

G O V E R N M E N T O F B O M B A Y



Report of the Sarvodaya
Scheme Evaluation Committee

(1955-56)

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Government of Bombay

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

THE SCHEME

A Scheme for the socio-economic and cultural development of the people, mostly those belonging to the backward classes, was undertaken by the Government of Bombay in 1949. It is known since then as the State Sarvodaya Scheme, under which was intended to be promoted all-sided development of the people in a compact group of 30 to 50 villages in the relatively backward area of each district of the State of Bombay. The basis of the Scheme was an announcement on behalf of Government made by the then Finance Minister of the Government of Bombay in his Budget speech delivered on 26th February 1948. In order to give concrete shape to the plan presented by the Finance Minister, a Conference of prominent constructive workers was held in Bombay on 26th and 27th February 1949 which was presided over by Shri Morarji R. Desai, then Minister for the Home and Revenue. The Conference was inaugurated by the then Chief Minister of the State, Shri B. G. Kher, and was attended, among others, by the following :—

- (1) Minister for Finance
- (2) Minister for Fisheries and Industries
- (3) Minister for Labour
- (4) Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay
- (5) Secretaries to the Revenue, Finance, Education Departments and heads of a few other departments
- (6) Shri Appasaheb (S. P.) Patwardhan
- (7) Shri L. M. Shrikant, M. L. A.
- (8) Shri Raojibhai N. Patel
- (9) Shrimati Gosiben Captain
- (10) Shri Annasaheb (A. W.) Sahasrabudhe
- (11) Shri Jugatram Dave
- (12) Shrimati Prema Kantak
- (13) Shri S. R. Bhise
- (14) Shri D. M. Bidkar

2. The Conference, after a full and comprehensive discussion, decided that the items which deserved to be undertaken under the Sarvodaya Scheme for the all-sided development of backward people should be :—

- (1) Education
- (2) Farming, including improvement in production and methods of farming

- (3) Village industries, including cottage industries
- (4) Health and hygiene, including communications
- (5) Social welfare, including co-operation and prohibition.

3. It was further recommended that the Scheme should be introduced in each district for a compact area covering 30 to 50 villages with a chief organiser in charge, called the Sanchalak. In order to co-ordinate and guide the operations of the Sarvodaya Centres in all districts, Government were requested to constitute a high level co-ordination Committee. To provide specialised training to the workers who were to undertake this work in the light of the broad concepts of Sarvodaya, it was decided to set up training centres, one for each of the three linguistic regions of the State. The Conference suggested that the sum of one crore of Rupees which, according to the original announcement made on behalf of Government, was proposed to be allotted for the Scheme should be made available at the rate of Rs. 1 lac per year per district for a period of four years.

4. In pursuance of these discussions, Government issued orders on 29th April 1949 appointing "the State Sarvodaya Committee" with Shri Morarji R. Desai as Chairman and having as its members, the then Finance Minister, Shri V. L. Mehta, three reputed social workers representing the three linguistic regions of the State of Bombay and the Secretary, Revenue Department, and with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as its Member-Secretary. A Training and Education Committee was also appointed with Shri S. P. Patwardhan as Chairman. Likewise, areas for 26 centres in 22 Districts were selected and appointments were made of 26 Sanchalaks. When the Scheme was inaugurated, the State had 24 districts and the number of centres approved was 26. Subsequently, as with the merger of various Indian States in what was then the Province of Bombay, there was an increase in the area and in the number of districts, it was decided to extend the Scheme to 3 new centres. Advisory Committees were formed with the approval of Government in the various centres. Actual work came to be started in the year 1949-50.

APPOINTMENT OF EVALUATION COMMITTEE

5. To discuss matters of common interest and to provide for exchange of views and experiences, it was decided to convene periodically Conferences of Sanchalaks and of the heads of certain Departments of Government. At the Conference held in Bombay on 26th February 1955, a proposal was made that steps should be taken to assess the results of work done at the Sarvodaya Centres during the period of five or six years. Subsequently, the matter was placed for discussion before the State Sarvodaya Committee when it met on 27th February 1955. The Conference was generally in favour of an evaluation being undertaken of the results of working

of the Scheme as six years had elapsed since its inauguration, the assessment being carried out through an independent body after a survey and inspection of the various centres run under the Scheme. The State Sarvodaya Committee concurred in the proposal and recommended to Government the appointment of an Evaluation Committee.

6. Orders were subsequently issued under Government of Bombay, Development Department, Resolution No. SVD/3255-D, Bombay, dated 12th July 1955, as under :—

“ The Sarvodaya Scheme is under execution in the State of Bombay for the last five years and the current year is the sixth year of the execution. The question of undertaking a comprehensive review of the activities and achievements of the Sarvodaya Centres was under consideration of the State Sarvodaya Committee for sometime past. The State Sarvodaya Committee at its meeting held on the 27th February 1955, decided that in order to assess the results of the working of the various Sarvodaya Centres, an Evaluation Committee should be constituted with Shri V. L. Mehta as Chairman and Professor D. G. Karve and Shri D. A. Shah as members. In accordance with the decision taken by the State Sarvodaya Committee, Government is pleased to constitute an Evaluation Committee consisting of the following ;

- (1) Shri V. L. Mehta (Chairman)
- (2) Prof. D. G. Karve (Member)
- (3) Shri D. A. Shah (Member)

The Chairman of the Committee should be authorised to co-opt any more members on the Evaluation Committee. He should also be authorised to put up proposals to Government through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies Bombay State, Poona for entertaining the necessary staff that may be required by the Committee for its work. ”

7. The first meeting of the Evaluation Committee after its appointment was held in Poona on 26th November 1955. It was decided to approach Government for appointing the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay State, Poona, as the Member-Secretary and his Personal Assistant as the Assistant Secretary of the Committee. Accordingly, Shri. F. N. Rana I. A. S. took charge as Member-Secretary and Shri C. K. Desai, as Assistant Secretary of the Committee on 28th October 1955 and 26th December 1955, respectively. On 7th May 1956, Shri C. K. Desai was replaced by Shri P. H. Mehta, as the Assistant Secretary of the Committee, on the latter's appointment as Personal Assistant to the Registrar in place of Shri Desai. It was also decided that the necessary staff should be appointed to collect statistical information for the various

centres. Subsequently, Shri M. S. Javadekar was appointed as a Research Officer with two Economic Investigators and other clerical staff to him. The Committee drew up at this meeting its programme of the work including the itinerary for visits to the Sarvodaya Centres.

8. The second meeting of the Committee was held in Bombay on 20th February 1956 and was continued on 21st and 23rd. At this meeting principles of evaluation to be adopted were discussed and a review was taken of the material collected about the working of the Scheme. The Committee arrived at tentative conclusions in the light of which it decided the structure of the Report.

9. At the last meeting of the Committee held in Bombay on 28th June 1956, it considered the draft of the Report to be submitted to Government.

METHOD OF ENQUIRY

10. The Committee had to decide, at the outset, the method of enquiry to be adopted for the evaluation of the results. The evaluation of a scheme like the Sarvodaya Scheme of Bombay State presented, to begin with, two problems. Firstly, there were no targets set, either in the sphere of economic development or in other spheres, to be attained in a given period of time. That was the initial difficulty in judging the progress of the scheme or in ascertaining if there was any progress at all. The second problem was the non-availability of statistics regarding conditions as they existed in these areas before the scheme was launched, to enable comparisons being drawn with progress made thereafter. It was not possible, therefore, to adopt a strictly statistical method of enquiry. Moreover, as the achievements of this Scheme were mainly expected to be in fields of the moral and cultural improvement of backward people, only a statistical appraisal of the work done under the Scheme would not have given a true picture of its achievements. Yet a statistical survey was absolutely essential without which it would have been only groping in the dark for forming conclusions and making recommendations. It was decided therefore, to adopt two methods of investigation. The Members of the Committee, it was arranged, should visit either individually or as a Committee, as many Sarvodaya centres as possible, which were representative of the diverse conditions of the State. Side by side, it was decided, that the Research Officer should undertake a comprehensive statistical survey of the Sarvodaya Centres.

11. The Members of the Committee visited the 13 Sarvodaya Centres in the three linguistic regions of the State. (*Vide Appendix I*). At the time of the visits, the Committee adopted the practice of holding detailed discussions with the following three

groups of persons who were mainly responsible for planning and execution of the work.

- (1) The Sanchalak, his co-workers and Members of the Advisory Committee.
- (2) Villagers including women who were the recipients of the benefits of the Scheme
- (3) Local Officers of Government

These meetings were very helpful in enabling the Committee to understand the different points of view. Many of these were attended by the villagers and the workers who had voiced occasionally differences with the policy and the details of programme undertaken by the Sanchalaks. These persons took the care to be present at the meetings and were requested to put forward their points of view which they usually did frankly and to the best of their ability, (*Vide* Appendix A).

12. For the statistical survey that was to be undertaken, a comprehensive questionnaire was prepared and sent in advance to the Sanchalaks. They were requested to start collecting information accordingly so as to enable the investigators to fill in the pro-formas properly. The collection of quantitative information for the period under review being a basis requirement of the work of assessment, it was necessary to have this statistical survey done properly. During a period of three months, the pro-formas were obtained duly filled in by the investigators who visited the Centres, stayed there for a day or two, referred to the records, and had a full discussion with the Sanchalak or their co-workers. The questionnaire that was prepared and the statistical information that was collected are appended to this Report. (*vide* Appendix V and V).

SCHEME OF THE REPORT

13. The Scheme of the Report may now be briefly indicated. In Chapter II, 'Origin of Scheme', are outlined the ideas which gave birth to this Scheme. It also describes in detail how the Scheme was expected to take shape and finally develop into a people's programme of self-development. Chapter III 'Progress and Development' gives a comprehensive review of the activities undertaken, the agencies employed and the results obtained during the six-year period under review. A picture of how the Scheme was put in operation and its results is attempted in that Chapter. Description of the working of the machinery and of the results obtained thereby can alone be the basis of a careful and critical analysis of facts with a view to evaluating their economic and other significance in the programme of development. This is the purpose of Chapter IV, on the 'Evaluation of Results'. In Chapter IV are also enunciated, very briefly, the principles of evaluation

adopted. In Chapter V, we attempt an analysis of facts and defects and give our conclusions and recommendations. We close with acknowledgements to those who helped us in our task.

14. A series of Appendices at the end of the Report give statistical statements and other information that provide the background to the evaluation that we have attempted. For this purpose we have also reproduced Chapter I of the "Sixth Annual Report of Sarvodaya Centres Scheme in Bombay State for the year ended 31st March 1955" and the three statements that are appended to that Report.

CHAPTER II

ORIGIN OF SCHEME

15. With the publication of the First Five-Year Plan in 1952, schemes like the Community Development Projects and the National Extension Service came to be accepted and enforced on a wide scale as they pointed to the paramount need for dealing with the question of rural development in a comprehensive manner. It is, however, interesting to recall that as early as in 1948-49, a programme known as State Sarvodaya Scheme came to be undertaken in Bombay State.

16. The movement owes its origin to the decision taken by the Government of Bombay, shortly after Mahatma Gandhi's assassination in January 1948, to do honour to his memory by the promotion of various activities comprised in his constructive programme in a systematic, organised manner in compact groups of villages located in backward parts of the State or having predominantly a backward class population. It was not any specific or precise programme of Sarvodaya which was sought to be promoted by this experiment. The underlying objective of the Scheme was set forth in the Budget Speech for 1948 in the following terms :

“ There is one recent development about our reconstruction programme to which I should like to refer here. ‘ The fulfilment of the constructive programme ’, Gandhiji often used to observe ‘ is Swaraj ’. Subscribing as they do to this conception of Gandhiji's, Government wish to incorporate in their plans of development some distinctive feature which would serve to bring into prominence the peculiar aspects of the constructive programme that appealed to Gandhiji. During the last few years, Gandhiji had come to believe that no individual part of his programme for improving the lot of the villager, such as the promotion of hand-spinning, the revival of other village industries, the welfare of Harijans, the protection of the cow stood alone, but it was essential that they should be all part of an integrated whole. Service of the village community, he held, should be service in all walks of life. The basis of Gandhiji's social philosophy was the good of all, ‘ Servodaya ’ as some have termed it. It is the Government's desire to select for all-round intensive development-educational, social and economic-certain backward areas in the province and treat these as the concentrated areas. Each of these units will consist of a compact groups of 30 to 50 villages with more or less homogeneous social and economic

conditions, in parts of the province which are undeveloped and mostly peopled by the backward tribes or classes. The details of the plan have still to be worked out ; but it is Government's intention to make a beginning with the work early next year. For this purpose, Government have decided to make available a sum of Rs. 1 crore to cover a period of four years from 1948-49 ”.

17. In view of the time taken for filling in details in the scheme, selecting centres, choosing workers and formulating a basis for a common programme, no start could be made till about the middle of 1949. The first task was to select the venue, which selection was made on the suggestion of local social workers and in consultation with the Collectors of districts. The principal factors which influenced the selection were, first, the backwardness of the tract, and secondly, the availability of leadership. Except in some of the districts created after the merger of several Indian States, these have been the paramount considerations.

18. Even a more difficult task was the selection of workers to be put in charge of each one of the centres. It is a fortunate circumstance that quite a number of the Sanchalaks, as the workers in charge are called, were associated with some of the activities forming part of Gandhiji's constructive programme. But though the choice has not been confined to such workers, no centre has been opened, as in Broach District, where an experienced trusted social worker is not found who is prepared to devote himself solaly to the work and to settle down in the area. The operations of a centre are ordinarily restricted to a maximum of 50 villages so as to enable the Sanchalak to visit and to keep in fairly close touch with people in the entire area that is served.

19. It is only the basis for a common-programme that has been accepted both by Government and by the Sanchalaks. Since the principal objective is to promote the all round development of the rural community, the degree of emphasis attaching to the various parts of the programme differs from centre to centre, depending partly on local requirements and partly on the aptitude and mental equipment of the Sanchalak. An attempt, however, is made to extend all the activities, though not to the same uniform extent, in all the villages that lie within the compact zone.

20. At the top, there is a state Sarvodaya Committee to watch over and guide the work of the Centres. Associated with the work of every Centre, there is a local advisory committee consisting usually of representatives of the local rural community and containing few prominent social workers from other parts of the district in which the Centre is located. Although the means of contact between the Centre and Government is the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government have issued instructions to

the objective, and at the same time, recognition of the paramount need of dealing primarily with the economic disabilities of rural society. However, in two essential features the working of the Sarvodaya Centres differs from the Community Projects. In the first place, as has been made clear earlier, the tracts served under Sarvodaya Scheme have been selected from the point of view of their backwardness. Either they are backward economically and agriculturally or they are inhabited largely by persons belonging to the scheduled tribes or other backward classes. The Community projects, on the contrary, initially started serving areas where there were in existence facilities or potentialities for irrigation, intensive cultivation and industrial development. The personnel responsible for guiding and conducting activities on the Sarvodaya Centres is purely non-official. For the Community Projects, on the other hand, there is to be an official organization for conducting activities and for co-ordinating them. This same factor also accounts for the fact that under one Scheme the jurisdiction is limited to the extent to which the individual in charge can exercise his influence, by means of personal contact. In the other where the personal element is not of such significance, the area can be larger.

local officers of all Departments to establish and maintain touch with the Centres and as far as possible to get the different items of work undertaken, fitted into the programme of different Departments such as education, agricultural or public works. Periodical meetings with the local officials are held for the exchange of views and scrutiny of plans and programmes.

21. Every Sanchalak is empowered to select and appoint his own co-workers and to fix their terms of remuneration, subject to a maximum fixed by the State Committee. Annually, the Sanchalaks prepare budgets for the various items of work and these are first scrutinised by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies before final sanction is given by the State Committee. Expenditure can be incurred only in accordance with the approved budget. The budget includes items of both recurring and non-recurring expenditure. The latter represents the cost of shoes and hutments that have had to be provided at quite a number of Centres in view of the fact that they are located in the midst of tracts where other accommodation was not available. Occasionally, provision has been made for purchase of live-stock, carts, and implements agricultural or industrial.

