exhibition.

\*Where figures are not given the Salaries are included under the respective industries where figures are given they are approximate as part of the salary is included the respective industries.



## ABSTRACT 'B'

## TOTAL FUNDS UTILISED DURING 1954-55 1955-56 &amp; 1956-57

Year	Construction (Rs.)	Khadi and other village Industries (Rs.)	Salaries, contl ngencies and miscellaneous (Rs.)	Grand Total
1954-55	44,150.68 (61%)	23,138.93 (31.9%)	5,078.75 (7.1%)	72,368.36 (100%)
1955-56	2,53,902.19 (39.9%)	3,39,007.98 (53.4%)	41,856.50 (16.7%)	6,34,766.67 (100%)
1956-57	3,26,016.87 (24.1%)	9,31,591.83 (68.9%)	93,311.54 (7%)	13,50,920.24 (100%)
	6,24,069.74 (30.3%)	12,95,738.74 (62.9%)	1,40,246.79 (6.8%)	20,58,055.27 (100%)

## APPENDIX G

### PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT IN VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

#### (G) TRADITIONAL KHADI (1955-56)

Serial No.	Name of the Area.	Number of charkhas working	Production of yarn (Lbs.)	Production of cloth (Sq.Yds.)
1.	Ajagara	1,105	6,460	13,800
2.	Sahason	605	1,050	495
3.	Dhanaura	400	4,984	9,017
4.	Sagatala	290	580	2,047
5.	Gundi	250	172	745
6.	Vedchhl	900	1,538	5,039
7.	Garudeshwar	240	86	364
8.	Khadasli	1,590	4,000	20,000
9.	Malpara	550	400	1,500
10.	Shahpur	1,500	4,100	15,000
11.	Trichur	200	660	2,400
12.	Nemom	209	680	2,325
13.	Nasik	300	318	1,872
Total :		8,049	25,028	74,604

Represents the charkhas introduced after the inception of the Intensive Area Scheme.

**APPENDIX**  
**PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT**  
**(G-I) Traditional**

Serial No.	Name of the Area	Number of charkhas working	Production of Yarn	
			Quantity (lbs.)	Value (Rs.)
1-	Ajagara	910	14,212	56,800.00
2-	‡ Sahason	650	1,948	7,200.00
3-	Dhanaura	390	6,594	17,087.28
4-	* Sagatala	368	760	2,280.00
5-	£ Gundi	366	812	3,436.00
6-	Vedchhi	357	5,140	25,700.00
7-	@ Garudeshwar	671	1,886	4,299.81
8-	Khadsali	1,486	11,760	31,390.00
9-	Malpara	400	6,280	1,6301.00
10-	Shahpur	900	4,258	10,635.00
11-	§ Trichur	346	2,800	8,513.75
12-	Nemom	313	4,070	13,015.50
13-	† Nasik	-	†	
14-	Murud	230	3,428	13,712.00
<b>Total:</b>		<b>7,387</b>	<b>63,948</b>	<b>210,370.34</b>

‡ Represents the charkhas introduced after the inception of the Intensive Area Scheme.

\* Spinning was newly introduced in the area. Hence, the production is low.

£ The place is a forest area and the people accustomed to move about and heavy manual work. Have no liking to sit and spin.

**G.**  
**IN VILLAGE INDUSTRIES**  
**Khadi (1956-57)**

Production Of Cloth		Employment		Wages earned (Rs.)
Quantity (Sq. Yds.)	Value (Rs.)	Full-time	Part-time	
29,435	45,330.25	102	910	36,411.50
2,265	3,638.87	15	881	5,830.25
35,206	44,292.84	142	2,007	16,398.19
3,026	4,100.00	2	383	1,009.12
2,736	5,422.00	4	101	2,229.44
23,341	39,911.44	109	1,244	14,621.19
5,889	8,833.00	53	429	2,445.00
18,254	32,600.00	50	450	25,986.00
23,765	35,647.00	27	610	18,912.00
12,699	18,500.00	150	1,500	17,339.00
2,064	3,074.75	-	367	4,213.19
9,660	14,333.37	22	465	11,756.00
		-	150	1,200.00
3,846	7,630.00	6	460	16,308.00
<b>1,72,186</b>	<b>2,64,313.52</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>9,957</b>	<b>1,74,658.85</b>

@ The entire region is barren and the people are very backward. Spinning is slowly becoming popular.

