

E. O. Pub.—1



GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA

**EVALUATION REPORT**  
ON RURAL MANPOWER PROGRAMME,  
**Jirania Block.**

**JATION ORGANISATION,**  
**VERNMENT OF TRIPURA,**  
**AGARTALA.**

## FOREWORD

This is the first report issued by the Evaluation Organisation of this Government and it relates to Rural Manpower Programme of Jirania Block..

This study was undertaken at the instance of the Community Development Department of this Government.

With limited resources, the newly started Organisation has conducted this study and prepared the report hurriedly. This Department is grateful for co-operation received from the Community Development Department, Block Development Officer, Jirania and others concerned and welcomes constructive criticism and suggestions.

Acknowledgments of thanks should go to Shri Durgadas Bhattacharjee, Evaluation Officer, under whose supervision the Study was conducted and the report was prepared.

**J. SAHA.**

Senior Statistical Officer,  
TRIPURA.

AGARTALA,

Dated, the 17th. August, 1968.

## CONTENTS

1.	Introduction.	1
2.	Proforma used and method of study.	3
2.1	Economic background of the Block.	3
2.2	Occupational pattern of working population.	4
2.3	Period of slack seasons.	4
2.4	Persons registered with the Employment Exchange.	5
2.5	Migration.	5
2.6	Development Programme of the Block.	5
2.7	Persons available for work during slack seasons in the Block.	6
3.	Economic background of the Rural Works Programme Villages.	7
3.1	Occupational pattern in Rural Works Programme Villages.	7
3.2	Date of starting and completing the Schemes.	8
3.3	Schemes included in the Programme.	8
3.4	Number of persons benefitted.	8
3.5	Amount of wages paid.	9
3.6	Manpower shortage.	9
3.7	Community assets created.	9
3.8	Persons available for work during slack seasons in the Rural Works Programme Villages.	13
3.9	Wage rates and Employment.	13
4.	Conclusions.	14

---

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In the Urban and the Rural areas of India there is a large number of unemployed and underemployed people. This number increases year after year with the growth of population. Thus the number of the unemployed in 1961 was 9 million and this now (1966) stands at 12 million. These figures reflect mostly the problems of the urban unemployment. The problem of the urban unemployment catches the eyes of the planners more because of its vociferousness and organised movements. In this regard the problem of rural unemployment goes by default. But the Indian economy being highly rural in character the huge mass of the unemployed and the underemployed is found in the villages. The problem there is quite different from that of the urban areas. The prevalence of subsistence farming with heavy pressure of population on land breeds underemployment there. Then again during the slack season most of the villagers remain unemployed as non-agricultural employment opportunities in the rural areas are insignificant. The inadequate flow of capital to the rural areas, the insufficient development of rural Industries and the immobility of rural labour make the matter more precarious in the rural areas than that of the urban areas. At the realisation of the acuteness of the problem the Government have been trying to solve it by way of providing employment in major and minor irrigation works, land reclamation schemes and Village Industries. But whatever may be creation of employment opportunities the solution of the problem of rural unemployment and underemployment by such extensive means is not permanent and comprehensive. Moreover full utilisation of manpower in the rural areas cannot be achieved by adopting such means in an un co-ordinated way. The Government, therefore, started what is called the "Rural Works Programme" in the year 1961.

This programme has been launched for the benefit of the

agricultural workers in the areas where seasonal unemployment and underemployment largely prevail. The main object of this programme is to provide additional employment in the rural areas for about 100 days in a year, specially during the slack season, in supplementary works like minor irrigation, soil conservation, land reclamation, afforestation, road construction, etc. This is the way how the creation of such labour intensive works creates the assets in rural areas.