22. The achievement of self-sufficiency in the matter of food, clothing and other daily needs of life in a local area is the ultimate goal of these various efforts. These efforts are not confined to the running of demonstration Farms at the Centres but extend, almost invariably, to the encouragement of co-operative organisation in practically every possible field. Not a few co-operative societies for various purposes have come into existence as a direct outcome of the wholesome influence spread through the Centres. Besides, in several centres, the Sunchalaks have been able to persuade the rural community to contribute both by way of cash subscriptions and labour to public works, such as wells, school buildings, roads, bunds, bandharas, constructed for their benefit. Financial aid by the Centres is made dependent on the collection of such contributions.

23. From this it might appear that the Scheme had in view only the type of the work that was later entrusted to the Community Projects Administration. But really it was not so. There is certainly some difference in the details of both the schemes, though their basic approach appeared to be similar. There is in both comprehensiveness of aims, integration of different activities intended to secure, ⊗

CHAPTER III

PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT.

ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

24. The principal idea underlying the State Sarvodaya Scheme, as it was explained at the time of its introduction, was to work for the common good of all the inhabitants of a selected compact area on the lines of Sarvodaya ideals as they were propounded by Gandhiji. No doubt, emphasis was given to the social and economic development of the people, belonging mostly to the scheduled tribes in these economically undeveloped areas, since in the absence of any such planned drive for material progress, it was futile to conceive of any moral progress of the people. Yet, as was implied in the use of the word 'Sarvodaya', care was to be taken not to give rise to any class-conflicts or group-feelings in executing the programme of economic development.

25. There was a consensus of opinion among the constructive workers who had assembled to discuss the broad outline of the Scheme before it was actually launched that the programme for each district should aim at self-sufficiency in the production of necessities of life like food, clothing, and domestic articles. This was sought to be achieved by undertaking activities with this as the objective in all the different fields. Education was to be promoted with special emphasis on basic and craft education. The programme included the opening of hostels or Ashram Shalas for scheduled caste and Adivasi students so that they might learn habits of better living and imbibe lessons of cleanliness. Khadi and village industries which should form an inseparable part of the village economy were to be encouraged with special stress on hand-spinning and hand-weaving, both because of the suitability of these to village conditions and because of the prominent place given to these industries by Gandhiji in his constructive programme. For the development of agriculture, new method and improved implements were sought to be introduced and it was the intention to undertake the improvement of the cattle on the lines of Gandhiji's Go Seva campaign. In as much as the economic exploitation of the sections of the people among whom work was to be carried on was one of the main disabilities under which they laboured, a prominent place was to be accorded to the promotion of the co-operative movement in its various forms. Measures for the improvement of health and of hygienic conditions and other social welfare activities were also to be undertaken and

31. Upto the year 1953, the Committee dealt with all matters pertaining to the execution of the Sarvodaya Schemes, namely, appointment of Sanchalaks, selection of areas, scrutiny and approval of Sarvodaya budgets, sanction of reappropriations, appointment of advisory committees and general questions of policy pertaining to the Sarvodaya Schemes. Experience showed, however, that a large Committee meeting once in two or three months could not be expected to dispose of expeditiously references in respect of administrative matters. With a view to securing quick disposal of routine matters, therefore, powers of the State Sarvodaya Committee have now been delegated to the Minister in charge of Co-operation. The State Sarvodaya Committee while continuing to retain the powers to guide, supervise, co-ordinate and control all Sarvodaya activities, concerns itself now mostly with questions of policy and gives general guidance and advice to the Sanchalaks of the Sarvodaya Centres. During this period of six years, the State Sarvodaya Committee has met 34 times.

32. With a view to enabling the State Sarvodaya Committee to have an assessment of the financial requirements of the various Sarvodaya Centres after scrutiny of the budgets prepared by the Sanchalaks, a Budget Sub-Committee of the State Sarvodaya Committee was constituted in the year 1953-54. The functions of the Committee are mainly to scrutinise the budget proposals submitted every year to the State Sarvodaya Committee by the Sanchalaks of the Sarvodaya Centres and on that basis to recommend to the main body the final sanctions to be granted. If the scrutiny of annual financial demands involves decisions regarding any policy matters which had not been decided by the State Sarvodaya Committee previously, these are referred to the State Committee and the budget requirements are adjusted in accordance with the decision on policy taken by that Committee. The following members constitute the Budget Sub-Committee :—

- (1) Minister for Co-operation, (Chairman).
- (2) Deputy Minister for Backward Classes (Member).
- (3) The three regional Members of the State Sarvodaya Committee (Members).

The Secretary of the State Sarvodaya Committee works as the Secretary of this Committee also. This Committee since its formation in 1953-54 has met nine times during the period under review.

33. Each Sarvodaya area is placed, as mentioned earlier, in charge of a non-official social worker designated the "Sanchalak". Associated as he has been generally with local organizations devoted to social service, he usually commands confidence of the local people. The Sanchalak is the chief executive authority in the formulation and implementation of the Scheme pertaining to

his area. Sanchalaks were appointed initially for all the districts except for the Bombay and Bombay Suburban, the Dangs and the Broach districts. On account of the smallness of their size and other peculiar features it was not feasible to select any compact areas in Bombay and Bombay Suburban and the Dangs districts. No Sarvodaya Centre was opened in Broach district also, in view of the fact that a good social worker prepared to settle in a backward area in that district was not available. In certain districts, Ratnagiri, Surat, Poona and North Satara, more than one Centres were opened. The following statement gives information about Sarvodaya Centres as and when they came to be started :

Table I

Year	No. of districts with Sarvodaya Centres	No. of additional centres opened in districts already possessing one Centre	No. of districts in which compact areas were selected	Total No. of Sarvodaya Centres
1	2	3	4	5
1949-50	24	2	22	26
1950-51	25	4	29	29
1951-52	25	4	29	29
1952-53 upto date	25	4	29	29

34. As the chief executive authority of the Centre, the Sanchalak prepares the annual budget for the area, appoints his own staff, acts as Chairman of the Advisory Committee, and takes all action necessary for the smooth working of the Scheme. The Sanchalaks are responsible for Sarvodaya work in their individual capacity and not as representatives of the institutions of which they may be members or office-bearers.

35. The Sanchalak is assisted and advised by a local committee, known as the "Sarvodaya Area Committee" of which he is the chairman. The Committee is purely an advisory body consisting of 4 to 8 non-official members most of whom belong to the Sarvodaya areas, having influence in the areas and possessing intimate knowledge of the local conditions. Government officers of the various Departments in the districts also assist the Sanchalaks in the formulation and implementation of the scheme and attend meetings of the area Committee when invited to do so.

36. The Sanchalaks in their work have the assistance of a team of workers who are selected by them because of previous contacts or other necessary qualifications. They are paid from the Sarvodaya funds. One of the workers is usually appointed as

'Up-Sanchalak'. The others are accounts, sub-centre workers, khadi workers, clerks etc. At some Centres there are also posts of cottage industries organiser, ghani organiser, tannery expert, agricultural organiser, overseer, doctor, health officer and so on. In addition, services of a number of primary school teachers are now engaged under the Sanchalaks if the Centres have under their management and administration, certain primary schools in the area covered by them.

37. The work of selection of suitable compact areas, appointment of Sanchalaks, formation of Advisory Committees, etc. was started in June 1949. At the end of the year 1949-50, though 26 Sanchalaks were appointed for Sarvodaya areas in 24 districts, the Schemes were actually under execution in 20 Sarvodaya areas. A total amount of Rs. 11.88 lacs was sanctioned by Government against which actual expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 8.04 lacs only. By 1950-51, the second year, Sanchalaks for 29 Sarvodaya areas in 25 districts were appointed, and the Scheme was in operation in all the 29 Sarvodaya Centres. Sarvodaya Advisory Committees were constituted in 27 Sarvodaya areas. No Sarvodaya Advisory Committees have been constituted for two Sarvodaya Centres, one at Lanja (Ratnagiri) and the other at Wandra (Poona), as they are small centres consisting of less than 15 villages within districts having other main centre.

38. At the time of the appointment of Sanchalaks and other workers, the need was recognized for recruiting trained social workers, and for providing facilities for training in the basic tenets of the Sarvodaya philosophy and in the programme of work as outlined initially. For assisting in enlisting the services of the right type of workers and training them, Government appointed in the year 1949, a Committee to go into the details of the requirements for this purpose, to make suitable recommendations and to organize arrangements for the training and education of workers.

The Committee consisted of the following members :

- | | | |
|------|---|---------------------------------------|
| (1) | Shri Appasaheb (S. P.) Patwardhan, Kankavali | (Chairman) |
| (2) | „ Jugatram Dave, Vedchhi, | (Member) |
| (3) | „ Annasaheb (A. W.) Sahasrabudhe, Poona | „ |
| (4) | Shrimati Prema Kantak, Saswad. | „ |
| (5) | Shri Dilkhush B. Diwanji, Karadi | „ |
| (6) | „ K. A. Venkatramaiyya, Ron, | „ |
| (7) | „ S. R. Bhise, Bordi. | „ |
| (8) | „ S. K. Kallapur, Dharwar. | „ |
| (9) | „ Maganbhai P. Patel, Ahmedabad. | „ |
| (10) | „ R. N. Trivedi, Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies. | Member,
Secretary
and Convenor. |

39. Government agreed with the recommendations made by the Committee for utilisation for the purpose in view of the services

of existing social service institutions in the State which had experience in the conduct of rural constructive work. It also agreed to the grant of assistance estimated at Rs. 31,400, recurring and Rs. 2,500 non-recurring to each centre for training 40 students. This included expenditure to be incurred on payment of stipends to the students and on purchase of equipment and other accessories. The following institutions were selected for the training and education of social workers :

- (1) Swarajya Ashram, Vedchhi.
- (2) Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Poona.
- (3) Gram Seva Samiti, Ankola.
- (4) Wastra Swavalamban Vidyalaya, Ron.

These training centres imparted training to the Sarvodaya workers in accordance with the curriculum of studies recommended by the Training and Education Committee. The first two institutions conducted training classes for a period of two years, whereas the other two ran for one year only. In all, 123 workers were trained, many of whom after completion of their training were absorbed at the Sarvodaya Centres.

SUPERVISION OF CENTRES

40. The function of the State Sarvodaya Committee is to advise and guide the activities of the Sanchalaks and generally to mould the policy of the Scheme. But constituted as it was, it could not be expected to supervise the work of Sanchalaks and to be in touch with their day-to-day affairs. Hence, the control of the Committee was bound to be remote. In addition to the general guidance available from the Committee, therefore, it was arranged that the three regional members of the committee should keep in touch with the activities of the Centres, afford help and advice to the workers and serve as a liaison between them and Government. Being senior social workers, the three members have been able under these arrangements to render valuable service in guiding the work of administration and seeing that the Sarvodaya spirit is being fostered.

41. Besides the regional members on the Committee, the Deputy Minister, Backward Classes, who is also a member has been charged with the duty of keeping close contact with the Centres by visiting them frequently. During his visits, he meets the representatives of the various villages in Sarvodaya areas and inquires into their grievances and requirements. He also ascertains the difficulties encountered by the workers of the Sarvodaya Centres in carrying on their activities in remote villages. The Deputy Minister's impression of the working of the Centres are generally communicated to the State Sarvodaya Committee and his suggestions are also conveyed to the Sanchalaks for being

acted upon. Visits to the Centres are also paid from time to time by the Minister for Co-operation. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, as the administrative Officer for the Scheme, exercises general supervision over the working of the Centres, visiting them in the course of his official tours.

ORGANISATION OF SHIBIRS

42. With a view to bringing the workers connected with the various centres in close touch with one another for the discussion of common problems and difficulties, Shibirs or Seminars are organised every year. These Shibirs are organised on a regional basis by the non-official members of the State Sarvodaya Committee representing the regions with which they are connected. Other leading social workers in the region are also invited to attend such Shibirs and to give them the benefit of their experience. Three such regional Shibirs are held every year for each of which Government usually sanctions as expenditure upto Rs. 1,000. The programme of these Shibirs consists of exchange of notes and views among Sarvodaya workers, delivery of lectures on important topics by prominent social workers, discussion of difficulties and common problems, morning and evening prayers, collective manual labour, collective spinning, etc. These Regional Shibirs have become a normal feature of the scheme and have been very useful in setting the tone of the movement and in strengthening links between various Sarvodaya Centres.

43. Apart from these Shibirs, Sanchalaks also organise various types of Shibirs in their own areas to bring the rural population into direct contact with the working of the Centres. These Shibirs are organised for some specific purpose and differ from the Regional Shibirs. Shibirs of teachers, of Adiwasli people, of school boys, of Vastra Swvalambis (self-spinners), of farmers, of workers, adult education Shibirs etc., are organised regularly. To promote popular participation of the villagers in such Shibirs, the State Sarvodaya Committee has suggested that only a part of the expenses should be paid out of Sarvodaya funds, and the rest of the expenditure should be met by villagers themselves. Expenses for the Shibirs are paid by the Sarvodaya Centres at the rate of Rs. 0-8-0 per day, the rest of the expenditure being borne by villagers themselves.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF SANCHALAKS

44. Yet another feature of the Scheme that deserves mention is the conference of Sanchalaks of Sarvodaya Centres generally held once every year. These conferences are convened to review the progress made in the implementation of the Scheme in different districts and to decide future lines of action. Important matters of policy connected with the execution of the Sarvodaya Scheme are discussed at such conferences. The conferences are generally

held under the presidentship of the Chief Minister of the State and besides Sanchalaks and members of the State Sarvodaya Committee, Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Secretaries and Heads of Departments, are also invited to attend. Five such annual conferences were held during the period under review.

CO-ORDINATION WITH STATE PROGRAMME

45. The aim of the Sarvodaya Scheme is to bring about all-round development of backward people in the selected areas. As a part of the economic planning on a countrywide scale, different Departments of Government are also connected with such development work. Naturally, these two agencies were expected to work in collaboration with one another. In the initial period, however, there was an impression that the various Departments had nothing to do with the Sarvodaya Scheme and that funds for their programmes should be found from the allotments made for the Scheme. To remove this misapprehension, Government issued orders that in the planning of Departmental activities, priority should be given to Sarvodaya areas. It was also made clear that Sarvodaya funds were meant to supplement and not to supplant the assistance already available to these areas under the Departmentals Scheme. Subsequent to the issuing of the orders, the benefit of Departmental Schemes was extended in several places to Sarvodaya areas. Yet, it cannot be said that the various Departments have accorded any special preference or priority to Sarvodaya areas.

46. Government also issued orders that Collectors should hold meetings of District Officers at least once a year in the Sarvodaya area, with a view to seeing that proper co-ordination with the Departmental Schemes is attempted. This would enable the Sanchalak to formulate his schemes in the light of Departmental Schemes. Usually, the Sanchalaks explain the budgets of this Centres to the various Government officials who attend such meetings and the Departments undertake to look into the requirements of the plans of Sarvodaya Centres. The co-operation of the Government officials and their willingness to co-ordinate their plans with Sarvodaya programmes is no doubt visible at many centres. Although quite a number of the local officers evince keen interest in the work of Sarvodaya Centres, a certain measure of indifference is not altogether absent.

47. Though it was expected that the Collectors should hold their meetings of Departmental heads at least once a year in the Sarvodaya area, the practice has not been common or uniform in various districts. On the whole, Sanchalaks showed their appreciation of the attitude of Government Officers in general and rarely was any complaint made of lack of co-operation or consultation. It was pointed out at one place that Government co-operation was forthcoming readily in matters in which Government

Officers themselves required people's participation whole-heartedly. In the fields where Government Officers could execute their programmes without depending much co-operation from the public they did not often show much concern about acting in co-operation with Sarvodaya workers.

POPULAR RESPONSE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

48. With a view to enlisting public co-operation on a growing scale, attempts were made, right from the start, to link executive authorities of Centres with departmental officers of Government on the one hand and with people in general, on the other. This was achieved by creating a non-official Committee, known as 'Sarvodaya Area Committee' referred to in a previous paragraph. This Committee has served a dual purpose. In the first place, it has facilitated the task of Sanchalaks in chalking out comprehensive plans of development with the advice of the senior members of the committee and it has helped, in the second place, in creating a sense of solidarity among social workers and the people in the area because through these Committees it is sought to enlist sympathies and support of persons interested in local development schemes, who cannot all find a place among the limited number of full-time workers assisting Sanchalaks. The experience of the past six years bears out the need for the formation of these Committees.