§ Spinning was newly introduced in the area. Hence the production is low.

† Production of Khadi through the traditional charkhas was not undertaken. Only Ambar Khadi was produced which was undertaken.

## APPENDIX G.

**Table (G. 2) AMBAR KHADI (1956-57)**

Serial No.	Name of the Area.	Number of sets working	Production of Yarn		Production of Cloth	
			Quantity (Lbs.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Sq. Yds.)	Value (Rs.)
1.	Ajagara	78	1,308	3,960.00	—	—
2.	Sahason	27	401	1,604.00	260	390.00
3.	Dhanaura	40	360	920.00	—	—
4.	Vedchhi	172	2,980	8,940.00	6,985	13,970.00
5.	Garudeshwar	28	124	390.00	—	—
6.	Khadasi	20	1,040	1,500.00	—	—
7.	Malpara	30	120	395.00	—	—
8.	Shahpur	250	800	2,400.00	4,300	8,600.00
9.	Trichur	60	350	1,042.50	—	—
10.	Nemom	16	320	674.00	—	—
11.	Nasik	200	640	3,200.00	1,530	2,295.00
12.	Murud	50	480	1,920.00	1,033	1,644.00
<b>Total :</b>		<b>971</b>	<b>8,923</b>	<b>26,945.50</b>	<b>14,108</b>	<b>26,899.00</b>

## APPENDIX G.

### ( G. 3 ) ; HANDPOUNDING OF RICE (1955-56)

Serial No.	Name of the Area	Quantity of paddy husked (Mds.) §	Employment	
			Full time	Part-time
1.	Sahason	85	-	3
2.	Dhanaura	500	2	6
3.	Vedchhi	154	2	8
4.	Gundi	200	-	3
5.	Khadsali	180	-	3
6.	Shahpur	18	-	3
7.	Trichur	125	1	2
8.	Nasik	630	8	-
Total		1892	13	28

### HANDPOUNDING OF RICE (1956-57)

Serial No.	Name of the Area	Quantity of paddy husked (Mds.)	Employment		Wages earned (Rs.)
			Full time	Part-time	
1.	Sahason	1,396- 4	8	4	1192.75
2.	*Dhanaura	21-38	-	4	8.00
3.	Sagatala	21-21	-	10	45.44
4.	Gundi	500- 0	-	6	250.00
5.	Vedchhi	248- 0	-	5	216.75
6.	Khadsali	141- 0	-	4	313.00
7.	Malpara	25- 0	-	3	37.50
8.	Trichur	230-22	-	4	286.81
9.	Nemom	64- 0	-	2	118.50
10.	†Nasik	1,125- 0	-	10	300.00
Total		3773- 5	8	52	2768.75

§The quantity produced represents the output in the areas due to the efforts made under the industrial programme of the Intensive Area Scheme.

\*Dehusking carried out in a training camp. Hence, as little outside labour was employed the wage given is less.

†900 Mds. of paddy de-husked for self-consumption. Hence, total wages paid is less.

## APPENDIX G.

### (G. 4); VILLAGE OIL INDUSTRY (1955-56)

Serial No.	Name of the Area	Production		Employment	
		Mds.	Srs. §	Full time	Part time
1.	Ajagara	5-30		2	-
2.	Sahason	16-21		2	2
3.	Dhanaura	16-18		2	-
4.	Sagatala	40-10		3	-
5.	Gundi	275-21		3	9
6.	Vedchhi	177-19		2	1
7.	Garudeshwar	36-25		4	-
8.	Nemom	80- 9		5	-
9.*	Nasik	0-34		2	-
Total :		649-17		25	12