The Government of the Union Territory of Tripura started the Rural Works Programme in the Jirania Block (1st. series) in the year 1961-62. This programme was completed in the year 1965-66. The Jirania Block is situated twenty Kms. away from the Sadar Head Quarters i. e. Agartala Town. This is a Post Stage II Block and is quite developed in comparison with other Blocks of this Territory. Police Station, Hospital Higher Secondary Schools and All India Radio Station are all there. An Engineering College is also being started there. The background information on the Block is given in the Appendix—I.

Of the 17 Blocks throughout the Union Territory of Tripura the Rural Works Programme has been implemented in seven Blocks, namely Jirania, Bogafa, Panisagar, Kumarghat, Salema, Khowai and Amarpur. The present survey deals with the Rural Works Programme of Jirania Block. The survey was undertaken in February, 1968 and was completed in the same month. Ten villages covered by the Rural Works Programme have been selected on random sampling basis. It may be mentioned here that the Pilot Project work in Jirania Block was started in the year 1961-62 and was completed in the year 1965-66. So, this is a post-mortem evaluation study on the rural Manpower programme in the context of the existing conditions.

## 2. PROFORMA USED AND METHOD OF STUDY :

The information was collected on a prescribed proforma supplied by the Development Department (Community Development), Government of Tripura. The proforma consists of two parts. The first part deals with Economic background of the Block concerned and the villages covered by Rural Works Programme. The Second part deals with Rural Works Programme itself. A copy of the proforma used in the survey is given in the Appendix—II. Information has been collected from different sources—Census authority, B. D. O., Village Panchayat and village elders. In addition, household survey was conducted in selected villages in the Block to obtain requisite information in respect of economic background of the Block. The survey has been conducted by the State Evaluation Organisation during the year 1968.

### 2.1—ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF THE BLOCK :

The total population of the Block according to 1961 Census is 71,837 comprising of Bengalee, Manipuri, Tripuri, Garu and Mursom. Out of the total population (71,837) 37% was reported to be workers. A statement showing the total population as well as the working population in the Block is given below :

Total population	Working population		
	Agricultural	Non-Agricultural	Total
71,837	22,551	4,179	26,730

## 2.2—OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN OF WORKING POPULATION :

It was observed from 1961 Census that 84% of the working population in the Block was Dependent on agriculture while only 16% was dependent on non-agricultural occupations.

So it is apparent that there was a predominance of agricultural workers in the Block. However, it will be interesting to analyse the non-agricultural activities which provided employment to nearly 16% workers in the rural areas. Of the non-agricultural working population 17% was engaged in manufacturing, 10% in mining and quarrying, 1% in construction work, 25% in trade and commerce, 6% in Transport, Storage and Communications and 41% in Services. A statement showing agricultural and non-agricultural activities in the Block is given below :—

Agricultural	Non-agricultural							Grand Total
	Manufacturing	Mining & Quarrying	Construction	Trade & Commerce	Transport & Storage	Services	Total Non-agricultural	
22,551	731	413	56	1,046	237	1,696	4,179	26730

## 2.3—PERIOD OF SLACK SEASON :—

The Block being predominantly Agricultural, the nature of employment in the Block is by and large seasonal. The period of slack season varies from 3 to 6 months in a year,

The period from August to October and February to April may be considered as slack seasons in the Block.

#### 2.4 PERSONS REGISTERED WITH THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE :—

No data in respect of unemployment or employment-seekers is available in the Block. Even there is no existence of E. I. A. B. in the Block. So it is not possible to know the exact number of the unemployed persons and nature of employment without the help of any local Employment Exchange or any other sources.

#### 2.5 MIGRATION :—

During the household survey of selected villages information was collected about migration of workers in the slack season to neighbouring places in search of work in order to know the intensity of underemployment. It is found that approximately 30 workers per sample Rural Works Programme village migrate to urban or adjacent rural areas in quest of manual work. Some of the persons of the Block are reported to be migrating to urban areas to conduct petty business. From some villages persons migrate for work in P. W. D. constructions, forestry etc.