49. The functions of these Committees are purely advisory. The Sanchalak of the Centre is the Chairman and convenor of the Committee in his area. Besides social workers of varied experience and knowledge, District Officers of the Revenue, Agriculture and Co-operative Departments are invited to attend meetings whenever they have on the agenda in item that is connected with their Departments. The practice is very helpful in achieving informal co-ordination of plans and avoiding duplication or overlapping of schemes. Plans formulated in this manner can well be described as people's plans with a popular foundation.

50. We have obtained a fair picture of the measure of public participation actually secured in the execution of these people's plans. This is exhibited in the 'Shardman' offered by people to complete schemes of development in their areas. In some areas, Sanchalaks have actually organized labour-banks from which, as and when required, labour in required quantities is made available for works in hand. The expenditure on works of public utility is sanctioned on the condition that nearly 25 to 50 percent of that expenditure will be obtained from local people either in cash or in kind. This percentage of local contribution varies from Centre to Centre and from Plan to Plan. It is however, worthy of notice that very often not only is the expected contribution forthcoming but that it is in excess of the percentage prescribed. During the period

under review, a total of Rs. 13.2* lacs worth 'Shamdan' was secured for construction of public works which have actually been completed.

EXPENDITURE : RECURRING AND NON-RECURRING

51. Yet, for an appreciation of the success achieved in securing public participation and popular response, it is not enough to examine a separate item here and there. To judge that, the whole scheme of work must be gone through. The extent of popular response to the various activities undertaken under the Scheme may be better known by a study of the pattern of expenditure, both recurring and non-recurring, and that of the objects for which the amounts are spent. It is not desired here to give a critical estimate of the pattern of expenditure in the light of relative percentages for different objects, which will be done in the next Chapter where evaluation of results is attempted. This section is devoted to a description of the physical results vis-a-vis the expenditure incurred by Sanchalaks during the period of six years under review.

52. Before embarking upon this study, however, it is pertinent to note certain basic statistics regarding the area and population covered by Sarvodaya Centres. The total area comprised in 29 Sarvodaya Centres in the 25 Districts of the State is over 20.7 lacs of acres grouped into 1199 villages. Of this area, over 11.0 lacs of acres are cultivable, of which, again over 0.6 lacs acres are irrigated mostly under wells. The area under forests is nearly 3.9 lacs of acres. In terms of percentages, it may be said that of the total area nearly 50 percent is cultivable, about 15.3 percent is forest and only about 5.5 percent of the cultivable area is irrigated. The total population served by the Scheme through these 29 Centres is 8.2 lacs. Taking the population of the entire Bombay State, according to the 1951 census, at 359.6 lacs, the population covered by the Sarvodaya Scheme comes to nearly 2.3 percent.

53. We shall now proceed to examine the results of expenditure, itemwise. The total expenditure incurred during the period of six years, from 1949-50 to 1954-55, amounts to Rs. 65.8 lacs, of which Rs. 17.6 lacs is non-recurring and Rs. 48.2 lacs recurring. The recurring expenditure comprises items such as administration, education, agriculture, village and cottage industries, health and hygiene and social welfare. The non-recurring expenditure is also incurred on the same items with the addition of that on construction of buildings and on office dead-stock. (*vide* Tables A and B in Appendix VI)

*The total man-days valued at a wage of Re. 1 per man per day.

54. The total recurring and non-recurring expenditure on education amounts to Rs. 11.8 lacs. Along with a planned attempt to spread literacy, it was expected that the Scheme should help in introducing or developing craft teaching in schools, starting basic schools, running hostels, both for boys and girls, conducting adult or social education classes, especially among women and organising teachers' and students' Shibir. The progress made in these spheres during the six years under review is on the whole encouraging. As many as 121 primary schools were opened in this period which recorded an attendance of 10,823 students. Besides, 88 voluntary schools were opened which recorded an attendance of 11,126 students. There were 31 Balwadis started and nearly 2,435 youngsters took advantage of them. At different Centres, nearly 78 hostels were run, where 1,686 students, both scheduled caste, Adivasi and others stayed together and underwent training. These hostels include among them, what are described as "dry" hostels that is hostels where the inmates bring their own rice or Jawar from homes, cook food for themselves and carry on their studies. Parents' co-operation which is most essential in this scheme, is seen forthcoming very enthusiastically. This shows that Adivasis are now quite keen about the education of their sons and daughters. During this period, 9 basic schools were started which accommodated nearly 1,114 students. As regards training in crafts, the figures collected show that spinning was introduced in 138 schools, weaving in 52 schools and agriculture in 15 schools. (*vide* Appendix VI Table C).

55. The total amount spent on agricultural development during this period is Rs. 9.5 lacs or nearly 19.6* per cent of the total non-recurring expenditure and 12.4 percent of the recurring expenditure. This expenditure is incurred on sinking of wells and construction of Bandharas for irrigation, bunding of areas, supply of manures, seeds etc., propagation of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, and so on. The statistics collected show that, during this period of six years, as many as 2,159 new wells were sunk and 1,150 old wells were repaired; nearly 6,597 acres of land were banded, nearly 20,673 acres were irrigated under Bandharas and 2,422 acres under lift irrigation schemes; 192 oil-pumps were installed on wells and nearly 18,498 compost pits were dug. The condition or repair of tanks also figures in the programme of some Centres, for example, Gundi.

56. The improvement of farming, side by side with improvement of land has also received the attention of Sanchalaks. The new method of paddy cultivation, popularly known as the Japanese method, was vigorously advocated by Sanchalaks and to popularise it financial aids were given, demonstration farms were opened and assistance was also given in other forms. As a result of these measures, 1,911 acres of land were brought under Japanese method of paddy cultivation. All the farmers now following this method

* *vide* Table II in Chapter IV

were seen convinced of its merits and even though, in the initial stages, indifference to new techniques and lethargy to follow better methods put serious obstacles in the path. Subsequently all followed suit when the benefits were clearly visible to them. (*Vide* Appendix VI Table C).

57. During this period of six years, figures obtained show that 13.2 tons of insecticides and pesticides and 749.2 tons of manures were supplied to the peasants either by or through the Scheme. It may be mentioned that all the expenditure for these purposes is not borne by the Scheme. Yet the part played by it cannot be regarded as insignificant. The Sanchalaks and their workers have taken the trouble of meeting farmers, prevailing upon them to use these manures, making available to them the manures in the required quantity at the proper time and so on. Similarly, fertilizers and improved seeds were also supplied in considerable quantities. Farmers appear to have grasped the scientific value of these measures and resort to them without waiting for the propaganda efforts of Sanchalaks.

58. Expenditure on health and hygiene, inclusive of that on medical aid, first aid boxes, maternity facilities, drinking water supply, D. D. T. spraying and control of epidemics amounts to nearly Rs. 9.8 lacs or 22.9 per cent of the total non-recurring and 11.9 per cent of the total recurring expenditure. During this period, 39 new dispensaries were opened in some of the areas where no other medical aid was available. In addition, 41 existing dispensaries were aided under the Scheme. The number of persons who took advantage of these facilities during the period under review was 3,09,600 and the value of the medicines supplied to them was Rs. 1.0 lacs. Even with the efforts made during this period, the medical facilities provided in these areas cannot be said to be satisfactory. The fact that there are nearly 80 dispensaries serving an aggregate population of a little over 8 lacs cannot be interpreted to mean that the Sarvodaya areas are well served in this respect. The population is not compact but is dispersed over a very wide area, resident often in huts not easily accessible and mostly cut away from the surrounding territory during the rainy season. Some of the health visitors, nurses and midwives appointed under the Scheme related their experiences to us which indicated the immense difficulties they had to encounter while going about their duties. Taking into account the inadequacy of the provision for relief when the Scheme was introduced, it must be said that the progress achieved is commendable. (*Vide* Appendix VI Table C).

59. The problem of the supply of drinking water presented the biggest challenge to Sanchalaks. Village women had to walk long distances to fetch a bucketful of water. Such hardships in regard to the availability of a very primary necessity of life, set a limitation to the programme of social and cultural uplift which the

Sanchalaks could think of undertaking. Very ambitious plans were required to be drawn up at some places, to solve this problem. A great many of these were executed with success. At one Centre, Khiroda in East Khandesh, power was generated first on an oil-engine and then water was pumped up from wells where water was 150 to 200 feet deep and stored in a tank for the use of the villagers, especially the women folk, who mainly belonged to backward classes. At the Mahabaleshwar Centre in North Satara, an interesting development is the construction of pipe lines in four villages. The water of perennial streams available at considerable heights is channeled through pipe lines into small reservoirs with taps attached from which the villagers can draw water. In all, nearly 242 new wells were sunk and 55 old wells repaired during this period. A total sum of Rs. 4.9 lacs was spent on this item, of which Rs. 2.2 lacs were offered by the Government through the Scheme and Rs. 2.7 lacs were contributed by the people themselves. (Vide Appendix VI Table D).

60. Then we turn to the expenditure incurred on communications and other construction of public works. Nearly 353.4 miles of new roads were constructed and 202.7 miles of old roads repaired during this period. The total cost of construction of roads amounted to Rs. 8.7 lacs, of which Rs. 3.6 lacs were borne by the Government and Rs. 5.1 lacs by the people. In addition, nearly 7.4 miles long foot-paths were also constructed. The total cost of construction of school buildings, during this period, was Rs. 4.5 lacs of which Rs. 2.1 lacs were borne by the people and Rs. 2.4 by the State. The construction of other buildings costs Rs. 0.9 lacs of which Rs. 0.7 lacs were sanctioned by the State through the Scheme and Rs. 0.2 lacs represent public contribution. Public latrines and other minor constructions also cost Rs. 0.6 lacs, of which a sum of Rs. 0.2 lacs was the people's share and Rs. 0.4 lacs that of the State. (Vide Appendix VI Table D).

61. It is not surprising that, with Sarvodaya philosophy laying stress on a self-sufficient economy, village industries have been accorded a central place in the programme of development. With a view to giving a practical bias to the theoretical training imparted to the students in schools, it was thought desirable to start as many basic schools as possible and also to run self-sufficiency centres where special emphasis was laid on hand-spinning and weaving. Besides, village industries were organised systematically and given aid whenever they needed it. The progress made by the Scheme during this period in the promotion of village industries, needs to be studied under three heads. We need to know, firstly, the number of production centres opened and aided either under the Scheme directly or through its agency; secondly, the employment provided by such production centres, both full-time and part-time and for both men and women; and lastly an approximate estimate of the total value of the goods produced in various village and cottage industries.

62. Plans to open Centres of village industries resulted in starting 126 spinning centres, 32 weaving centres, 15 oil-crushing centres, 15 paddy-husking centres, and 21 poultry farms. Among other industries started were leather-tanning, palm-gur, bee-keeping; fibre, soap etc. These latter, however, did not grow into a sizable number. Besides, nearly 230 training-cum production centres were run where training was imparted in the technique of production in such industries. It was very difficult to collect information regarding employment in village industries as no clear record was maintained anywhere. Roughly speaking, during this period 9,277 men obtained full-time work and 8,157 men obtained part-time work in spinning. As many as 1,059 women also found part-time employment in spinning. In weaving full-time work was found for 302 men and 200 more secured part-time work. Though industries such as oil-crusing, paddy-husking, leather-tanning, bee-keeping, and the other traditional village industries like carpentry, smithy etc. have also been promoted under the Scheme, their progress is not such as to have a perceptible influence on employment, either full-time or part-time. It can be said, however, that during this period, thanks to the programme and the efforts of Sanchalaks, persons working in the traditional village industries were not required to leave their occupations and search some others which, artisans unable to compete with corresponding mechanised industries have normally to do. Owing to non-availability of statistics, it is not possible to give an estimate of value of the total goods produced in these industries during this period.

63. The next important activity to be reviewed is the promotion of social welfare. Sanchalaks were expected to conduct social education classes, organize Shibirs, arrange films shows, dramatic performances, musical concerts, bhajan mandals, encourage sports and athletics and hold tournaments. They were also expected to conduct reading rooms and open libraries. They had again to help in making the policy and programme of prohibition a success. The progress recorded in this sphere shows that there was an all-round appeal to the people to participate in social life to which they readily responded. There were 970 social education classes conducted for men and 152 for women during this period, of which advantage has been taken by 18,013 men and 2,220 women. Over 400 film shows were arranged and over 4,000 social gatherings were organized during the period. Nearly 149 shibirs for teachers and 71 for others were also organized. Sports and tournaments were held frequently, their number being 355. (*Vide* Appendix VI Table F).

64. To make the policy of prohibition a success, Sanchalaks in their areas were expected to prepare the ground indirectly through their own cultural programmes and directly through their co-operation with local officers of Government and to persuade people

to give up habits of drinking and using other intoxicants. It was rather a delicate task for them to take active steps in this matter and yet not to appear as un-official adjuncts of the police force whose main responsibility it is to see that prohibition laws were observed. They stand in danger of being looked upon as informers which is not their function when their role is that of social reformers preaching people to eschew bad habits and 'anti-social' behaviour. Their main contribution consisted of creating a proper atmosphere for the success of prohibition and encouragement of cultural and recreational activities.

65. In this regard we collected some statistics from the Collectors or the Police Officers of the various districts who were requested to supply data of prohibition and other crimes recorded in the Sarvodaya areas and in the talukas in which the Centres were situated. Although through the courtesy of these officers we have been able to secure some statistical data, we believe, it will be improper to draw any surmises on a study of the record of crimes in general or prohibition offences in particular for such a brief period as six years, against the background of the programme of social and cultural development. A process of social education if it is to yield any solid results must necessarily be one which is spread over a considerably longer period of time, for such a process is always evolutionary. It is not our intention, therefore, to draw conclusions one way or the other from the data of crimes referred to above. We would however, like to make special mention of the fact that during our visits to some centres, the officers whom we met supplied the information that the general tendency to break laws or to behave in an anti-social manner was seen to decline in Sarvodaya areas as compared to outside areas. This observation applies particularly to the enforcement of prohibition in which field the influence of the Sanchalaks has been altogether wholesome.

66. Among measures necessary for strengthening the village economy, one of the foremost is the spread of co-operation. The promotion of co-operative societies, credit and non-credit, as well as multipurpose has all along been treated as an essential feature of the programme. The statistics collected show that, during this period of six years, nearly 209 agricultural credit societies including multipurpose societies have come to be started with a membership of 12,656 and a share capital of Rs. 9.8 lacs. In addition, 65 other societies including grain banks, forest labourers', weavers', housing, farming, and labour etc. have also been started. Particular mention may be made of forest labourers' co-operative societies which number 25. These have proved extremely helpful in checking the economic exploitation of adivasis by forest contractors. These figures show that an attempt has been made to cover the different aspects of village life, though the number of villages in which co-operative societies have been started is still not a large one.

ACCOUNTS CONTROL AND ADMINISTRATION

67. Our general conclusion is that in the expenditure of funds described in the foregoing paragraphs, due care has been taken to safeguard the interests of the tax-payer by creating and enforcing checks. Besides the general supervisory control over the administrative aspects of the Scheme, such as that exercised by the Minister for co-operation or by the Dy. Minister for Backward Classes and by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the financial working of the Scheme is particularly supervised and checked by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in his capacity as the administrative officer responsible to Government. Government have granted to him powers to make available to Sanchalaks financial grants in advance every quarter. The Registrar has also been authorised to sanction a permanent advance to the extent of Rs. 2,000 to each of the Sanchalaks in order to enable him to make payments for day-to-day expenditure, pending receipt of funds through the encashment of bills submitted to the treasury, from time to time. This provision, avoiding as it does the dilatory process of obtaining money from Government for day-to-day working facilities the incurring of expenditure by the Sanchalaks in the discharge of their normal duties.

68. With a view to keeping a watch over the progress of expenditure and development activities, a form of quarterly progress report has been devised in which the Sanchalaks are required to send their reports every quarter before funds can be drawn for the succeeding quarter. The funds to be drawn in advance are made available to the Sanchalaks after the quarterly progress reports sent by them are scrutinised. Along with the periodical reports, Sanchalaks, have also to send their demands for the next quarter which are disbursed to them every quarter in advance. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has introduced suitable forms of accounts for the use of Sanchalaks. The procedure ensures uniformity of accounts at the Centres and makes its understanding simple. The Sanchalaks are instructed by the Registrar, from time to time, to observe carefully the financial rules particularly those that relate to crediting to Government the unspent balances with the Sanchalaks at the end of each financial year. These rules have been adhered to, in general, by Sanchalaks.