### VILLAGE OIL INDUSTRY (1956-57)

Serial No.	Name of the Area	Production §		Employment		Wages earned (Rs.)
		Quantity Mds. Srs.	Value Rs.	Full time	Part time	
1.	Ajagara	82- 0	7,380.00	1	3	746.62
2.	Sahason	124-22	9,766.56	2	4	1634.50
3.	Dhanaura	92-39	8,363.00	1	4	474.69
4.	Sagatala	668-12	27,963.22	6	-	1994.56
5.	Gundi	465- 0	37,200.00	3	2	1162.50
6.	Vedchhi	108- 9	8,133.84	2	1	800.00
7.	Garudeshwar	88-	95,421.87	1	2	350.00
8.	Khadsal	1,545-20	92,730.00	33	-	15400.00
9.	Malpara	1,902- 0	11,412.00	35	10	7131.00
10.	Shahpur	408- 0	36,720.00	15	14	1250.00
11.	Nemom	293-30	17,806.00	5	5	2380.00
12.	Nasik	95- 0	6,650.00	2	-	800.00
Total:		5873-21	3,72,254.49	106	45	341,23.87

§ The output denotes the production of Model or Work Centres directly managed or helped by the Intensive Area Scheme.

\* Production low as it was taken up in March, 1956.

**(G.5) ; LEATHER INDUSTRY (1955-56)**

Serial No.	Name of the Area.	Production (Rs.) §	Employment	
			Full-time	Part-time
1.	Shahpur	7,200.00	8	6
2.	* Malpara	64.00	2	-
Total		7264.00	10	6

\* Production started in February, 1956.

**LEATHER INDUSTRY (1956-57)**

Serial No.	Name of the Area.	Production (Rs.) §	Employment		Wages earned (Rs.)
			Full-time	Part-time	
1.	Ajagara	1,600.00	12	11	670.00
2.	* Sahason	136.31	2	2	275.50
3.	Dhanaura	949.50	5	-	2,292.50
4.	Gundi	2,130.00	-	13	675.00
5.	Khadsali	3,600.00	10	-	1,222.37
6.	Malpara	600.00	2	-	240.00
7.	Shahpur	30,000.00	10	-	12,000.00
8.	Nasik	14,562.19	10	-	4,000.00
Total		52,578.00	51	26	2,1375.37

§ The output denotes the production of Model or Work Centres directly managed or helped by the Intensive Area Scheme.

\*Production of leather goods was undertaken only in February, 1957.



**(G.6); GUR KHANDSARI INDUSTRY (1955-56)**

Serial No.	Name of the Area.	Production (Mds.)	Employment	
			Full-Time	Part-Time
1.	Sahason	5	-	2
2.	Shahpur	35	1	2
3.	Danaura	130	1	12
Total		170	2	16

**GUR KHANDSARI INDUSTRY (1956-57)**

Serial No.	Name of the Area	Production§		Employment		Wages earned (Rs.)
		Quantity (Mds.)	Value (Rs.)	Full time	Part time	
1.	Sahason	1,081-10	13,065.56	-	2	67.06
2.	Dhanaura	20- 5	412.78	-	5	42.00
3.	Khadsali	2,575- 0	31,125.00	10	-	10,375.00
4.	Malpara	5,500- 0	67,500.00	-	550	22,500.00
5.	Shahpur	255- 0	2,330.00	5	-	776.62
Total		9,431-15	1,14,433.34	15	557	33,760.68

§ The quantity produced represents the output in the respect areas due to the efforts made under the Industrial programme of the Intensive Area Scheme.

**(G.7); SOAP INDUSTRY (1955-56)**

Serial No.	Name of the Area.	Production		Employment	
		Mds.	Srs.§	Full time	Part time
1.	* Ajagara	0-15		2	5
2.	* Sahason	3- 0		1	2
3.	* Dhanaura	1- 0		1	5
4.	* Gundi	1-13		2	-
5.	* Vedchhi	56- 0		2	21
6.	Trichur	1- 8		1	2
Total		56-36		9	35

\* Manufacture of soap was undertaken only after January, 1956.

**SOAP INDUSTRY (1956-57)**

Serial No.	Name of the Area	Production §†		Employment		Wages earned (Rs.)
		Quantity (Mds.)	Value (Rs.)	Full-time	Part-time	
1.	Ajagara	55-38	3,115.94	3	3	890.00
2.	Sahason	66-10	3,490.87	1	2	2,039.87
3.	Dhanaura	151-21	8,477.94	3	-	1,684.60
4.	Sagatala	110-22	6,439.75	3	-	2,165.50
5.	Gundi	167-10	8,780.62	2	-	2,878.00
6.	* Vedchhi	43-34	2,200.00	1	1	704.00
7.	† Khadsali	3- 0	160.00	1	2	149.19
Total		598-15	32,665.12	14	8	10,511.25

§ The output denotes the production of Model Centres directly managed or helped by the Intensive Area Scheme.