#### 2.6 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OF THE BLOCK :—

During investigation it was found that various development programmes such as Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Irrigation and Reclamation, Health and Rural Sanitation, Communication, Rural Housing etc. were executed in the Block during the period under review. But data regarding amount sanctioned and spent for each scheme and also num-



ber of man-days created are not sufficient to provide a clear and complete picture of these schemes.

**2.7 PERSONS AVAILABLE FOR WORK DURING SLACK SEASON IN THE BLOCK :—**

A survey was conducted in the selected villages with a view to find out the number of workers available locally for work at normal wage rate during slack season (current wage rate was Rs. 3.00 for unskilled and Rs. 4.00 for skilled workers). It is estimated that out of the total working population of 33,530, 13,916 workers were available in the Block during slack season at normal wage rate specified above. So 41.5% of the total working population is available for employment during slack season. It can be seen from the following table that out of these 41.5% working population available for employment during slack season 37.1% workers are unskilled and 4.4% workers are skilled. There is a predominance of unskilled workers (37.1) but the number of skilled workers (4.4%) is also not negligible,

**STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS AVAILABLE FOR WORK DURING SLACK SEASON IN JIRANIA BLOCK.**

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
Block	No. of persons available for work		Total	% of total working population.
	Skilled	Unskilled		
Jirania	1,468	12,448	13,916	41.5

**3. ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF THE RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME VILLAGES :—**

Rural Works Programme was started in selected villages so that the facilities might be available to people of other villages also. Out of 507 villages in the Block 57 villages were covered by this Programme but the basis of selecting these villages under this Programme is not clear. A statement showing the villages in the Block and Rural Works Programme Villages is given below :—

Block	No. of villages in the Block	No. of villages covered by Rural Works Programme
Jirania	507	57

**3 1 OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN IN RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME VILLAGES :—**

The villages covered by the Rural Works Programme were mostly dependent on agriculture. Out of the total population 67% was found to be dependent on agriculture and 33% on non-agricultural occupations according to 1961 Census. A statement showing the distribution of working population in agricultural and non-agricultural occupations is given below :—

Total population in Rural Works Programme villages (Approx)	Working Population		
	Agricultural	Non-Agricultural	Total working population
21,624	4,839	2,416	7,255

**3.2 DATE OF STARTING AND COMPLETING THE SCHEMES :—**

The Schemes were started during slack season. In some of the villages the Schemes were delayed due to unavoidable reasons. But the exact date of starting and the date of completion of each of the Schemes were not available from the Block Office.

**3.3 SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE PROGRAMME :—**

The information available shows that the following Schemes were included in the Rural Works Programme: (1) construction of village roads, (2) construction of bunds and channels and (3) excavation of irrigation tanks.

**3.4 NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITTED :—**

We tried to find out the number of persons benefitted from the different Schemes implemented in the Block. It was reported by the Block authorities that they engaged manual labourers numbering maximum of 150 and minimum of 50 per day. The number of persons employed varied from time to time and the variation depended on the tempo of work and the availability of manual labourers. The following table shows the number of man-days created and the number of persons benefitted in the Rural Works Programme Villages by the implementation of different Schemes during the period 1961-62 to 1965-66.

Block	Number of man-days created	Number of persons employed per day	
		Maximum	Minimum
Jirania	109,872	150	50

### 3.5 AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID :—

During the period 1961-62 to 1965-66 a total amount of Rs. 227,405.00 was spent on the Rural Works Programme in the Block covered by the survey. Out of this amount Rs. 227,071.00 was spent on wages. It appears from the figures that almost the entire amount was spent on wages.

### 3.6 MANPOWER SHORTAGE :—

Information in respect of shortage of manpower was also collected from the sample villages. It is found that there was shortage of skilled workers such as Overseer, Surveyer etc. but the supply of unskilled workers was abundant in almost all the Rural Works Villages.