69. Care is also taken to audit the accounts of Centres at regular intervals which normally do not exceed three months. The audit is conducted by the audit staff of the Co-operative Department in addition to the usual audit of the Accountant General, Bombay. For this purpose, special auditors are appointed by Government, one each for Gujarat and Karnatak and two for Maharashtra. These auditors not only check the accounts of the Centres but also help Sanchalaks in maintaining them correctly and methodically since the Sanchalaks are not expected to be well-

versed in the accounts procedure of Government and have also not the requisite staff at their disposal.

70. As the amounts sanctioned for the Sarvodaya Schemes are intended to be utilised for the specific objects for which they are sanctioned by Government, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is required to see that expenditure is incurred economically and on the approved objects. He is also required to send to the Accountant-General, Bombay, after the close of every year, a consolidated statement showing the amount sanctioned for the year for each one of the Sarvodaya Centres, the amount actually spent during that year, the unspent balances and also record a certificate on the statement that the amounts have been spent on the objects for which they were sanctioned. Because of an accounts irregularity here and there it has been almost impossible for the Registrar to send an unqualified certificate to the Accountant-General for the consolidated accounts of all the Centres. To ensure that technical irregularities are minimized, the Sanchalaks have been given instructions from time to time about the strict observance of the conditions laid down by Government underlying the sanction of grants for specific schemes and financial rules. It has, however, been observed that occasional breaches of these rules occur, the most common of them, according to the Accountant-General's review, being :

- (1) Retention of unspent balances on hand as on 31st March, without crediting them to Government.
- (2) Effecting reappropriation in the budgets without obtaining in advance sanction from proper authority.
- (3) Incurring expenditure in excess of budget provision.
- (4) Locking up of funds in suspense accounts.
- (5) Irregular advancing of amounts to certain institutions or individuals without appropriate sanction.
- (6) Non-observance of conditions imposed by Government underlying the sanction of grant for certain schemes.

71. In view of the recurrence of certain accounts irregularities and the fact that financial rules are not rigidly observed the question of providing for more effective control over expenditure was recently discussed at a conference attended by the Accountant-General, Bombay, the Secretaries to Government, Development Department, and Finance Department and the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, at which following decisions were taken :—

- (1) The Sanchalaks are to be delegated the power to draw money from the Treasury on abstract bills but are not to be declared as heads of offices.
- (2) The Sanchalaks must credit to Government without fail the unspent balances at the end of the financial year.

- (3) In the case of Sarvodaya expenditure, it is necessary that detailed contingent bills supported by vouchers are sent to the Accountant-General.
- (4) Local test audits of the Sarvodaya Centres by the Staff of the Accountant-General should continue.

72. The State Sarvodaya Committee has also recently considered the question about the "Accounting Procedure in connection with the Sarvodaya Schemes" and has decided that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and Secretary, State Sarvodaya Committee should be the Controlling Officer for the purpose of countersigning the detailed contingent bills of the Sanchalaks and departmental persons should be deputed to the Sarvodaya Centres to work as Accountants after they have undergone training for a period of three months.

CHAPTER IV

EVALUATION OF RESULTS

73. The main task before the Committee is to assess the results of the working of the State Sarvodaya Scheme and on the basis of such an assessment to make suitable recommendations. The evaluation that has been attempted by us, it should be pointed out at this stage, is of a very different order from the evaluation conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation set up by the Planning Commission to assess the results of the work of Community Projects. We have had neither the time nor the organization necessary to undertake evaluation on the elaborate scale carried out by the Planning Evaluation Organization.

74. What we have attempted is very much more modest. The method of our enquiry is explained already in Chapter I. Members of the Committee, either individually or in groups, visited nearly half the number of Sarvodaya Centres in the State, met the Sanchalaks and their co-workers, had discussions with local officials of various Departments of administration and ascertained at informal gatherings and otherwise the views of representatives of the local population on the functioning of the Scheme. A certain amount of statistical material bearing on the working of the Scheme was available at the time of these visits. But the bulk of the data on which the statistical tables forming part of this Report are based, were collected subsequently. In view of the unavailability of carefully compiled statistics relating to some aspects of the work, it has to be admitted that the presentation is by no means a completely satisfying one.

75. The statistical information, such as it is, has to be analysed to indicate the trends of development and to draw, if possible, conclusions which might prove helpful for guiding the future course of action. One of the basis for assessing the results is provided by the expenditure incurred from year to year and for different objects. A broad outline of the general progress recorded in all the various spheres of work is given in Chapter III. From a glance at this it will be evident that expenditure has not been disproportionate to the results achieved during the first six years of the working of the Sarvodaya Scheme. Initially, the maximum amount to be made available for each centre was fixed at Rs. 1,00,000 per year. In practice, the expenditure incurred has been much below that figure.

76. The total amount spent up to the 31st March 1955 was Rs. 66,22,800 for the period of six years, the amount of recurring

expenditure being Rs. 48,64,000 (*Vide* Appendix VI Table A) and of non-recurring Rs. 17,58,800 (*Vide* Appendix VI Table B). Striking a broad average we get the sum of Rs. 38,000 as the expenditure per centre per year which is much less than what was initially proposed to be assigned. This does not necessarily mean that the Sanchalaks could not execute work properly as planned. Occasionally conditions were attached to the sanctions, such as the collection of local contributions, compliance with which took time. Sometimes, the Staff needed could not be secured easily because of the conditions of service that were prescribed. Moreover, for a period, the general policy governing the finances of the Scheme seemed to be to limit the size of the demand for a year to the actual expenditure for the previous year, both for an individual centre and for the Scheme as a whole. The effect of this was gradually to bring down the level of expenditure below that initially contemplated. However, the general observation that we would offer is that the Sanchalaks in charge of the various centres have tried to keep down the expenditure to the best of their ability and have utilized sparingly the resources budgetted to be placed at their disposal.

77. The following table gives the percentages of expenditure under various heads, both recurring and non-recurring for all the 29 Centres in the State.

TABLE II

Item 1	Percentage of Total non-recurring expenditure 2	Percentage of Total recurring expenditure 3
(1) Administration and establishment	Nil	39.3
(2) Building	27.4	Nil
(3) Education	10.9	20.4
(4) Agriculture	19.6	12.4
(5) Village industries	13.7	10.5
(6) Health and hygiene	22.9	11.9
(7) Social welfare	2.1	5.5
(8) Office dead-stock	3.4	Nil.
Total	100.0	100.0

78. Of the recurring expenditure, administration accounts for Rs. 19,08,500 that is 39.3 per cent. Leaving out of consideration sub-centres, the lowest figure for a Centre functioning for the entire period is Rs. 43,700 and the highest Rs. 1,10,100. The scale of salaries is more or less the same everywhere, being low in comparison with scales of pay for Government servants. But the

strength of the staff varies from centre to centre. The number varies mainly according to the programme of work, and there is also a certain degree of discretion exercised by Sanchalaks. The total strength of the staff engaged at the centres exclusive of the teachers engaged in the primary schools in 415. (*Vide* Appendix VI Table H).

79. Most of the teachers possess the usual educational qualifications including proficiency in a craft where one is taught. Similarly, the persons in charge of medical relief, co-operation, agriculture, and instructors or the workers engaged in developing various crafts and cottage industries are persons who have received some training. This is, however, not the case with the office and supervisory staff. At the commencement of the operation of the scheme, a training class was organized which was often attended by many of the workers, selected originally by Sanchalaks. The courses were discontinued when it became a policy not to start more Centres or to provide funds on an increasing scale. The scope for the recruitment and the training of new workers thus became restricted. The only general comment that we would offer is that the expenses of administration are not heavy for what should be an expanding programme of socio-economic development.

80. Out of the non-recurring expenditure, the largest share goes to buildings. The amount spent is Rs. 4,81,900 representing 27.4 per cent of the total. The highest figure is Rs. 55,700 and the lowest 5,000. Besides, the cost of buildings is shown under various other heads to which such expenditure can legitimately be assigned.

81. Taking recurring expenditure alone, the largest amount, it will be seen, has been spent on education. There is no Centre. Where no work is carried on in this field. The programme however, differs from Centre to Centre. In Some Centres it is inducing parents to send their children and particularly girls to existing schools, in others it is assisting the district school boards to start schools, often it is to undertake the opening of voluntary primary schools, sometimes it is the conversion of ordinary primary schools into craft or basic schools, and occasionally it is taking over and conducting primary schools run by the local authorities. A combination of two or more of these items constitutes an essential feature of the programme of every Centre.

82. On the whole, there has been a fair measure of response to the educational part of the programme. The attendance at existing schools has increased, girls have begun to be attracted to schools, the number of schools has been added to and in a growing number of schools spinning and sometimes other crafts have been introduced with a fair degree of success. At quite a large number of places, little plots of land attached to the school buildings are

utilized for providing training of an elementary type in the growing of crops and vegetables. This tendency deserves all encouragement. A new development has been the starting of pre-basic or nurseling schools, designated, 'Balwadis' which now number 31 with an attendance of 821. Serving as most of the centres do forest areas or areas in which the bulk of the people belong to the backward classes, the need has been felt for hostels for students who have to stay far away from their homes for purposes of their studies. The number of such hostels has risen to 78 and of the inmates to 507. In quite a number of the Centres arrangements have been provided for social education including instruction in the three R's. (*Vide* Appendix VI Table C).

83. The figures may appear to be rather on the low side. But such a conclusion from these figures would be misleading. The educational facilities in all these places were considerably poor at the start of the Scheme, so much so, that making people education-minded could also be claimed to have been an achievement. This change in the atmosphere was undoubtedly noticed by us in our visits to the centres, where some of the farmers expressed their desire to continue their wards, further education by sending them to nearby towns.

84. The next item in order of importance in the schedule of recurring expenditure is "health and hygiene." Under this head come the facilities provided for medical treatment and maternity aid. In all, 39 dispensaries have been opened and 41 local dispensaries aided. The total cost of the medicines supplied during the whole of the period is Rs. 1,01,900 and the aggregate number of persons that have taken advantage of the arrangements during six years, is 3,09,600. Another item in this programme is the sinking of wells for supply of drinking water and getting old wells repaired. There are 242 new wells provided and 55 old wells repaired and pipe-lines have been provided at four places. Of the expenditure incurred amounting to Rs. 4,85,000 a sum of Rs. 2,22,300 has been obtained from Government under the Sarvodaya Scheme the balance of Rs. 2,62,700 being the amount of popular contributions. (*Vide* Appendix VI Tables C and D).

85. Another direction in which efforts have been made at a number of Centres is to popularize the setting up of village latrines and urinals and educating public opinion about the proper methods of disposal of night soil and sewage water. These methods are sought to be popularized through their adoption at the Ashramas, at schools and hostels and by the grant of aid to individuals and local committees. 'Gram-Safai' constitutes an important item in the programme of work in several Centres.

86. Agriculture accounts for 12.4 per cent of the recurring expenditure. As in other plans for agricultural development,

the supply of water for irrigation figures as the most prominent item. A few of the centres have their own farms, while most of them and the schools conducted under their auspices go in for vegetable gardening, growing vegetables mainly for domestic consumption at the centres themselves. Go Shalas came to be started at some centres in the early years. This activity has now been mostly given up. The centres, however, arrange for the supply of stud bulls to villages.

87. In the field of agricultural development, the work done during this period deserves appreciation, though unlike the activity of education, agriculture presented, at the outset, more difficult problems for solution. The programme here involved handling technical matters more than in the field of education. Naturally, it was imperative to obtain good co-operation from the technical assistants in the other Government departments, as also the necessary technical assistance for planning and execution of the schemes undertaken. This limitation has very often come in the way of speedy development in this sphere.

88. When the Sarvodaya Scheme was first introduced, it was expected that the development of village industries, especially those allied to agriculture, would be a common feature of the programme everywhere and that hand-spinning would be taken up invariably. Spinning is taught and carried on in most of the primary schools or hostels which are run by the Centres or with which they are associated. At some Centres vigorous efforts have been made to introduce hand-spinning in villages, both among men and women. It is observed that through this occupation, work has been found for a larger number of persons than through any of the other crafts or occupations that have been introduced and developed. Most of the Khadi that is produced is on a self-sufficiency basis and hence no difficulty has been experienced in the matter of marketing. Another industry to develop which efforts have been made in many Centres is oil-pressing. By and large, the impression, however, remains that the development of a self-sufficient rural economy through which the village people can secure increased opportunities for work has not been attended to the extent originally expected.

89. The last branch of the five-fold scheme of work is social welfare including the development of communications, the promotion of co-operation, assistance in the successful working out of the policy of prohibition, the reduction of litigation, the provision of facilities for recreation and entertainment and the encouragement of cultural pursuits in general. Among this miscellaneous group of activities, the development of communications is an item that has engaged attention at almost every Centre. The length of new roads constructed during the six-year period is 353.4 miles and of roads repaired 202.7 miles, exclusive of foot-paths.

measuring 7.4 miles. Of the total outlay of Rs. 8,70,400, the contribution to the cost made by Government through the Sarvodaya Centres is Rs. 3,59,600, the larger share, namely, Rs. 5,10,800 being contributed by the local population. In addition, foot bridges have been provided at a cost of Rs. 11,300.

90. The use of the co-operative method for promoting rural economic development in the field both of agriculture and village industries has, in the main, been kept in view by most Sanchalaks. As many of the Centres are located in Adivasi areas, the formation and supervision of forest labourers' co-operative societies has engaged the attention of the Sanchalaks concerned. Other types of societies that have been formed are for lift irrigation, joint farming, labour contract, leather-tanning, and oil pressing (*vide* Appendix VI Table E). The number of villages covered by the new societies is small, but it has to be noted that these are in addition to the existing credit, multipurpose or other institutions in the areas served. To assist them to carry on this work, in some Centres Sanchalaks have at their disposal the services of full-time co-operative assistant.

91. Our observations at the Centres visited by us have left on us the impression that it is some of the welfare and cultural activities that have developed the intimate contacts between the people and the Sanchalaks that are so helpful for the promotion of the other activities. They provide, besides, an opportunity for placing before the people, men and women, the ideology of Sarvodaya and teaching the adults as well as the children, the lessons of friendliness and goodwill among all forming part of the same village community.

92. It has to be admitted, however, that not much by way of systematic attempt has been made to organize work among and for the benefit of women. It is only at a few centres that some women workers have been recruited as health visitors or as educational instructors. The Balwadis are, however, run almost invariably, by women, most of whom have undergone specialized training in the teaching and care of children under five years of age. Where available, the services of women workers are helpful in promoting some activities among women.

93. The introduction of total prohibition practically synchronized with the inauguration of the Sarvodaya Scheme in most parts of the State. Although a number of the Centres are located in areas populated by scheduled tribes who were often addicted to drink, the enforcement of prohibition and the suppression of illicit distillation or smuggling of liquor has not met with resistance. It cannot be claimed, on the other hand, that under the wholesome influence of the Sarvodaya Centres violation of the prohibition law has ceased altogether. Figures of prohibition offences,

show, however, that compared to the total number of offences in the Taluka comprising the Sarvodaya areas, the number involved in the Sarvodaya areas is small. This is due, mainly to the influence exercised by Sanchalaks and their associates. The duty of Sanchalaks being to act as reformers rather than as informers, it is only the indirect influence exercised by their practice and precept that can check violation of the law.

94. At some Centres, we found that successful efforts had been made to check the evil of litigation by inducing parties in civil disputes to settle them by resort to arbitration. Both at Bhalada in Kaira district and at Gundi in Ahmedabad district, a fair measure of success had attended in their efforts. At Mahabaleshwar Centre the position appears to be still better. Petty criminal offences are also attempted to be dealt with similarly. At one Centre, Bhalada, we were given information by the local Police authorities that as a consequence of the activities of the Sarvodaya Centre, criminal offences were on the decline in the area. Some statistical information collected at the instance of the Committee does not, however, bear out any such conclusion for all Sarvodaya Centres put together. In fact, there are so many factors, economic and social, affecting the incidence of crime that it would be difficult for even comprehensive programmes of social amelioration immediately or directly to affect the crime record in an area.

95. This leads us to the last aspect of the evaluation that we have to attempt, namely, whether in addition to the material benefits that have been secured for the community served, there has been any significant change in their moral well-being. In this sphere the assessment becomes necessarily somewhat subjective, as there are no tests that can be suitably applied to judge moral progress. There are a few general observations that can, however, be offered.