\*Production is low as the chemist left in the middle and due to the non-availability of technical guidance.

†Manufacture undertaken during the closing period of 1957.

## (G. 8); POTTERY INDUSTRY (1955-56)

Serial NO.	Name of the Area.	Production (Rs.) §	Employment	
			Full- time	Part time
1.	Ajagara	75.00	2	8
2.	Sahason	400.00	3	3
3.	Dhanaura	160.00	2	8
4.	Sagatala	500.00	5	-
5.	Vedchhi	100.00	3	1
6.	* Garudeshwar	30.00	1	2
7.	Shahpur	300.00	3	-
8.	Trichur	293.00	3	-
9.	Nemom	1,256.00	5	-
10.	Nasik	3,514.00	-	30
Total		6,628.00	26	52

\* Centre closed due to non-availability of clay.

## POTTERY\* INDUSTRY (1956-57)

Serial No.	Name of the Area.	Production (Rs.) ‡	Employment		Wages earned (Rs.)
			Full- time	Part- time	
1.	Ajagara	4,930.00	3	-	1,800.00
2.	Sahason	1,982.69	8	4	2,358.69
3.	„ Dhanaura	1,657.50	3	10	2,170.19
4.	* Sagatala	1,276.37	4	-	2,706.00
5.	Gundi	9,984.56	3	-	3,745.00
6.	* Vedchhi	168.69	1	-	76.00
7.	Malpara	894.00	8	-	1,500.00
8.	Shahpur	900.00	1	1	405.00
9.	Trichur	3,006.44	2	5	1,692.50
10.	Nemom	4,122.75	6	N.A.	1,798.25
11.	Nasik	9,000.00	30	-	3,525.00
Total		37,923.00	67	20	21,776.63

§ The output denotes the production of Model or work Centres directly managed or helped by the I-A. Scheme.

‡ Production is low due to breakage of goods.

\* Suitable clay not available. Potters also left. Hence, production is low.

**(G.9): CARPENTRY & BLACKSMITHY (1955-56)**

Serial No.	Name of the Area	Production (Rs.)§	Employment	
			Full-time	Part-time
1.	Ajagara	545.00	3	-
2.	Dhanaura	863.00	-	5
3.	Sagatala	175.00	-	2
4.	Vedchhi	90.00	2	-
5.	Shahpur	800.00	3	-
6.	Trichur	3,502.00	4	-
7.	Nemom	410.00	-	2
Total		6,385.00	12	9

**CARPENTRY AND BLACKSMITHY (1956-57)**

Serial No.	Name of the Area	Production (Rs.)§	Employment		Wages, earned (Rs.)
			Full-time	Part-time	
1.	Ajagara	15,396.25	3	25	3,050.00
2.	Sahason	7,333.00	5	4	2,335.00
3.	Dhanaura	131.12	-	1	43.62
4.	Sagatala	2,450.00	10	-	1,821.87
5.	Vedchhi	8,559.00	10	-	2,853.00
6.	Shahpur	37,050.00	14	-	12,350.00
7.	Trichur	3,474.00	4	1	1,147.75
8.	Nemom	6,420.69	7	2	2,782.00
Total		808,14.06	53	33	26,383.24

§ The quantity produced represents the output in the Areas due to the efforts made under the Industrial programme of the Intensive Area Scheme.

**( G. 10 ) PALM GUR INDUSTRY (1955-56)**

Serial No.	Name of the Area.	Production (Rs.)§	Employment	
			Full time	Part time
1.	Vedchhi	2,300.00	15	2
Total		2,300.00	15	2

**PALM GUR INDUSTRY (1956-57)**

Serial No.	Name of the Area	Production (Rs.)§	Employment		Wages earned (Rs.)
			Full time	Part time	
1.	Vedchhi	4638.12	20	-	2515.50
2.	Shahpur	5040.00	12	12	3200.00
3.	Nemom	400.00	-	13	100.00
Total		10078.12	32	27	5815.50

§ The quantity produced represents the output in the respective areas due to the efforts made under the industrial programme of the Intensive Area Scheme.