### 3.7 COMMUNITY ASSETS CREATED :—

The Schemes of Rural Works Programme were introduced for the dual objectives of creation of works and creation of community assets in rural areas. The achievements of the programme during the period 1961-62 to 1965-66 as reported by the Block authority are as follows :—

1. 22 Tanks were excavated in the Block and for this purpose 30,346.5 labourers were employed. These tanks provided irrigation to 199 acres of land.

2. 21 bunds and channels were constructed and excavated and thus 900 acres of land were benefitted 31,281 labourers were engaged in those works.

3. 20 village roads covering the distance of nearly 100 Km. were constructed. The number of labourers benefitted for those schemes is 48,244.5.

4. The work of construction of bunds, channels and roads commenced from 1962-63 and continued till 1965-66. These works, according to the opinion of the Block authority, have increased the facilities of transport, irrigation, drainage system etc. and thus helped in increasing agricultural production appreciably. Further, the farmers are also getting remunerative prices for their output. The following tables give detail information regarding the Schemes under Rural Works Programme.

EXCAVATION OF IRRIGATION TANK

TABLE NO.—1

Year	Schemes undertaken (No )	Percentage of the total	Manual Labourers engaged		Percentage of the total	Wages paid		Average per man-day
			Male	Female		Amount (Rs.)	Percentage of the total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1961-62	5	22.73	5,385	—	17.75	10,770.00	17.64	2.00
1962-63	10	45.45	14,462	—	47.66	28,924.00	47.39	2.00
1963-64	3	13.64	4,349.5	—	14.33	8,808.00	14.43	2.03
1964-45	3	13.64	4,235	—	14.12	8,808.00	14.43	2.06
1965-66	1	4.54	1,865	—	6.14	3,730.00	6.11	2.00
	22	100	30,346.5	—	100	61,040.00	100	2.01

It can be seen from the above table that in the year 1961-62 nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the work (23%) of tank construction was completed by engaging nearly 18% of the total workers engaged during the period 1961-66.

In the next year 45% of the work was completed with nearly 48% of the total workers engaged. Then in the following years the volume of work and employment opportunities gradually declined.

BUNDS AND CHANNELS.

TABLE NO.—2

Year	Schemes undertaken (No)	Percentage of the total	Manual Labourers engaged		Percentage of the total	Wages paid		Average per man-day
			Male	Female		Amount (Rs.)	Percentage of the total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1961-62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962-63	2	9.52	531	—	1.70	1,062.00	1.56	2.00
1963-64	6	28.57	9,086 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	29.05	21,246.00	31.15	2.34
1964-65	10	47.62	15,802	—	50.52	34,179.00	50.11	2.16
1965-66	3	14.29	5,861 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	18.73	11,723.00	17.18	2.00
Total :-	21	100	31,281	—	100	68,210.00	100	2.18

The table shows that maximum work of bunds and channels was done during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65. During those two years more than 76% of the total work was completed by engaging nearly 80% of the total workers engaged during the period 1962-66.

## CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD

### TABLE NO —3

Year	Schemes undertaken (No)	Percentage of the total	Manual Labourers engaged		Percentage of the total	Wages paid		Average per man-day
			Male	Female		Amount (Rs.)	Percentage of the total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1961-62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962-63	7(*38.64 Km.)	38.71	16,878	—	24.93	33,756.00	34.51	2.00
1963-64	3(*17.71 Km.)	17.74	7,435	—	15.42	14,957.00	15.29	2.01
1964-65	8(*30.59 Km.)	30.65	18,945	—	39.27	39,145.00	40.02	2.07
1965-66	2(*12.88 Km.)	12.90	4,931	—	10.33	9,963.00	10.18	2.00
Total :-	20(*99.82 Km.)	100	48,244	—	100	97,821.00	100	2.03

\* The figures in the brackets indicate the length of the Road.

It is clear from the table that the maximum work of Road construction was undertaken in the years 1962-63 and 1964-65. In those two years the percentages of work done were nearly 39% and 31%, and the percentages of workers employed to total workers employed during the period 1962-66 were nearly 35% and 39% respectively.