96. In a casteless society for which the concept of Sarvodaya stands there cannot be any room for the practice of untouchability. Our examination has not been so detailed as to enable us to assert that untouchability has completely disappeared in the Sarvodaya areas. Negatively, it may be observed that it has not been obtrusive anywhere. Moreover, at all the Centres and in all schools, there is absolute social equality. The Ashramas and hostels give practical lessons in the non-observance of caste distinctions which should be helpful in building up a casteless society.

97. It has been mentioned earlier that work for an among women, has made little progress. There are various factors affecting rural social life that may have been responsible for this as also the difficulty of securing from outside women social workers who will settle down to a hard life in remote rural areas.

Notwithstanding this lack of progress, the general impression that we have gathered is not that of apathy on the part of the local workers. In fact, at many Centres groups of women attended our meetings and showed interest in the work of the Centres. There seems to be appreciation on their part of the educational work undertaken at the centres for children, the younger ones at the Balawadis and the elder ones at the new schools. The hesitation to send girls to school has begun to be overcome in most places. An interesting feature of work among women is the raising of the age of marriage for girls among the hillside villages covered by the Mahabaleshwar Centre. These are all healthy signs, for we feel confident that in course of time the changed aspect of life for women and children will have a wholesome influence on the life of the community as a whole.

98. We have referred previously to the efforts made at some of the Centres to promote the adjudication of disputes by informal arbitration instead of by resort to law courts. This is merely bringing into operation the negative aspect of one of the tenets of the Sarvodaya social philosophy which takes as its basis the practice of non-violence in day-to-day affairs and the promotion of the common interest of all. It is undoubtedly a fact that almost everywhere an attempt has been made to induce people to think in terms of their common interests rather than of the interests of individuals and to act in unison either through informally organized bodies or on a more formal plane.

99. Wherever an economic activity is undertaken, the basis adopted is generally co-operative action. Among a set of persons who belong mostly to the under privileged and disadvantaged sections of the community such organization is not always on the basis of self-help. But even in some of the remote Adivasi areas we have witnessed sign of these efforts succeeding in strengthening the moral fibre of persons belonging to the poorest strata of society. It will be too much to assert generally that the spirit of social harmony prevails in Sarvodaya areas more than elsewhere. But an agency such as has been set up under the Sarvodaya Scheme, can, we consider, inculcate these teaching better than officers of departments of Government.

100. In Chapter III, "Progress and Development", we have referred to the relationships established between Sanchalaks and the District Officers, particularly the Collectors. Our general impression is that these relations have developed on right lines. If at all any hitches have occurred, these were seen to be an outcome of the divergent views on a matter taken by two altogether different agencies; one being a social worker having original ideas and personal outlook, the other being only an administrator, a part of a huge organization, interested mainly in the quick and efficient disposal of matters. To surmount this difficulty, it is always necessary for both of them to sit round a table and discuss the pro's and the con's of the issues under consideration.

The feeling of equality must, however, be there. At the same time, the social worker must not feel that he alone can deliver the goods and the salaried official is somebody outside society that is to be served. Often social workers are deemed to be rivals of salaried officials. If one is bound down by rules of procedure, the other is obsessed by the status he enjoys among the people with the result, that both of them occasionally fail to render service to the people, whom, they in their own ways, are expected to rally round a comprehensive programme of social reconstruction.

101. In this respect we attach much value to the contribution that can be made to the enlisting of popular support and sympathies by the Sarvodaya Area Committees. These have helped considerably at some Centres. However, the experience of the functioning of the Committees in all the areas, during this period, is not uniform. There is reason to believe that in several areas the assistance of such Committees is not always forthcoming according to the original expectations. In some areas, the Sanchalaks do not convene the meetings of their Committees regularly with the result that members remain in the dark about the activities of Centres. In an exceptional Centre or two, the Advisory Committee had even complaints to make against the Sanchalak which they presented to us at the time of our visits. However, this experience is exceptional, and as a rule, the Sanchalak and the Committee work hand in hand and thus succeed in securing the confidence of the people.

102. All the same, it may not be out of place to attempt an analysis of the factors that occasionally create disharmony between the Sanchalak and his advisory body. That the Committee is only an advisory body having no executive powers sometimes lowers its importance in the eyes of Sanchalaks. We came across an instance where the Sanchalak being anxious to undertake big schemes and complete them quickly did not take the trouble of consulting the Committee. The members of the Committee are also not easily available and some who do not belong to the area do not take as much active interest in the affairs of the Centre as they might be expected to do. It is only in an exceptional case or two that Sanchalaks proceeded in a particular direction which, they feared, might not be liked by their Committees and hence previous consultation was avoided. Where this happened the Committee recorded its disapproval of the Sanchalak's line of action.

103. Whatever the relations between the Committees and the Sanchalaks in a few exceptional cases, it will be appreciated that the role and the functions of these Committees are very important in a democratic type of planned development. Such a programme of development for people, most of whom are too backward to know their own interests, must be very carefully conceived, scientifically planned and efficiently executed. This responsibility can hardly be entrusted to one person, however high his social status and

intergrity and whatever his abilities. He may do the job very successfully and mostly he has done it to the satisfaction of all concerned. Yet, it must be remembered, that what is important is not only the result of a scheme but the method of its execution also. This, in fact, is the method of giving people practical lessons in democracy. As such, the operative machinery must be democratic. In our opinion, therefore, Sanchalaks must call frequent meetings of these Committees and draw up programmes in consultation with them, keep them informed of progress and ascertain their reactions from time to time.

104. It has been difficult to make a general appraisal, because of the very varying conditions in which work has been carried on. The degree of the backwardness of the social or economic conditions has differed, and there has been no uniformity about the plans adopted. No targets were indicated at any stage. The extent of the response from the people that has been evoked and the progress that has been achieved moreover, has depended very largely on the personality of the Sanchalak. Reference has been made more than once to the fact that quite a number of the Centres are situated in or on the outskirts of forest areas and that a very large majority of them serve people who belong to the scheduled tribes or other backward classes. Elsewhere the areas are very backward in the economic sense. Most of them, besides, are remote from large centres of population, or railway stations or the main highways. In fact, the common striking feature noticed in almost all Centres is the lack of communications between the villages served by a Centre as also with the world outside. Comparisons with other schemes of rural development, whether old or new, are thus out of place.

105. It is our broad conclusion, however, that considering these limitations, the results of the experiment have been, on the whole, promising. When the scheme was inaugurated, there was practically no official Government-sponsored project for the all-round development of such backward tracts or depressed areas. Social welfare agencies with limitations of finance could not undertake plans for all-embracing socio-economic development. For the first time, Government created a special machinery for undertaking the development of these hitherto neglected areas on comprehensive lines. This step has had a psychological effect on the minds of people in the areas served and in their vicinity by creating a hopeful outlook. They have had thrown open to them the opportunity of making their wants known through a social worker who enjoys their confidence and of organizing themselves so that external help can flow to them more freely. We consider that, apart from the material results achieved, this is a valuable gain secured which should be consolidated for the benefit of the weakest members of society who, according to the conception of Sarvodaya, should be the State's first concern.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

106. The State Sarvodaya Scheme was introduced by the Government of Bombay, first for a period of four years with a financial provision of Rs. 1 crore for that period. This period came to a close in 1953. The Scheme was then included in the First Five-Year Plan prepared by the Government of India and a provision of Rs. 120 lacs was made towards the expenditure to be incurred in that period. At that stage, therefore, the Scheme came to be regarded as a permanent Scheme of Government and accordingly the State Sarvodaya Committee recommended that it should be continued and funds for its implementation should be provided from year to year.

107. It is pertinent at this stage to refer to the later developments that have taken place in the sphere of planning for a progressive rural economy. As an integral part of the Five-Year Plan, the State has embarked upon the Community Development Programme which is a method through which Government seek to initiate a process of transformation of the social and economic life of our villages. The National Extension Service which came to be inaugurated a little later provides the agency through which the Development Programme is put into operation. The question has been raised whether with the adoption of this method and the creation of this agency the need subsists for the continuance of the Sarvodaya Scheme operating and functioning in an altogether distinct manner. One of us has been closely associated with the evaluation of the working of community projects in the initial two-year period, and all of us have had the opportunity of watching their progress for the last three years. We have some knowledge and information of the operation of the co-ordinating machinery represented by the National Extension Service.

108. In the latest Evaluation Report of the Programme Evaluation Organization the observation is made that the effects of the programme have been very uneven in different villages. "To a certain extent", it is added, "villages which were most in need of help because of their being lackward have got the least benefits". In course of time, we are cognizant, according to the present plans, probably more and more areas will be taken up for the application of the method and for being served by the common agency. Hence in the consultations which we have had with Collectors of districts and with other district officers who are intimately connected with the Community Development programme and possess

firsthand knowledge of its working, the future of the Sarvodaya Scheme naturally came up for discussion. Almost without exception, these officers consider that notwithstanding the transformation that that programme represents, there is a definite place for a method and an agency such as is represented by the Sarvodaya Scheme with full Government support and assistance for promoting all-round development in backward areas or among groups of backward people. We are in entire agreement with this view and would hence recommend that the Sarvodaya Scheme should be continued with such modifications and adjustments as we shall, later, indicate. We would attach to this recommendation the proviso that this specialized agency should continue to function only as long as the backwardness of the rural community that is served persists. Its main aim should, however, be to ensure that as rapidly as possible these conditions of under development are obviated. Subsequently, the benefit of the organization that has been set up will continue to be enjoyed by the Sarvodaya area, but the need for an outside social worker to provide the requisite guidance may not remain to the same extent as at present.

109. There are two main grounds on which this conclusion is based. In the existing condition of things, firstly, the problems of areas which are sub-normal or of groups of people who have not been assimilated to the rest of community call for a line or treatment distinct from that adopted elsewhere. Secondly, until these depressed areas and disadvantaged people throw up their own leadership, the normal official machinery remains to them almost unavailable, aloof and distant as is clear from the analysis of rural conditions presented, among others, by the Rural Credit Survey Committee.

110. That is especially a field where there is a place for the social worker, who identifying himself with the area and the people helps in their social uplift and their economic organization. The initial selection, both of Centres and of Sanchalaks was largely influenced by this consideration. The areas were backward and the Sanchalaks were individuals who had to their credit a record of social service, particularly among the backward classes. A few of them, besides, had the advantage of having been associated with the working out of some aspects of Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme, several, indeed, having had the privilege of working under his directions.

111. The determining factor is thus the personality of the Sanchalak who, according to the Scheme as it has operated so far, is the authority responsible for planning and executing programmes in the areas assigned to him. We could emphasise how this factor has weighed in the past by drawing attention to the fact that in view of the unavailability of a tried social worker who would agree to settle down in the backward parts of the original Broach district,

no Centre was opened in that district. In two other districts, the location of the Centres was shifted, because when the originally appointed Sanchalaks withdrew, their successors selected as their field of operations other parts of the districts with the conditions and people of which they were familiar and where they enjoyed the confidence of the rural community.

112. The main qualification that a Sanchalak should possess is that he should be a tried social worker, preferably, one who has studied or is an adherent of the Sarvodaya school of thought. The broad approach for which that school stands is that we should aim at building up an order of society based on the practice of truth and non-violence, in which there are no distinctions of caste, class or creed, where an attempt is made to bring about conditions of social equality and where no scope is allowed for the exploitation of one individual or group by another. If the person selected belongs to or has worked in the area for which he offers to serve, that is an advantage. Active participation in politics either local or in wider fields should be deemed a disqualification. Such participation, apart from its antagonizing persons belonging to other political groups, is likely to make undue calls on the workers' time and energy. Age should not matter, but inexperience certainly should.

113. We lay stress on these qualifications and disqualifications because, in our opinion, if agreeing with our recommendation Government decides to continue and extend the scheme, the availability of a suitable individual to work as a Sanchalak should be the deciding consideration. Persons fired with the spirit of service and willing to work in a missionary spirit in the remote parts of the State will, no doubt, be available in the future, as in the past, but not without a deliberate search for such talent and qualities.

114. Hitherto, the selection of co-workers has been left to the Sanchalaks themselves as also the scale of remuneration to be paid to them. The Sanchalaks, we recommend, may continue to enjoy this discretion, subject however to a few reservations. The appointment of the Up-Sanchalaks should have the approval of the State Sarvodaya Committee, the individuals being necessarily persons of experience or specially trained social workers. There should be appointed as an accountant in every centre, a person whose services are secured from the Co-operative Department. The usual educational qualifications or test of experience should be prescribed for the rest of the staff, special training being deemed necessary for specialised types of work. Even if there are no uniform scales of pay, the lower and upper limits may be prescribed by the State Sarvodaya Committee. That body may also approve of certain general conditions of service and for the creation of a common provident fund.

115. Recently, there has been some discussion, of which we heard echoes when we visited various Centres, about the feasibility of extending the range of the areas covered by the Scheme. Initially, the extent of the area served was so determined as to enable the Sanchalak to visit almost every village in his charge at least once a month. In our opinion, this test should hold good in future. We are hence definitely opposed to the idea of extending the operations of the existing Centres to a larger number of villages. Where a few neighbouring villages can suitably be served because of their proximity to the main groups, we would not object to enlargement of the area. As it is, however, Sanchalaks do not find it possible to visit all villages in their charge regularly once a month. A monthly visit, in our opinion, should become the common practice which, certainly, will not be feasible if the number of village is increased.

116. While not favouring the extension of areas, we have no hesitation in recommending the starting of new Sarvodaya Centres in backward areas, provided the services of suitable persons can be secured to work as Sanchalaks. Where such Centres should be opened is a matter which the State Sarvodaya Committee may decide upon after consulting the Collectors and social workers in the districts. The starting of new Centres should be decided upon only if adequate additional funds can be made available; it should not involve cuts being made in the funds placed at the disposal of the existing ones.

117. In view of the likely extension of the Community Development programme, it is pertinent to examine here how the Sarvodaya Scheme will operate when the Community Project Organization begins to function within its jurisdiction. This question has, we understand, been under the consideration of the State Sarvodaya Committee and has been a common topic of discussion at conferences or Shibirs of Sarvodaya workers. Having given some thought to the subject and after consulting Sanchalaks, district Officers and local workers, we have come to the conclusion that it will not be difficult to arrange for co-ordination and to avoid overlapping of operations.

118. Comprehensive as is the programme undertaken by Community Development Projects and based as it is on popular participation, there are aspects of development which can more suitably be dealt with by social workers in informal collaboration with the local rural Committees. The organization of multipurpose or other types of co-operative societies, no doubt, forms part of the programme of the Projects Administration, but social workers, as past experience in India or elsewhere shows, can best arouse the popular interest that leads to active participation.

119. It is part of the national programme, again, to introduce craft training in schools and to promote basic education on an expanding scale. Social workers standing for the Sarvodaya approach to social problems should, we deem, be peculiarly fitted to arrange for the switch-over to the new approved forms of primary education. They can educate public opinion, provide the trained personnel and supply the guidance which the teacher will need in the initial stages. This applies to a craft like spinning and to the use of plots attached to schools for simple instruction in agriculture and horticulture. In the Adivasi areas where a number of the Centres are situated, we attach considerable importance to the provision of hostels. Apart from their meeting a much felt need, in areas where people dwell in isolated huts, the hostels are found by experience to exercise a wholesome influence on social life. Or let us take another instance. The sanitary conditions in most villages are deplorable. Sarvodaya workers have devised a system of disposal of night soil and urine, and for constructing cheap drains and sinks which need to be popularized.

120. According to the social philosophy of Sarvodaya, in order that exploitation of the labour of one man by another is checked, individual and village communities should aim at constantly achieving self-sufficiency in meeting their daily needs. That is the basis of the movement for encouraging hand-spinning among young and old so that they could provide their own clothing either individually or by joint efforts. Some attempts have been made in a few Centres to promote this type of self-sufficiency or Swavalamban. It cannot, however, be claimed that the movement has made much of a headway in any centre. These efforts have, however, another aspect. As the reports of the Programme Evaluation Organization have shown, hardly a beginning has been made in the direction of reviving, developing and introducing cottage industries so badly needed to reduce the pressure of population on the land and to provide supplementary sources of income for agriculturists. Here too those belonging to the Sarvodaya school of thought have a contribution to make by revivifying existing industries and organizing new ones. Lastly, it is social workers, rather than the officials, high or low, of Government, who living amidst the people can by their own example inculcate the importance of moral values and induce people to live as good neighbours and co-operate in common tasks.