**(G. 11) COTTAGE MATCH INDUSTRY (1955-56)**

Serial No.	Name of the Area	Production § * (Gross Boxes)	Employment	
			Full-time	Part-time
1.	Shahpur	52	-	25
Total		52	-	25

**COTTAGE MATCH INDUSTRY (1956-57)**

Serial No.	Name of the Area	Production §		Employment		Wages earned (Rs.)
		No. of gross boxes	Value Rs.	Full-time	Part-time	
1.	Shason	30	172.50	1	10	351.62
2.	Garudeshwar	214	12,84.00	20	20	3455.56
3.	Malpara	39	234.00	2	6	626.00
4.	Shahpur	220	1320.00	4	6	1256.00
Total		503	3010.50	27	42	5689.18

§ The output denotes the production of Model or work Centres directly managed or helped by the Intensive Area Scheme.

**( G. 12 ) BEE-KEEPING INDUSTRY (1955-56)**

Serial No.	Name of the Area	Production Rs.
1.	Trichur	87.75
Total:		87.75

**BEE-KEEPING INDUSTRY ( 1956-57 )**

Serial No.	Name of the Area	production (Rs.)	Employment		Wages earned (Rs.)
			Full-part time	time	
1.	Sagatala	300.00	—	—	93.75
2.	Trichur	82.50	*		26.00
Total :		382.50	—	—	119.75

§ No labour from outside was employed, production undertaken by the staff under the Kshetra Samiti

**(G. 13) FIBRE INDUSTRY (1955-56)**

Serial No.	Name of the Area.	Production (Rs.)	Employment		Wages earned (Rs.)
			Full time	part-time	
1.	Ajagara	1,500.00	-	15	350.00
2.	Sahason	2,224.12	2	50	1,044.00
3.	Trichur	506.12	4	-	162.50
4.	* Nemom	36.00	-	4	165.00
Total		4,266.24	6	69	1,721.50

\* Work started in the 2nd week of March, 1957.

**(G. 14) BAMBOO INDUSTRY (1956-57)**

Serial No.	Name of the Area.	Production (Rs.)	Employment		Wages earned (Rs.)
			Full time	Part time	
1.	Dhanaura	193.75	-	1	66.31
2.	Sagatala	2,300.00	-	29	1,160.00
3.	Gundi	462.50	-	2	154.00
4.	Trichur	679.87	-	20	225.00
5.	Nemom	518.00	-	15	240.00
6.	Nasik	2000.00	3	-	605.25
Total :		6159.12	3	67	2451.56

The quantity produced represents the output in the respective areas due to the efforts made under the industrial programme of the Intensive Area Scheme.

## APPENDIX H.

## STOCK POSITION ON 31-3-57

## (H-I-KHADI) INDUSTRY

Name of the Area.	Production		Disposal		Stock	
	Qty Sq.yds.	Value	Qty Sq.yds.	Value	Qty Sq.yds.	Value
Ajagara	43,235	66,030.25	25,244	37,866.70	17,991	28,163.50
Dhanaura	44,233	57,818.34	32,000	41,500.00	12,233	16,318.34
Sagatala	5,073	7,170.00	3,447	5,170.25	1,626	3,182.30
Gundi	3,481	6,539.50	2,930	5,493.75	551	88400.
Vedchhi	35,365	61,439.94	34,641	59,990.40	724	1,449.54
Khadsali	38,254	66,450.00	33,334	58,925.00	4,920	7,525.00
Malpara	25,265	37,547.00	20,716	31,863.00	4,549	5,685.00
Shahpur	32,000	58,100.00	31,568	57,031.00	432	1,068.92
Trichur	4,464	6,674.75	3,737	6,070.12	727	1,269.16
Nemom	11,985	17,850.90	11,985	18,076.26	Nil	Nil
Nasik	3,402	5,103.00	2,700	4,076.25	702	1,026.12
Murud	4,879	9,274.00	1,126	2,263.25	3,753	7,010.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,51,636</b>	<b>3,99,997.68</b>	<b>2,03,428</b>	<b>3,28,324.98</b>	<b>48,208</b>	<b>73,582.62</b>