### 3.8 PERSONS AVAILABLE FOR WORK DURING SLACK SEASON IN THE RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME VILLAGES :—

As stated earlier a survey was conducted in the selected villages to find out the number of workers available locally for work at normal wage rate during slack seasons. It is estimated that out of 10,099 workers in the Rural Works Programme Villages 4,191 workers are available for work during slack seasons. It appears that 41.5% are estimated to be workers available in the Rural Works Programme Villages in the slack seasons. Out of the 41.5% of the total workers available for work during slack seasons 4.4% are skilled and 37.1% are unskilled workers.

#### STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS AVAILABLE FOR WORK DURING SLACK SEASON IN RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME VILLAGES :—

Block	No. of persons available for work		Total	% of total working population
	Skilled	Unskilled		
1	2	3	4	5
Jirania	442	3,749	4,191	41.5

### 3.9 WAGE RATES AND EMPLOYMENT :—

The wage rates which were in force in the Rural Works Programme Villages were almost same with the wage rates fixed by the Public Works Department. The wage rate for unskilled male worker was Rs. 2.00 and that for unskilled female worker was Rs. 1.50 during slack season. The wage rate for skilled workers was Rs 3.00 per day. The following table shows the wage rates in the Rural Works Programme Villages, employ-



ment generated and total amount of wages paid for the various Schemes under Rural Works Programme during the period 1961-62 to 1965-66.

Name of Scheme	Wage rate per day for male worker	Employment generated (Man-days)	Total wages paid	Average wage per Man-day	Remarks
Excavation of Irrigation Tank	Rs. 2.00	30,346.5	Rs. 61,040/-	Rs. 2.01	Expenditure incurred for 1962-63 to 1965-66
Bunds and Channels	Rs. 2.00	31,281	Rs. 68,210/-	Rs. 2.18	
Road	Rs. 2.00	48,244.5	Rs. 97,821/-	Rs. 2.03	

It appears from the table that average wage rate per man-day is above the specified rate, i. e. Rs. 2.00. The reason is that the Block authorities engaged some skilled labourers at the rate of Rs. 3.00 per day. No woman and children workers were engaged under the schemes mentioned above.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS.

4.1 We have seen above that Jirania Block is one of the oldest and developed Post Stage II Blocks in Tripura and in this Block Rural Works Programme has been implemented in 57 villages. The basis of selecting the Villages is, however, not clear. Similarly the basis of selecting the Block is also not known. Generally the following indicators are taken into

account in the selection of areas for the Rural Works Programme :

(1) Density of population per sq. mile, (2) Proportion of people living in rural areas, (3) Employment in organised industries, (4) Value of output per acre, (5) Wage rate of Agricultural Labour, (6) Per capita cultivable area, and percentage of double cropped and irrigated areas to total area sown. Over and above these indicators certain other considerations such as the proportion of Agricultural labour to total rural population, migration pattern etc. are also to be taken into account. Economic backwardness of the villages deserves special consideration at the time of selection. That all these indicators were taken into account at the time of selecting the Villages in the Jirania Block is not borne out by facts. Even employment and unemployment survey was not made by the authority concerned. In future, the selection of Block and Villages for Rural Works Programme should be made after taking into account all relevant factors and the Master Plan of work should be chalked out in consultation with the Panchayat which is in a better position to assess local problems.

4.2 There is no Employment Information and Assistant Bureau in the Block. So it is not possible to gauge the extent of unemployment and underemployment and to know the types of work needed. It is desirable that the Block should be provided with Employment Information and Assistance Bureau which will disseminate information regarding employment opportunities and serve as a link between the employment seekers in the Villages and the Employment Exchange at Agartala, the Head Quarters of Sadar Sub-Division.