121. Thus, there are distinct spheres of work which the Sanchalaks, in our opinion, are specially fitted to tackle. Overlapping can be avoided by excluding such aspects of rural development from the programme of the Projects Organization in the areas where Sarvodaya Scheme is in operation. This need not necessarily mean, we may point out, that there would be no co-ordination of the various activities. Such co-ordination can be ensured by periodical meetings and by regular exchange of

information and experience. The village level workers and the special block level extension officers will be the helpmeet of the Sanchalaks and can assist in the execution of work through the village Panchayats, the village or industrial co-operatives or other bodies. It is through these, mainly, that according to us State aid in the form of loans or grants will flow; whether from the Sarvodaya Scheme budget or the Community Projects budget.

122. There is one aspect of the programme of local works to which we would like to draw attention here. As mentioned elsewhere, one of the important activities undertaken at nearly all Centres is the construction of roads. Some of these roads are in forest areas and have proved useful even to the Forest Department. Situated as these roads are in inaccessible places or where rainfall is heavy or by the hillsides where securing of earth is common, the charges of maintenance and repairs are likely to be heavy. To call upon the village population in the areas to bear the charges may impose on them a burden it will be difficult for them to bear. The appropriate local authorities including the Forest Department should be required to attend to and meet the charges of maintenance and repairs. In any event, suitable financial provision should, we recommend, be made as otherwise the expenditure already incurred will be wasted and the local rural community will labour under sense of frustration.

123. We need hardly add that for all branches of development for which they make themselves responsible, the Sanchalaks should establish and maintain close contact with the appropriate Departments of Government. These will be for instance, the Education Department and the District School Boards, the Co-operative Department and central co-operative institutions, the District Local Boards and the Health Department, the Joint Registrar of Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries and the State and All-India Khadi and Village Industries Boards or the Central Social Welfare Board. In consultation with such bodies, it should be the duty of the Sanchalaks to prepare regular programmes of development and to frame estimates of cost to be submitted to the State Sarvodaya Committee. We should like to emphasise here that work through the Sarvodaya Centres in a district should be looked upon as an integral part of the development plan for the district. We need hardly add that the responsibility for ensuring that this co-ordination is brought about devolves on the collector of the district, with whom, we would desire, the Sanchalak should maintain close and continuous contact.

124. In building from below, which the Second Five-year Plan calls upon the people to interest themselves in, it is true that the fixing of targets or adherence to the time schedules, becomes a somewhat difficult proceeding. But even for the purpose of awakening public interest and enlisting people's participation, the framing

of programmes in consultation with the local population would, in our view, be extremely helpful. There will be two stages in the preliminary formulation of plans; deliberation in the Sarvodaya Area Committee and discussion at the district officers' meetings. When the plans are approved, regular records should, we recommend, be kept of the progress achieved from time to time. Annual reviews should be submitted at both the types of meetings referred to above. Into the details of the statistical information that should necessarily be collected we do not desire to enter. However, we would emphasise that at all Sarvodaya Centres regular records should be kept on lines prescribed by the State Sarvodaya Committee and as full reports as possible should be submitted to it annually and also published in the Regional language. Every three years, we recommend, evaluation of the progress should be ordered by the State Sarvodaya Committee.

125. The degree of co-ordination that obtains at present between the Sanchalaks and the local officers of the different Departments of Government varies from Centre to Centre and almost from Department to Department. It is closest, for instance, with the Education and Co-operative Departments and not very intimate with the Forest Department. At a very early stage of the functioning of the Scheme, Government issued instructions to Collectors and heads of Departments to maintain touch with Sarvodaya Centres and to accord high priority to proposals emanating from the Sanchalaks. It is clear from the orders that it was Government's desire to ensure that the Sarvodaya Centres enjoyed the fullest benefit of the various development plans. Despite this, we came across instances where there was ignorance of the orders on the part of some district officers. Hence, not only was no precedence given to work in these areas, but there seemed occasionally to lurk an impression in the minds of local officials that the Sarvodaya Centres should frame their own schemes and get funds from their separate budget, instead of claiming a share, as they are entitled to do, in the common pool. Republication of the orders in an amplified form, we recommend, is necessary to remove all misapprehensions in the matter.

126. The Sarvodaya areas are not to be excluded from the purview of any development plans of Government. On the contrary, they merit priority in order to promote allround progress in backward areas. As a corollary, the Sanchalaks should see that their plans get fitted in into the development plans for the taluka or the district. Only such items as cannot thus be fitted in may be financed out of the budget for the Sarvodaya Scheme. This postulates a greater degree of co-ordination than obtains to-day. Meetings of the district officers should, we suggest, be convened twice a year and invitations should be sent to district officers for meetings of the Sarvodaya Area Committees which they may attend whenever convenient. The Sarvodaya Area Committees

should, we recommend, meet regularly and more frequently than they do at present in many centres. We also recommend that on all the Committees, representatives of the local population should invariably be included.

127. The general line of action that should be pursued in future should, in our opinion, be the same we have recommended for adoption in areas where the Community Projects Organization and the Sarvodaya Scheme function side by side. We would desire Sanchalaks to confine their activities to the items of work we have indicated in our earlier observations, although we may add that that list is illustrative and not exhaustive. Cultural activities, work among women, particularly maternity aid and the introduction of household industries, social education, recreational facilities for children, these are forms of work which social workers would be eminently qualified to undertake. It is on these, we recommend, that the Sanchalaks should concentrate their attention.

128. This should not be interpreted as suggesting that the Sanchalaks should withdraw from all other activities. The building of village approach roads, the erection of school buildings, the construction of wells, the opening of new schools, the promotion of rural hygiene, the supply of cheap medicines, the distribution of improved seeds and manures, these are all valuable welfare activities. Our view, however, is that these activities can be undertaken, in pursuance of Government's all-embracing plans of rural development by village Panchayats or by other appropriate local agencies. The main duty of the Sanchalaks in these spheres, we suggest, may, in future, consist of awakening public enthusiasm for such work, assisting in focussing local opinion and in representing wherever necessary the local popular demands in respect of socio-economic development. It is not necessary, we consider, that Sanchalaks proceed beyond this stage, and assume responsibility for the execution of schemes. We would definitely discourage Sanchalaks from undertaking responsibility for disbursing funds by way of loans or wages or otherwise, and maintaining elaborate accounts or worksheets or similar other documents and records. Wherever possible, that type of work should be got done by recognised corporate bodies or local authorities, or be performed by Government Departments, such as Revenue, Co-operative, Agricultural or Public Works Departments. Undertaking responsibility for this type of work should we consider, be the exception rather than, as is the case at present in some Centres, the rule.

129. The main function of Sanchalaks, as contemplated by us, is to awaken a desire for progress, to create a congenial atmosphere for it and to inspire constructive effort on the part of the people. That effort may be individual or be channelled through corporate bodies. The spirit of service, the Sanchalaks evoke by practice more

than by precept should, we would emphasise, be so directed as to promote joint endeavour. Any monetary contribution that is made should be preferably to the local institution. Their own field of effort should be principally on the cultural or social side, providing opportunities for various sections of the village community to co-operate for better conditions of life and work, seeking eradication of the practice of untouchability in all its forms, trying to bring about the abolition of caste distinctions, promoting cleanliness, fighting the demon of sloth by providing opportunities for productive employment, ensuring better education for the children, inducing parents to send their children to schools, and assisting people to settle disputes amicably.

130. Many of these activities have figured in the working of different Sarvodaya Centres in the past six years. It is however, our impression that enough attention has not been devoted to the welfare of women in the areas served. Reference to this has been made in an earlier paragraph. It is only in a few Centres that the service of midwives or trained nurses or lady health visitors have been engaged. The benefits of social education have been extended to them in a Centre or two. It is necessary however, we consider, that welfare work among women, including the teaching of crafts, should occupy a prominent place in the programme of every Centre.

131. For this purpose we recommend, that at least two lady workers should be attached to each Centre, one with some educational qualifications and the other with medical or public health qualifications. The former may have charge of the main nursery school or Balwadi, but she should be available for visits to sub-centres and for organizing social education for adult women. The second worker should also visit the villages comprised in the Centre's jurisdiction, but may be placed in general charge of maternity aid for women. Another useful line of work will be the running of girls' hostels, especially at the headquarters. Inducing parents to send girls to schools and giving instruction in handicrafts may be part of the duties of these lady workers, each of whom may need a companion to take along while on tour. It may be useful to have in every Sarvodaya Area Committee a woman member, if available, from among the local community or otherwise from the ranks of women social workers in the district. For work in the schools that are opened under the Schemes or are taken over by Centres, we would recommend the recruitment of women as teachers in as large a number as possible. This will be one of the best means of promoting welfare activity among women and for attracting girls to primary schools.

132. Elsewhere we have referred to the need for the encouragement of cultural activities. These should be such as harmonize with the life of the people. A large number of Centres are located

in Adivasi areas. In any programme they undertake in these areas, the Sanchalaks should, we need scarcely point, bring out into prominence and encourage such features of the cultural life of the local scheduled tribe people as deserve to be reinforced and strengthened. At the same time, the opinion of the people should be so moulded as to induce them to give up practices which are harmful or anti-social. The main emphasis should, all the time however, be on maintaining cohesion and on utilizing the tribal links that may be present, for the promotion of the common weal.

133. We have dealt, in very broad terms with the tasks before the Sanchalaks in the sphere of education and public health. There is not one set pattern with regard to the educational activities of the various Centres. What form they take at different Centres we have mentioned earlier in brief. There are some aspects of the work that fall within the purview of the district school boards and indirectly of the Education Department and other which come within the orbit of the Backward Class Department. There are a number of details of day-to-day working in respect of which much inconvenience is experienced by the Sanchalaks, much to the detriment of the progress of work. Some suggestions were made towards devising an acceptable formula at the State Sarvodaya Conference held in 1955. The recruitment of teachers for the craft schools fixation of their pay-scales, their absorption in the cadre of primary school teachers, the disciplinary jurisdiction of the district school boards are all administrative details into which it would be inappropriate for us to enter. But in view of the fact that the uncertainties of some aspects of the present position affect the educational work of the Centres, we hope that as early as possible, the State Sarvodaya Committee will examine, in consultation with the Minister for Education, how the difficulties that may have cropped up in giving effect to the formula put forward at the State Sarvodaya Conference can best be met. There is an additional suggestion that we wish to put forward for the promotion of education both among children and for adults. After the teachers are recruited or have their services taken over from the local authorities early arrangements should be provided for special refresher courses of training for their benefit. The schools and hostels in the Sarvodaya areas should become active Centres of social education. It is for these duties that the teachers will have to be equipped. In case this new role imposes any special burden of work we would not object to some honorarium being paid to the teachers. The budget of the Sarvodaya Scheme may contain an appropriate provision for expenditure for this proposed programme of teacher's training.

134. There is similarly room for a common line of action to be adopted in the matter of the appointment of subsidized medical practitioners in the Sarvodaya areas. It may be useful for the State Sarvodaya Committee to settle the necessary arrangements,

in consultation with the Minister for Health. Where construction of roads or Bandharas or other works continues to be attended to by the Sanchalaks, arrangements have to be entered into with the appropriate agencies for the supervision of work and for the grant of authorization certificates.

135. Earlier, we have referred in general to the subject of administrative expenses, and their incidence in relation to the output of work. In considering this it has to be remembered that the organizational structure that has been built up is a novel one, and that the activities undertaken so far have been mainly of the promotional type. But the time has now come, we recognize, for a review of the administrative set-up of each centre. This can best be done by an ad hoc Committee for each centre consisting of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the member of the State Sarvodaya Committee for the region concerned, and the Sanchalak himself. The Committee will examine the workload, taking into consideration the requirements of office and field staff under the reorganized arrangements we have proposed and will assess the potentiality for development in the area. It may then determine the strength of the staff as distributed between the two sections and make suitable allocations of work. The three members of the State Sarvodaya Committee and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies may also prepare for the consideration of that Committee proposals regarding the qualifications, minimum scales of pay, and conditions of service of the staff that is engaged.

136. When the Sarvodaya Scheme was initiated, the appropriate financial arrangements were drawn up after joint discussions between the Departments of Government concerned and the Accountant-General, Bombay. The work of audit has been entrusted to Auditors of Co-operative Societies, four of whom have been appointed for the purpose to work under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. As the expenditure that is incurred is on Government account, the Accountant-General, Bombay, has suggested certain revised arrangements. After further discussion with him, a new formula for the drawing of funds has been devised which has, we understand, met with the approval of the State Sarvodaya Committee. That arrangement provides that the Registrar and Secretary, State Sarvodaya Committee should be the controlling officer for the purpose of countersigning the detailed contingent bills of the Sanchalaks. To meet the need for trained accountants, it has also been decided that the Registrar should select suitable auditors and sub-auditors to work as accountants at Sarvodaya Centres. Before their appointment such persons, it has been agreed, should be given three months' training including training in the office of the Accountant-General. For the present, we believe, that the revised arrangements and procedure will meet the needs of the situation. We trust that these steps while not interfering with the smooth functioning of

the Sarvodaya Centres will be effective in regulating the expenditure of public funds.

137. We further suggest that statements of expenditure should be invariably placed before the Sarvodaya Area Committees at their periodical meetings. The view has been put forward before us that some of the accounts irregularities could be avoided if the Sanchalaks were to have small discretionary grants placed at their disposal. As reappropriation of small amounts from one head to another is also not a matter within their discretion, they feel that their hands are tied down somewhat rigidly. Now that systematic arrangements for the control of disbursements and the maintenance of accounts have been devised we would recommend an examination by the State Sarvodaya Committee of the feasibility of allowing Sanchalaks some latitude in the two matters referred to above.

138. While we have emphasised in various parts in this survey, the value we attach to the personality of the Sanchalak and the co-operation of the people that he evokes in making the scheme successful, it would be improper to ignore the role of the teachers, the field workers, and the technical staff associated with the Sanchalak. Considering the value that the Scheme attaches to the educational part of the programme, it is essential, we consider, that the teachers who are recruited, undergo systematic training for the specialized type of work they are called upon to do. Hence we would recommend immediate arrangements being made for the training of the teachers in batches at suitable Centres such as the one at Vedchhi in Surat district.

139. In the initial stages, training centres were opened in the three linguistic regions as stated in a previous paragraph. These were however, closed after working for some time, as no more recruits were then needed. With the development of work, its altered pattern and keeping in mind the extension of the Scheme that we propose, we consider it essential that the training centres should be revived forthwith. Fresh courses of instruction may be prescribed, we suggest, as may be recommended by the ad-hoc committee entrusted with that task. Necessary funds for that purpose should, we recommend, be provided as part of the allocations for the Scheme. In addition, the Shibirs or refresher courses should, we agree, be allowed to be organized annually.

140. It is essential, we consider, to look upon the revised scheme of work as an essay in social education. It is for this task that the main workers will have to equip themselves. Hence, among other things, it will be useful, in our opinion, to enable Sanchalaks and Up-Sanchalaks, in batches to visit some Community Project Areas in the State and to attend meetings of Community Block Officers. Every Centre should be called upon to provide a library

at the main centre, with a small collection of books and periodicals at the sub-centres.

141. All this will help the workers in the new tasks that, according to us, are to be set to them. These tasks assume the shape more of education than of administration. There will be organizational effort needed, no doubt, but that effort in order to succeed has to be based on a change of outlook. The Sarvodaya Scheme stands not merely for material progress but mainly for social change. Such change is to be secured by developing the spirit of self-help and mutual aid. The programme, besides, has an ethical approach and possesses an emotional appeal. It is the role of missionaries promoting rural welfare and bringing about social change in consonance with the spirit of our Constitution and the tenets of the Sarvodaya creed that the Sanchalaks will be called upon to fill under the Sarvodaya Scheme when it is reorganized on the lines recommended by us.