## (H-2) HANDPOUNDING OF RICE

Name of the Area.	Production		Disposal		Stock	
	Qty Mds	Value	Qty Mds	Value	Qty Mds	Value
Sahason	1,481-4	27,784.88	1,108-35	20,855.33	372-9	6,067.50
Dhanaura	1,421-38	19,314.16	1,416-38	19,164.16	5-0	150.00
Sagatala	21-12	369.00	17-25	306.80	3-36	62.20
Gundi	700-0	10,800.00	200-00	2,850.00	500-0	7,444.50
Vedchhi	402-0	6,030.00	402-0	6,030.00	Nil	Nil
Trichur	355-22	4,517.00	352-0	4,473.25	3-22	43.75
Nemom	64-0	1,024.00	24-0	391.00	40-0	634.00
Nasik	1,755-0	24,195.00	1,280-0	17,289.75	475-0	6,905.25
Total	6,200-36	94,034.04	4,801-18	71,360.29	1,392-27	21,306.20

## (H-3) VILLAGE OIL INDUSTRY

Name of the Area.	Production		Disposal		Stock	
	Qty. Mds	Value	Qty. Mds	Value	Qty. Mds	Value
Ajagara	87-30	7,897.50	87-30	8,830.26	Nil	Nil
Sahason	141-3	11,254.06	106-00	8,519.87	35-3	2734.12
Dhanaura	109-17	9,843.50	92-00	11,151.00	17-17	1530.00
Sagatala	708-00	30,444.00	609-0	26,093.44	99-0	4350.55
Gundi	740-21	61,997.50	205-20	18,495.00	535-1	48152.25
Vedchhi	285-28	24,106.59	285-28	31,288.34	Nil	Nil
Khadsali	1545-20	92,730	1541-36	92,514.00	3-84	201.25
Malpara	1902-0	11,4120	1898.81	1,13,862.00	3-19	258.00
Shahpur	408-0	36,720.00	408.00	36,720.00	Nil	Nil
Nemom	373-39	25,026.25	359-12	24,058.98	14-27	967.27
Nasik	95-24	6,704.00	78-18	5,469.93	17-6	1234.07
Total	6,397-22	4,20,843.40	5,870-25	3,77,002.82	726-37	59,427.52

**(H-4) VILLAGE LEATHER INDUSTRY**

Name of the Area.	Production In Rs.	Disposal In Rs.	Stock In Rs.
Ajagara	1,600.00	—	1,600
Sahason	136.31	—	136.31
Dhanaura	949.50	1,154.00	Nil
Shahpur	30,000.00	28,700.00	1, 300.00
Nasik	14,562.19	9,538.56	5, 023.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,248.00</b>	<b>39,392.56</b>	<b>8, 059.94</b>

**(H-5) SOAP INDUSTRY**

Name of the Area	Production		Disposal		Stock	
	Qty(Mds)	Value	Qty(Mds)	Value	Qty(Mds)	Value
Ajagara	56-13	3,134.69	—	1,185.00	—	1,949.69
Sahason	69-10	3640.88	30-20	1426.12	38-30	2201.75
Dhanaura	152-21	8527.94	33-0	1850.00	119-21	6677.94
Sagatala	110-22	6439.75	89-22	5215.25	21-0	1224.50
Gundi	168-23	8846.87	74-18	4094.75	94-5	4748.00
Vedchhi	93-34	4700.00	74-24	3920.00	19-10	780.00
Trichur	1-8	60.00	1-8	60.00	Nil	Nil
<b>Total</b>	<b>652-11</b>	<b>35350.13</b>	<b>303-12</b>	<b>17751.12</b>	<b>292-26</b>	<b>17581.88</b>