4.3 Delay in according appropriate sanction, untimely release of funds and lack of adequate technical assistance were serious obstacles to the successful implementation of the

Schemes under Rural Works Programme. Approval of Schemes and sanction of funds at the right time and suitable technical staff are, therefore, essential pre-requisites for successful implementation of Rural Works Programme. It is learnt that Overseers and Agricultural Staff attached to the Block remained so busy with the normal Development Work that they got little time to look after the works of Rural Works programme. So it is desirable that with the timely approval and sanction of Schemes, provision for additional staff should also be made for preparation of estimates, preliminary work and regular supervision at the various stages of implementation.

4.4 It is found that records were not properly maintained in the Block Office. The available records failed to reveal detailed information regarding the various aspects of a Scheme, namely amount sanctioned, amount spent under different heads of expenditure, employment generated, types of workers employed (skilled and unskilled, male and female) and wages paid to different categories of workers. So no estimate in respect of labourers employed in the normal development projects could be made. As many workers migrated from the villages after working in development projects no estimate in respect of labourers engaged could be made at the time of our survey. Even the exact dates of starting and completion of each scheme under Rural Works Programme and normal development programme are not available in the Block Office. The amount sanctioned, total expenditure involved, work done, labourers (skilled and unskilled) engaged and their remuneration, the dates of starting and completing the works and other necessary items of information should be recorded by the Block Office for all the schemes under normal development works of the Block and the Rural Works Programme.

4.5 It is learnt that the local Panchayat did not take any

active part in implementing the Scheme of Rural Works Programme due to lack of funds. The work was, however, done by the Block authorities in consultation with the Panchayat. The Panchayats are supposed to be thoroughly conversant with the manpower of their areas. So, it is likely that for the purpose of implementing Rural Works Programme in a particular area the Panchayat will be a better machinery than the Block authorities. Hence, the direct participation of the Panchayat in the implementation of the Schemes will be a welcome feature.

4.6 In the course of investigation it is found that the Roads and Bunds constructed and the tanks excavated under the different Schemes of the Block are, in many cases, not in good condition. Consequently they are not properly utilised. It is, therefore, desirable that the roads and bunds should be taken over by the Public Works Department and the Agriculture (irrigation) Department respectively for their proper maintenance and utilisation. It has been noted that in many Villages, namely Noabadi, Purba Noagaon, Nalghariah etc. the irrigation tanks were not properly excavated and they do not serve the purpose of creating community assets.

## APPENDIX—1.

Population	—71,837	according to 1961 Census.
No. of Census Village	— 511	„ „ Block 507.
Area (Hect.)	—80,592	
No. of Panchayat	— 27	
Net area sown	—11,985	Hect.
Area sown more than once	— 8,955	„
Current fallows	— 295	„
Old fallows	— 385	„
Culturable waste	— 5,463	„
Land put to non-agri. uses	— 2,077	„
Barren & unculturable land	— 1,455	„
Forest	— 8,393	„
Area under crops (Hect.)		

	Total	Irrigated
1. Rice—Autumn	— 7,906	333
2. Rice—Aman	— 6,969	297
3. Rice—Summer	— 364	111
Primary Health Centre	— 1	
Rural Dispensary	— 2	
No. of Primary School	— 34	
No. of Junior Basic School	— 37	
No. of Middle School.	— 4	
No. of High/Higher Secondary School	— 2	
No. of literacy centres functioning.	— 44	

**APPENDIX—II.**  
**PROFORMA FOR EVALUATION OF RURAL MANPOWER**  
**PROGRAMME.**

**PART I—ECONOMIC BACKGROUND.**

Development Block \_\_\_\_\_ No. of Villages  
in the Block \_\_\_\_\_

Tashil/Taluk \_\_\_\_\_ No. of Villages in the Block  
covered by the Rural Man-  
power Programme note, \_\_\_\_\_

District \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

1) Total population in the 1961

Tashil	Males Females Total
--------	---------------------------

Block	Males Females Total
-------	---------------------------

Rural Manpower Programme Villages	Males Females Total
--------------------------------------	---------------------------

2) Number engaged in 1961  
Agriculture Cultivators ; Labourers ; Total

Tashil

Block

Rural Manpower  
Programme Villages

- 3) Number engaged in  
 non-Agricultural  
 Manufacturing  
 Mining & quarrying  
 Construction  
 Trade & Commerce  
 Transport, Storage  
                           etc.  
 Services  
 Total

1961

Tashil : Block : Manpower  
 Programme Villages.