CHAPTER VI

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

142. We have already referred to the difficulty caused by adequate statistical data not being available for our appraisal. When we started out work some information was obtained at the time of our visits to various Centres. But subsequently, it was found necessary to depute research investigators, appointed by the Committee to visit every Centre and to have the prescribed forms filled in. In this work they received full and ungrudging co-operation from the Sanchalaks. We would like to express here our sense of gratitude to all the Sanchalaks for this assistance and particularly to thank the Sanchalaks of the Centres we visited for the arrangements they made to enable us to study the work of those Centres and to meet representatives of the people in the areas served by them.

143. Similarly, we are grateful to the Collectors of various districts for the help they rendered in collecting and supplying readily the information asked for by the Committee. A special word of thanks is due to the Collectors of the districts we visited. Their co-operation was specially helpful as they met us and arranged meetings of district officers to enable us to ascertain their views about the working of the Sarvodaya Centres.

144. Lastly, we should like to place on record our appreciation of the valuable assistance we received from our colleague, Shree F. N. Rana as Secretary of the Committee. Our work was considerably facilitated because of the use we could make of the knowing and experience of the Sarvodaya Scheme that he possessed. The Assistant Secretary Shree C. K. Desai, and the Research Officer, Shree M. S. Javadekar, had to shoulder a great deal of responsibility for work which they discharged with zeal and efficiency. They received much help from the Investigators who worked assiduously in collecting and collating the data which form the basis of the Committee's evaluation.

Bombay, 9th July 1956.

(Sd.) Vaikunth L. Mehta,
(Chairman).
(Sd.) D. G. Karve,
(Sd.) D. A. Shah,
(Sd.) F. N. Rana,
(Member-Secretary)

APPENDICES

(Bk) Qb-1-8 (Mono)

APPENDIX I

Committee's Itinerary

S. No.	Centre	District	Date of visit]	Visited by
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bhalada ..	Kaira ..	22-12-1955 ..	Chairman, Shri V. L. Mehta, Prof. Karve, Shri C. K. Desai, Shri D. A. Shah and Shri M. S. Javadekar.
2	Gundi ..	Ahmedabad ..	23-12-1955 ..	„ „ V. L. Mehta, Prof. Karve, Shri D. A. Shah, Shri C. K. Desai and Shri M. S. Javadekar.
3	Khiroda ..	E. Khandesh ..	31-12-1955 ..	„ „ V. L. Mehta and Shri M. S. Javadekar.
4	Pirangut ..	Poona ..	8- 1-1956 ..	Prof. Karve, Shri F. N. Rana and Shri C. K. Desai
5	Puna ..	Surat ..	9- 1-1956 ..	Chairman, Shri V. L. Mehta and Shri M. S. Javadekar.
6	Arvatgi ..	Dharwar ..	13- 1-1956 ..	„ „ V. L. Mehta, Prof. Karve, Shri F. N. Rana and Shri C. K. Desai.
7	Kasa ..	Thana ..	29- 1-1956 ..	„ „ V. L. Mehta and Shri M. S. Javadekar.
8	Rajur ..	Ahmednagar ..	4- 2-1956 ..	„ „ V. L. Mehta, Prof. Karve, Shri F. N. Rana, Shri C. K. Desai, and Shri M. S. Javadekar.
9	Sudkoli ..	Kolaba ..	11- 2-1956 ..	„ „ V. L. Mehta, Prof. Karve Shri F. N. Rana, Shri C. K. Desai and Shri M. S. Javadekar.
10	Sanali ..	Banaskantha ..	1- 3-1956 ..	„ „ V. L. Mehta, Shri F. N. Rana and Shri M. S. Javadekar.
11	Hichkad ..	N. Kanara ..	9- 4-1956 ..	Shri F. N. Rana.
12	Narsinhpur ..	Belgaum ..	16- 4-1956 ..	„ F. N. Rana
13	Mahabaleshwar ..	N. Satara ..	6- 5-1956 ..	„ D. A. Shah

APPENDIX II

Brief notes of visits

(1) BHALADA CENTRE IN KAIRA DISTRICT

The Committee visited the Bhalada Sarvodaya Centre in the Kaira District of Gujarat on 22nd December 1955. Chairman Shri V. L. Mehta, Prof. D. G. Karve and Shri D. A. Shah joined in this visit. The assistant Secretary Shri C. K. Desai and the Research Officer Shri M. S. Javadekar also accompanied.

The Committee met villagers in the area at the main Centre Bhalada and at a sub-centre Dethali. The Collector of the Kaira District was present at the meeting at Bhalada. The meeting was arranged in the main hall of the school building constructed under the Scheme. After the introductory speech of the Sanchalak Shri Raojibhai Patel, Chairman of the Committee Shri Vaikunthbhai Mehta, explained the purpose of the visit of the Evaluation Committee.

On the request of the Sanchalak, a few workers in the area read out reports of the work done.

A school teacher said that the teachers in the schools under the District Board have better condition of service, permanency etc., and, therefore, they prefer Board schools to Sarvodaya Schools. The Committee should consider this.

Another worker who was an illiterate farmer said that slowly the scheme had gained ground and captured faith of the people. They really wish that the Scheme should be extended to cover all the villages in the Watar Taluka.

The Sanchalak in his concluding speech described this work as an effort to mould human mind in a particular way and as such its success cannot be judged on physical results only like that of other development projects.

In this area the Panchayat work was carried on very efficiently. On application by the disputing parties to the Panchayat, a committee of 32 villagers was formed. A sub-committee of 5 members went into the problem presented to them and then it gave verdict which was accepted by both the parties. All civil and criminal disputes were dealt with in this way and generally, the police officer, said, crimes were on the decline in the area.

(2) GUNDI CENTRE IN AHMEDABAD DISTRICT

The Committee reached Gundi from Bhalada on 23rd December 1955.

A meeting was arranged with the villagers and workers in the area. In his introductory speech Shri Navalbhai Shah introduced the members of the Committee to the villagers and explained the purpose of the Committee's visit. He also introduced to the Committee his co-workers who then related their experiences and achievements. There were 8 members in the working Committee of the Centre, of which 6 were present.

First spoke the worker in charge of co-operation work. The co-operative movement is working very satisfactorily in this area. A Khedut Mandal was organized first to prepare workers-cum-leaders. The immediate and urgent need felt in this sphere is the organization of marketing societies dealing in the trade of tobacco, cotton etc. If marketing societies would be organized, it was pointed out, Rs. 10 per bale of cotton ginned or about Rs. 40 to 45 lacs would be saved in a period of 3 years. About 2 lacs of bales of cotton are ginned in this area. To cover the entire trade a capital of Rs. 70 lacs is required, with which nearly 50 per cent of the activity can be brought under co-operative effort.

As regards farming the work done includes that of consolidation of holdings in which there was excellent co-operation from the local officials of the Government. Nearly 40 of the villages voluntarily came forward to consolidate the fragments after they were informed of the law and its compulsion. They preferred voluntary action to compulsion of the law with the result that they could make better adjustments than what the law would have done for them.

About 1700 acres of land were obtained by way of Bhoodan which was distributed to landless labourers.

There were 26,500 cattle in the area. Because of the surrounding circumstances Pashupalan was a slightly difficult job.

Co-operation of Government officers was described as satisfactory everywhere. In the evening the Committee saw some of the demonstrations of the school boys and the Chairman visited the Harijan colony. He spent about 2 hours there to know closely the views of the Harijans and the service rendered to them by the Scheme through its social workers. On the way he also visited an oil-ghani centre and a dispensary.

The Committee left Gundi on the morning of 24th December.

(3) KHIRODA CENTRE IN EAST KHANDESH

The Chairman accompanied by Shri M. S. Jayadekar visited the Khiroda Centre in East Khandesh district of Maharashtra on 31st December, 1955, and 1st January, 1956.

The Chairman attended the meeting of the Sanchalaks of Sarvodaya Centres in Maharashtra who had assembled at Khiroda in a three day Shibir. A few Sanchalaks related their experience and problems. Shri Appasaheb Patwardhan, who was present on a special invitation, concluded the discussion by giving his own views. He said he was of the opinion that social workers, brought up in non-official atmosphere could not cope with the Government machinery in administrative matters. Not to say that the entire fault lay with the Government machinery; the workers are also to be blamed. Much effort and time was thus spent to keep in line with the dictates of the routine regulations. He came to the conclusion, therefore, that Government work should be executed by Government servants and social workers should help them wherever they could.

Chairman, Shri V. L. Mehta desired that there should not be any pessimistic attitude towards this work which was of a missionary type. Everyone should try to understand the difficulties involved in it and efforts should be made to overcome them.

Next day, on 1st January, 1956, Chairman, met the local Government officials and discussed with them some relevant matters. Among those who attended, were the Assistant Registrar, the Auditor of Maharashtra Centres, the Backward Class Officer, and Shri Bonde, M. L. A.

Chairman looked into the Auditor's Report and thereafter discussion ensued on various points arising out of it. Auditor reported that no excesses in expenditure were noticed. Sanchalak said that advances were given to individual farmers and in areas where co-operative societies did not exist. There were no defaulters so far. The Auditor pointed out that the Accountant has to go on tours very often. A full-time Accountant should be appointed at the main centre which suggestion was agreeable to the Sanchalak. The Sanchalak said that a full-time overseer, like an Accountant, should be attached to the centre, as there was sufficient work for him.

There were two meetings in 1954-55, told the Sanchalak, with the Collector and District Officers. These were held at the main Kendra. Prant Officer visited the centre nearly twice a year and the Agricultural Assistant was normally consulted for agricultural work.

The Sanchalak gave information of the flaying centre run at Khiroda. In the surrounding four villages, 300/350 carcasses could be collected and in two-three years the centre would become self-supporting. Because of their efforts, all carcasses were now secured from Khiroda village but no progress is still achieved in other villages. Harijans used dead animals' flesh as food and the main difficulty was of bad roads and shortage of vans because of which carcasses could not be removed. A worker, Shri Khusal Patil was sent to Gopuri for training and a playing boy directed the activity. Hides were separated and flesh and bones were thrown in a pit to prepare manure. Khiroda Harijans do not now eat dead animal flesh and slowly the effect is seen spreading to other villages also.

Chairman visited a village named Lohara on 1st January, 1956. In this village with the help of electricity generated on an oil engine, water is pumped out of a well nearly 200 feet deep and stored in a tank for village folks. Chairman commended this co-operative effort of the people. He said that this activity in such a remote village could be undertaken only because of the Sarvodaya Scheme and hoped that villagers would maintain the spirit of co-operation in the management of the water scheme, now given in the hands of the Panchayat.

The Chairman then met Sarvodaya workers at 2-30 p. m. on 1st January 1956. Sanchalak, first introduced the workers to the Chairman. There were three women workers and two Harijans among them. Sanchalak said that they could not do much for the women population. The Vanjari community is a backward community which takes spinning a tedious job. Khadi cannot prosper here as a production scheme. Villagers get adequate work for all the 12 months on farms and in forests. Their daily wage ranges between Re. 1 and Re. 1-4-0. Spinning, therefore, is not attractive as a profession. It is hoped, however, that Ambar Charkha would get better response from the villagers. Recently, a match expert visited the centre and a handmade match factory is going to be started soon. Workers meet once a month, between 5th and 10th of a month, every time at a different place. This meeting is called at the time of distribution of payments. They are paid Rs. 40 to Rs. 150 per month. There is no residential accommodation given to them. No leave rules are there, yet a worker taking 10 to 15 days leave in a year is allowed to do so. Panchayat work is not yet developed. It is not thought proper to look into the disputes as it creates dissatisfaction among the people and makes it difficult to undertake other activities. Mediation wherever possible is undertaken to solve the disputes.

In the evening at 5 p. m. Chairman met villagers of the Centre. He asked them whether the scheme has delivered goods to them and whether they wanted it to be continued. 'Sarvo-

daya scheme has done a lot for us and must not be stopped' was the prompt reply. A road from Khiroda to Lohara was mentioned as an asset. It was built entirely by 'Shramdan'. Sanchalak consulted them for all the work undertaken. They did feel that they were a great co-operative society. They wanted trenched latrines every where and even women pressed that demand. They realised the manureal worth of human excreta and no other consideration except space detors them from having latrines in a large number.

Chairman then left Khiroda for Bombay the same night.

(4) PIRANGUT CENTRE IN POONA DISTRICT

The Committee represented by Prof. Karve and Shri F. N. Rana visited the Pirangut Centre in Poona district on 8th January, 1956.

Sanchalak Shri Tatyasaheb Deshpande gave an idea of the work being done in the area and particularly at the sub-centres. The work mainly related to Education, construction of Dams, wells, hand-spinning, poultry, Bhajans, Kirtans, Shibirs etc.

As regards the introduction of Japanese method of paddy cultivation the Sanchalak felt that while Tagavi advances were not freely availed of on account of the technicalities involved the agriculturists freely availed of the schemes formulated by the Agricultural Department. Sanchalak held that under Japanese method the yield was definitely more than expenditure and that 90 per cent of the paddy land in Pirangut was under Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

Handpounding of paddy was not being extensively taken up for want of ready customer. There appeared scope for Dairy industry in the area but the difficulty was that the milk supply scheme under implementation by the Dairy Devpnt. Officer, Poona was not in a position to accommodate the additional milk for pasturisation.

There were 11 Co-operative Societies in the Sarvodaya area out of which only 4 are now working. The consensus of opinion was that, unsatisfactory working of some societies in the past and the launching of criminal prosecutions had damped the enthusiasm of the people.

Harijans were freely mixing with the people and were invited to all 'Ustsawas' and they had also taken to spinning.

Lavale village just at a distance of about two miles was also visited and a talk hold with village people. This village was

included in Sarvodaya area only one year back. Yet the leaders of the village recognised the effect of Sarvodaya Scheme as it had helped them in putting their school on new lines and induced the pupils to spinning and weaving. Shibirs for teachers were held which helped greatly in undertaking common work. A visit was paid to the school at this centre. The pupils said they had taken to spinning, and their uniforms were generally being prepared from the yarn spun by them. The village people cited the benefit of Sarvodaya by pointing out to the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, spinning, construction of a well etc. The workers and the people of other villages who had assembled at Pirangut were requested to give suggestions for implementation of Sarvodaya Scheme in future. They admitted the benefits of Sarvodaya which had developed community, feeling. They said they wanted good roads in the area.

The Committee then left for Poona.

(5) PUNA CENTRE IN SURAT DISTRICT

Chairman Shri V. L. Mehta accompanied by Shri. M. S. Javadekar, visited Puna Centre in Surat District on 9th January, 1956.

On his way to Puna Centre from the Navasari Station, there was a brief halt at a village Barcheria which was one of the villages covered by the Sarvodaya Scheme. The party visited a library and a reading room organized under the scheme and met a few prominent villagers-cum-workers in that area.

From Karcheria, Chairman reached Bamania, a sub-centre of Puna Centre, at about 3-10 p. m. He met there the villagers, workers and the Panchayat people also. The village Bamania is nearly a mile in the interior of the Mahuva-Anaval road. Economically a backward area, it has a population of 550 persons who are mostly of Bhalia community. In 1951, the agriculturists, with the help of the Sarvodaya workers, established a co-operative farming society. Among the members of this society are 20 persons belonging to the local Backward community. Arrangements for irrigation under the control of the Society were not satisfactory. To facilitate this, the Society undertook the repairs of 4 wells in this period. The profits of the Society are not distributed so far but are accumulated in stock to give enough wages, food and clothing to the workers in necessity who appeared to be satisfied with this scheme. There is a primary school in the village. One student from this school is a graduate and many others have gone upto that extent. Two girl students are taking Uttar Buniyadi training in Madhi Ashram. The main centre at Puna distributes to villages medicines through a health officer. There is a library of 300 books and a few news-papers which are commonly used by students and other villagers. Ashram Safai and prohibition work is also undertaken with a steady success in the

latter. A villager named Shri Raojibhai who was present in the meeting was a very hard drunkard in the past. He took a vow on 1st December 1948, and since then he had not touched liquor. He is a popular village worker now.

From Bamania Chairman proceeded to the main centre at Puna and reached it at 4 p. m. A common meeting was arranged in the Ashram building where Sarvodaya workers, villagers and local Government officials were present. District Agricultural Officer, Land Valuation Officer and District Co-operation Officer for Handloom Weaving were among the Government officers who attended the meeting. Chairman inquired whether there was any work of this nature undertaken in this area, under the old State rule. Shri Chhaganlal Kedaria, B. A. the Up-Sanchalak of the Centre, mentioned that some work in Khadi and education field was undertaken before this Sarvodaya Centre was started. The scheme was introduced here in 1950-51, that is, one year later than that in other areas. Of the 66 villages in the Taluka, 24 are covered under the scheme, which includes also one village from the Valod Mahal. There are sub-centres at Bamania and Lasanpur.