**(H-6) - POTTERY INDUSTRY**

Name of the	Production in Rs.	Disposal in Rs.	Stock in Rs.
Ajagara	5,005.00	175.00	4830.00
Sahason	2,382.69	1,416.00	966.69
Dhanaura	1,817.50	450.00	1367.50
Sagatala	1,776.37	1,420.00	356.37
Gundi	9,984.56	9,664.56	320.00
Vedchhi	268.69	176.00	92.69
Shahpur	1,200.00	1,052.75	147.25
Trichur	3,299.45	1,962.65	1336.80
Nemom	5,378.75	3,043.92	2334.83
Nasik	12,514.00	12,335.00	179.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,627-01</b>	<b>31,695.88</b>	<b>11,931.13</b>

**(H-7) CARPENTRY & BLACKSMITHY INDUSTRY**

Name of the Area.	Production in Rs.	disposal in Rs.	Stock in Rs.
Ajagara	15,941.25	10,393.50	5,547.75
Sahason	7,333.00	7,333.00	
Dhanaura	994.12	173.12	821.00
Sagatala	2,625.00	-	2,625.00
Vedchhi	8,649.00	7,215.69	1,433.31
Shahpur	37,050.00	1,636.16	26,213.84
Nemom	6,820.00	6,366.63	463.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,422.37</b>	<b>33,117.10</b>	<b>37,104.27</b>

**H-8 GUR & KHANDSARI INDUSTRY**

Name of the Area	Production		Disposal		Stock	
	Qty (Mds)	Value	Qty(Mds)	Value	Qty (Mds)	Value
Sahason	1,086-10	13,145.51	541-10	7,839.00	545-0	7,337.75
Dhanara	21- 0	625.00	5- 0	150.00	16-0	480.00
Sahapur	255-00	2,330.00	255-00	2,330.00		
	1,362-10	16,100.56	801-10	1,0319.00	561-0	7,817.75

**(H-9)- COTTAGE MATCH**

Name of the Area	Production		Disposal		Stock	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
	Gross Boxes		Gross Boxes		Gross Boxes	
Sahason	30	172.50	—	—	30	172.30
Malpara	39	234.00	9	62.50	30	171.50
Shahpur	272	1632.00	168	1086.60	104	546.00
Total	341	2,038.50	177	1,148.50	164	890.00

**(H-10) PALMGUR INDUSTRY**

No. of the Area	Production in Rs.	Disposal in Rs.	Stock in Rs.
Vedchhi	6,938.12	9,000.00	Nil
Shahpur	5,040.00	5,972.00	Nil
Nemom	400.00	400.00	Nil
Total	12,378.12	15,372.00	—

**(H-11) BEE KEEPING INDUSTRY**

Name of the Area.	Production In Rs.	Disposal In Rs.	Stock In Rs.
Trichur	170.00	170.00	Nil
<b>Total</b>	<b>170.00</b>	<b>170.00</b>	<b>Nil</b>

**(H-12) FIBRE INDUSTRY**

Name of the Area	Production In Rs.	Disposal In Rs.	Stock In Rs.
Sahason	2,224.12	212.86	2,011.26
Name	36.00	5.87	30.13
	<b>2,260.12</b>	<b>218.73</b>	<b>2,041.39</b>

**(H-13) - BAMBOO INDUSTRY**

Name of the Area.	Production In Rs.	Disposal In Rs.	Stock In Rs.
Sagatala	2,300.00	2,089.81	211.19
Trichur.	679.88	651.93	27.95
Nemom	518.00	518.00	Nil
Nasik	2,000.00	1,195.75	804.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,497.88</b>	<b>4,455.49</b>	<b>1,043.39</b>

**APPENDIX I**  
**IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Name of the Area	Compost pits prepared (No.)	Fertilises distributed (Mds.)	Improved seed distributed (Mds.)	New Crops Introduced Crop Average	Area brought under vegetable Cultivation (Areas)	Trees planted		Area brought Japanese method of cultivation (Area)	Bunding work done (Areas)	Wells		
						Fruits No.	Other No.			Repa- ired No.	Cons ructed No.	
1. Ajagara	4	23-0	N. A.	-	7	217	-	3	-	2	-	
2. Sahason	20	2,000-0	300-20	-	25	500	-	10	-	-	50	
3. Dhanaura	96	900-0	240-0	500	0.56	2,000	937	-	-	15	175	
Cotton												
4. Sagatala	3530	70-0	122-0	-	2	514	248	-	-	-	7	
5. Gundi	6	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Vedchhi	-	325-0	-	-	15	-	161	-	-	-	-	
7. Garudeshwar	50	6-0	150-0	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	
8. Khadsali	-	2,000-0	100-0	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	
9. Malpara	577	2,550-0	-	-	12	-	124	-	2,102	-	-	
10. Trichur	-	-	-	-	150	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	
11. Shahpur	-	2,500-0	1,200-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12. Nasik	40	200-0	-	-	-	-	400	100	-	-	-	
13. Murud	30	-	210-0	-	5	-	100	-	1,500	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4353</b>	<b>11,074-20</b>	<b>2,332-0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>219.56</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>3,206</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>6,302</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>232</b>