4. No. of persons registered at the local Employment Exchange/E. I. A. B. from the Block .....

Occupation in which seeking work	No. on live Register.
----------------------------------	-----------------------

5. Period of slack season (s) in agriculture (i.e. when there is no work for a majority of days in a month in the Block) (Specify months in a year)

6. Estimated number of persons available for work locally under the Rural Manpower Programme at normal wage rates in the slack season. (This should not include persons who normally go to neighbouring places for work in the slack seasons

SKILLED : UNSKILLED : TOTAL

In the Block

In the Manpower programme Village

7. Type of works required to relieve under employment in the Block.

8. Incidence and period of seasonal emigration from the Block (i. e. estimated number of persons who leave the villages for work elsewhere during the slack seasons, places they go to, nature of work sought for etc.)

9. Development programme in the Block during the year :

Name of the Department	Name of Scheme.	Amount Sanctioned.	Amount spent during the year.	Amount spent through Pan-chayati Raj Institutions.
			Total Wages	
Agriculture				
Irrigation				
Soil Conservation				
Reclamation				
Community Development				
Local Works.				
Public Works Department				
Medical & Public Health				
Others				

10. Employment generated by the Development Programme in the Block so far during the year.

Name of Scheme	No. of Man-days worked			Maximum No. of persons at work in a day		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total



11. Development Programme in the Rural Manpower Programme Villages during the year.

Name of Department	Amount Sanctioned	Name of Scheme	Amount spent during the year.		Amount spent through Pan-chayati Raj Institutions.
			Total	Wages.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agriculture					
Irrigation					
Soil Conservation					
Reclamation					
Community Development.					
Local Works					
Public Works Department					
Medical & Public Health					
Others					

12. Employment generated by the Development Programme in the Rural Manpower Programme Villages during the year.

Name of Scheme	No. of Man-days			Maximum No. of persons		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total

PART—II  
RURAL MANPOWER PROGRAMME.

Scheme	No. of villages covered.	Name of villages
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Total :

**2. Total amount sanctioned for the programme and spent during the year.**

Scheme	Total	Amount spent so far		Tools and Overhead
		Total	Wages	
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Total :—

**3. Date of starting and completion.**

Scheme	Date of starting work.	Months in which work was in progress.	Date of completion (or likely to be completed)
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

4.

Wage rates Scheme.	Nature of work done by labour (specifically skilled or unskilled)	Daily wage piece rate paid.		P. W. D. Scheduled rate for similar work in slack season.	
		Male	Female	Male	Female

5. Number of man-days worked (total number of days on which each person worked) during the year :—

Scheme	No. of man-days			No. of persons employed on a day			
				Males		Females	
	Males	Females	Total	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum

6. Type of workers whose shortage is experienced in executing the works programme.

7. Community assets accrued from the work programme (i. e.

approach road, irrigation works etc.)

Scheme	Community asset.	Remarks. (i. e. likely effect on agricultural production and subsequent employment)

8. Agencies through which the works have been implemented :

Agency	Nature of Scheme	Value of work done
1. Panchayati Raj.		
2. P. W. D.		
3. Minor Irrigation Department.		
4. Other Departments.		
5. Labour Co-Operatives.		

\* (Page 1) Group of villages in which the works under the programme are located.

9. Nature of significant bottlenecks, administrative, organisational and technical, encountered in course of implementing the programme and steps taken for their removal :—

—