**APPENDIX J.**  
**SHRAMDAN.**

No.	Areas	Number of mandays of voluntary labour utilised	KIND OF WORK DONE								Other work done	
			Construc- tion	Construc- tion	Construc- tion	Re- paired	Construc- tion	Re- paired	Construc- tion	Construc- tion	Re- paired	
			Katcha Road(Miles)	Drains (yds.)	Wells (Nos)		Tanks Nos		Pits (Nos)	Buildings (Nos.)		
1.	Ajagara	12,020	15½	610	1	—	—	1	—	1.P	—	—
2.	Sahason	19,951	4	450	5	—	—	2	—	2.S.	2.S.	—
3.	Dhanaura	9,755	13	3520	15	—	—	—	—	3.H.	1.S.	—
4.	Sagatala	250	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Gundi	1,682	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	1.C	—	Village safal
6.	Vedchhi	1,763	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.P.	—	—
7.	Garudeshwar	826	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.H.	Village safal.
8.	Shahpur	96,000	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.J.	1.S.	Bunding work—2,500 acres.
										2.H.	—	—
										1.M.	—	—
										1.P.	—	—
										1.S.	—	—

9. Trichur	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Nemom	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I.A.	—	—
									I.M.		
11. Nasik	33,750	3	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	Gram Safai
12. Murud	9,530	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I.S.	10.H.	Gram Safai
											1500acres of bunding work.

<b>Total</b>	<b>1,86,426</b>	<b>35½</b>	<b>4,580</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>I.A.</b>	<b>43.H.</b>	<b>I.P.</b>
A- Ashram building, C- Community Production Centre, H- Houses, J- Jantaghar, M- Maternity home, N- Nursery school, P- Parishramalaya S- School building.									I.C.	4.S.	
									5.H		3.S.
									I.J.		
									I.M.		



## APPENDIX-K HEALTH AND SANITATION

Sl. No.	Name of the Area.	Medical aid centre reopened (Nos)	Number of Patients treated	Sewage pits constructed No.	Rural latrines No.	Drains constructed yards	Sanitary wells renovated Nos.	Sanitary wells constructed Nos	Bathrooms constructed	Village sprayed with D.D.T.
1.	Ajagara	N.1	—	—	—	610	2	—	—	—
2.	Sahason.*	D.1	1,100	—	—	450	—	—	2	10
3.	Dhanaura.*	D.1	4,267	—	—	3,520	—	—	—	51
4.	Sagatala.*	H.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		D.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Gundi.*	F.1	749	—	—	—	5	—	—	40
		D.3	9,000	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Vedchhi.*	—	—	—	14	—	1	—	—	—
7.	Garudeshwar	D.6	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Khadsali.*	F. 1	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—
		F.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Malpara.*	D.20	2,531	—	14	205	—	17	5	—
10.	Shahpur.*	D.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		M,2	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	4
11.	Nasik	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
12.	Murud	F.1	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	—
Total :		D.84	18,147	16	55	4,785	10	17	19	101

F.4

M.1

H.2

N.1

D— Dispensary  
F— First Aid Centre  
H— Hospital  
M— Maternity Centre.  
N— Nature cure hospital.

\* A well-equipped hospital costing nearly a lak of rupees to give medical facilities to the people of this and adjoining areas is nearing completion.

Printed by Kishorlal Lalji Ganatra at TREND PRINTERS,  
Swadeshi Mills Estate, Girgaum, Bombay-4.