Besides the Sanchalak and the Up-Sanchalak there are other workers such as a lady worker, udyog worker, Kheti worker, an Ayurvedic doctor, an accountant, clerk, a compounder etc. It was mentioned, however, that ordinarily all workers co-operated in carrying out the scheme as a whole. Japanese method of paddy cultivation is an activity which was started only after the scheme started functioning and now it has been adopted by 25 villages in the area. The Assistant Agricultural Officer is often consulted and he also rendered good help. Advances were given to individuals for repairing the wells, purchase of seeds etc. For wells, most of the money was given as grants-in-aid and not as loans. In educational field, mention must be made of the adult classes now started in Lasanpur also. Initially the approach is through Bhajans, Swadhaya etc. People like it because of spinning taught therein. Harijans also participated in these classes. These classes work nearly 2 hours a day and a prescribed standard, when fulfilled, entitles them for aid from Government as well as the Sarvodaya Scheme.

Villagers were accustomed to the use of trench latrines and realised the manureal worth of human excreta. There were Kisan latrines in 23 village and 3 village desired gopuri latrines also. It is relatively less popular among women. The health visitor must teach them the use and importance of latrines for which regular visits are now arranged. Panchayat work was not very progressive though there was a panchayat in many villages. Disputes were very common and the Sarvodaya workers did mediate wherever it was necessary and possible for them.

Leaving the Centre at 8 p. m. on 9th January 1956, Chairman reached Bombay the next morning.

(6) ARWATGI CENTRE IN DHARWAR DISTRICT

The Committee visited Arwatgi Centre in Dharwar District on 13th January 1956. Chairman Shri V. L. Mehta, Prof. D. G. Karve and Shri F. N. Rana joined in the visit and Shri C. K. Desai accompanied them.

Holtikoti is one of the sub-centres and it was visited on the 13th afternoon. The activities at this Centre relate to colonisation scheme, undertaken under the Holtikoti Tenant Farming Society. There is also a school at this Centre. After visiting this School and the Farming Society, a meeting was held at the School, where about 1000 persons were present.

On the same day a meeting of the District Officers was arranged by the Collector, Dharwar, at his office, where Shri V. L. Mehta, gave an idea of the genesis of the Evaluation Committee, its objective etc. Prof. Karve wanted to know whether any special programme was formulated by different Departmental officers in the Sarvodaya area. The District Agricultural Officer stated that no difference was made between Sarvodaya areas and other areas, but whatever assistance was asked for by the Sanchalak, was given. He said that Japanese method of paddy cultivation was not suitable for certain areas. As regards seed multiplication, there was no special scheme for Sarvodaya areas, but if Sanchalak approached for assistance in this behalf, it would be given. The Educational Inspector said that work and assistance were being given by him in all areas according to the Rules and Regulations of the Department. The District Health Officer also said that no special treatment was given to Sarvodaya area and the work was carried on as in other areas. The Assistant Registrar for Co-operative Societies stated that co-operative movement is predominant in the Sarvodaya area. There was no colonisation scheme in areas other than Sarvodaya. There were Forest Labourers' Societies in Sarvodaya areas and also outside and the Sanchalak had to be the sponsoring agency, even for societies outside the Sarvodaya areas. The District Superintendent of Police stated that he got full co-operation from Sarvodaya workers and the area was forest area and non-criminal. The incident of crime was lowest.

In the Sarvodaya Workers' meeting that was held in the afternoon, one worker pressed that more forest land should be made available for colonisation and the expenditure in the Scheme should be met by Central Government. Shri Kallapur explained the importance of the work done at Arwatgi in that 54 families, who were ex-criminal were reclaimed and now they all were well-

behaved. In his opinion, he said, this was no mean achievement and Government should assist by forgoing overdue interest on the loans outstanding and even some part of principal.

After the completion of this meeting, the journey to Alnawar was undertaken. En-route a vi it was paid to Kadabgatti village. Here a muslim gentleman very aptly described the work of Sarvodaya workers by stating that these workers wherever they went created community feelings and took people together. This was their greatest achievement. At Alnawar the party met the members of the Forest Labourers' Society and other people who had assembled and then left for Poona.

(7) KASA CENTRE IN THANA DISTRICT

Chairman Shri. V. L. Mehta accompanied by Shri M. S. Javadekar visited Kasa Sarvodaya Centre on 29th January.

A meeting was arranged with the Sarvodaya workers. Some of the local Government officers like Auditor, and Assistant Registrar were present. Sanchalak said that a meeting is held of the workers at the sub-centres, once every week to discuss the programme of the next week. It is found, however, that intelligent people's participation in the work as against the common men was not very encouraging. It was pointed out that there is no Adivasi member on advisory body and there should be one.

Chairman along with many others visited an Aham Shala at Talwada. From Talwada, Chairman went to Thoronda, another village in which a well is sunk for the villagers at the cost of Rs. 900. Villagers offered their labour as Shramdan. In a school here there are 10 boys staying there permanently who bring their own rice etc., from homes and cook for themselves and study. Sarvodaya Scheme does not spend anything on this hostel. The experiment is a success. Boys liked the arrangement, parents appeared satisfied and offered help and co-operation and there were 5 girls also studying in this school. These boys did pinning for an hour daily and 10 other villagers also did it regularly. Besides, there was a regular programme of prayers and other cultural activities and the youngsters who happened to be away from any civilization for thousands of years, were progressing remarkably.

Chairman met Sarvodaya workers and some of the Government officials such as the Assistant Registrar, the Auditor and the Agricultural Officer. Chairman inquired as to what medical facilities were provided by the Centre and what were available in the area from other sources. Sanchalak told that the first aid training is normally given to all workers. For other medicines and help villagers used to go to the Doctor at the S. M. P. Centre situated nearby. Medicines were freely supplied by the Centre.

to this Doctor who gave free service. It was difficult to recover fees from these patients as they had no money to give. Besides, all the epidemic officers responded to calls from the Sarvodaya Kendra very promptly and there was good co-ordination of all. Maternity aid and treatment is required in the area.

There are 24 schools in this area of 35 villages and these include Ashram Shalas, voluntary schools and Taluka School at Kasa. Many of these schools are controlled by the Adivasi Seva Mandal while some others are managed by the District Boards. The Schools show on an average an attendance of 60 percent. The main difficulty here was to get the required number of trained teachers who had some ideological background. The service conditions and mainly the non-official nature of this Sarvodaya Scheme could not attract teachers to this field. Sarvodaya workers had to face this initial difficulty in many places. Adivasis needed a different type of education than what was given to other classes of students. These students should work with teachers more in forests and fields. This would help eliminate the wide gap between the bookish education and the practical type of Adivasis who would feel at home with the teachers and the subject matter.

Adult classes organised are not only literary classes but are Sanskar Kendras as well. In 33 villages of this area, nearly 40 Charkha are working at present and the number is steadily increasing. Nearly 1000 to 1200 yards of Khadi is produced in a brief period of 1 or 2 years and some 15 to 40 persons are Vastra Swavalambis. There are no traditional weavers in this area and spinning was not very popular in old days. Cotton is to be procured from outside. Yet, Ambar Charkha may find favour with villagers who might take to full-time spinning thereafter. People's requirements of clothes were almost negligible in old days and their demand for cloth is steadily rising. In this light, spinning on Ambar Charkha and weaving may prosper in future as a programme for employment. The Auditor, Assistant Registrar and the Agricultural Officer who were present shared the view that the constructive work in the area has helped them in the discharge of duties too. The Agricultural Officer specially pointed out that the *via media* of Sarvodaya Social workers helped him a great deal to reach masses.

From Kasa, Chairman returned to Bombay.

(8) RAJUR CENTRE IN AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT

The Committee visited Rajur Centre on 4th February, 1956. Shri V. L. Mehta, Prof. D. G. Karve and Shri F. N. Rana joined in this visit. Shri C. K. Desai and Shri M. S. Javadekar also accompanied.

The Committee first visited a school at Akola a sub-centre of the Centre. From Akola it proceeded to the main Centre at Rajur. It was taken round the various departments and the village industries section of the Satya Niketan Ashram also. A village ghani, hand-pounding of rice, chalk-making saranjam manufacture, a gas plant are some of the activities carried on. Recently a cottage match factory is also started here.

At 3 p. m. the Committee met the local officers of the Government. The Collector of the district and almost all of the District Officers were present. A very comprehensive and thorough discussion ensued after Chairman explained the purpose of the visit and Prof. Karve requested each of the officers to explain how the work of his department was undertaken in Sarvodaya area and non-Sarvodaya area. Collector said that there was good co-operation forthcoming from the Sarvodaya workers and Sanchalak also had no complaints to make against the officers of the Government. After hearing suggestions from a few social workers who were not Sarvodaya workers, Chairman concluded the sitting.

Next day, on 5th February, Committee paid a visit to a village Mudkhel which is rather out of the way in forests. A Hirda society is organized here which is making good progress. Members met villagers also in this village and had a talk with them. In the afternoon on the 5th February, villagers from other villages gathered at the Dak bungalow at Bhandardara. After a talk with them they were asked to vie their views on the work. They emphasised the need of Co-operative housing Society and the proposal was discussed at length. Villagers, mainly Adiwasis, were very keen about it and readily agreed to the conditions prescribed to be fulfilled by Government in that matter. Sanchalak was requested to pursue the matter further.

The Committee left Rajur for Bombay on 5th February, 1956.

(9) SUDKOLI CENTRE IN KOLABA DISTRICT

The Committee consisting of the Chairman Shri V. L. Mehta, Prof. D. G. Karve and Shri F. N. Rana visited the Sudkoli Centre on 11th February 1956. Shri C. K. Desai and Shri M. S. Javadekar also accompanied them.

A meeting of villagers and the Co-workers of the Sanchalak was arranged the same day in the afternoon. Prof. Karve requested the villagers to express their views on the work done and the Scheme as a whole. Thereupon, many of them spoke. They had personal grievances and complaints against the workers and pointed out the shortcomings of the method of work. Sanchalak stressed the point that the area of the Centre being very

far away from the highway or the district place Alibaug, it was very difficult to catch hold of good workers. In rainy season, communications are cut away and work becomes very difficult. In the evening Chairman was requested to declare upon a road at Ramkher. After this the Committee addressed a meeting of the villagers there. Villagers also put forth their views.

Next morning on 12th February, it visited a primary school, watched the basic training method and had talks with the teachers. The same day, at Alibaug, it met the district officers of Government including the Collector and had long talk and mutual exchange of view. Sanchalak also attended this meeting and gave his opinion on some matters.

The members of the Sarvodaya Area Committee then met the Committee and made some suggestions. They submitted a written statement also.

At 5 p. m. on 12th February, the Committee left Alibaug for Bombay.

(10) SANALI CENTRE IN BANASKANTHA DISTRICT

Chairman Shri V. L. Mehta and Shri F. N. Rana visited Sanali Centre on 1st March, 1956. Shri M. S. Javadekar accompanied them.

After reaching the main Centre at about 5 p. m. on 1st March, the Committee met the Adiwasi Villagers of the area. Chairman asked them a few questions regarding Centre's work and they answered frankly. Their main problems related to forest laws and restrictions. They were of the opinion that they did not get concessions now as they got under old Danta State regime. Irrigation, medical aid and education were the other requisites which they expected from the Scheme.

At Palanpur, Chairman attended District Officers meeting where Collector was present. Sanchalak also attended it. A through discussion touching all the aspects of Centre's work took place and suggestions were made both ways.

From Palanpur Chairman returned to Bombay.

(11) HICHKAD CENTRE IN NORTH KANARA DISTRICT

Shri F. N. Rana visited the Hichkad Sarvodaya Centre, Taluka Ankola of North Kanara district on the 9th April 1956.

The village Bilehoinge was visited first and there he saw the work of constructing a concrete and masonry dam which has

been undertaken by the Hichkad Forest Labourer's Co-operative Society. The work is being carried out under the auspices of the Khar Land Development Board. The Hichkad Forest Labourer's Co-operative Society is a society which is being sponsored by the Sarvodaya. The work requires considerable technical skill and he was very favourably impressed by the way the Society was doing the work under supervision of the P. W. D. Officers. Meeting the villagers later, he found that there was a fairly clear understanding of the benefits which they were deriving from the working of the Society. There was considerable enthusiasm among the people in undertaking construction of houses, learning spinning on this Charkha were middle-class women and some men. The Sarvodaya Centre had undertaken maintenance of a dairy and a poultry farm, which, however, seemed to have been given up, as neither could be made self-supporting.

Talking to the people gathered who were mostly from Hichkad village he found that there was generally a sense of good feeling towards the Centre, although he could notice some opposition to it. On further enquiry, it was found that the opposition was 'interested' and therefore no value was attached to it.

(12) NARSINHPUR CENTRE IN BELGAUM DISTRICT

Shri F. N. Rana visited the Sarvodaya Centre, Narsinhpur, District Belgaum on the 16th April 1956. The Collector of Belgaum was good enough to accompany him and some four members of the Sarvodaya Advisory Committee were also present.

The Sarvodaya Centre is situated at a place which is now called Narsinhpur. This is not a village, but the Centre seems to have been built here because some Government land was available on the main Poona-Banglore Road. The Centre at one time consisted of villages lying within the Hukeri taluka also, in addition to villages of Belgaum taluka were taken out of the Sarvodaya area. Now the headquarters of the Centre lies outside the Sarvodaya area. The eastern part of the Sarvodaya area may be considered as backward being inhabited by the Berad community, but the western part is chiefly populated by non-backward people.

On reaching the Sarvodaya Centre, he went round to see the activities being carried on. The Centre has a small agricultural farm which is run on a self-sufficient basis. The farm also maintains some mulberry trees. When asked whether any other people have taken to growing of mulberry trees, he was told that with the exception of one man, nobody else had taken sericulture. The poultry farm was visited next which appeared to be well kept. This poultry farm is used for giving out hatching eggs as well as for giving cocks and hens to the villagers. The cocks are given at

concessional price of Rs. 5 or are exchange with the country cocks and hens are given at a concessional price of Rs. 4. The Sarvodaya area has, however not maintained any record of improvements effected in the villages. There were no other activities at this Centre.

Shri Rana then met the people of several villages who had gathered there. He had a long discussion and found that in a few villages Sanchalak had undertaken activities such as building of roads, school or wells. In addition to activities mentioned above, a maternity centre, a tailoring class and one Balwadi are also conducted.

(13) MAHABLESHWAR CENTRE IN NORTH SATARA DISTRICT

Shri D. A. Shah visited the Mahableshwar Centre on 5th May, 1956.

A meeting was arranged at the school building at Kumathe, where, amongst others, there were about 15 women. In the beginning, the Sanchalak explained the purpose of his visit to the village. Then he requested the villagers to tell him what, in their opinion, the Sarvodaya Scheme had done for them and whether they had any suggestions to make or difficulties to mention. The villagers told him that during the period of 6 years that the Sarvodaya Scheme was in operation, it had benefited them much and pointed out the concrete instances the opening of a social and construction of a school building, and a road and water supply facilities. The road opens up the area by connecting Kumathe, which is near the top of a hill adjoining Pratapgad hill with Mahableshwar Kumbharoshi Road and is throughout a hill road. He was told that so far as Kumathe is concerned, its char-coal, which was previously being carried to Mahableshwar by head-leads, could now be transported by trucks. Some villages marketed certain produce like mangoes, Phanas and minor forest produce which was not marketed at all previously because of the heavy cost of human transport and was, therefore, wasted. The school building, according to the villagers, cost Rs. 7,000 to 8,000 Rs. 2,000 were given by the Sarvodaya Centre and Rs. 5,000 to 6,000 were contributed by the villagers, half of it in kind through manual labour and half of it in cash. As to water supply, the Scheme is comparatively simple, but very-useful. The water of the perennial stream situated at a distance of about 500 feet up the hill has been let out, by means of pipe line, in a small reservoir at the village. Taps are fixed to this reservoir from where the villagers can take water. This small and simple scheme will save time and labour of women, who had to travel 500 feet up and down for fetching small quantities of water. It will also lead to greater cleanliness.

Many of the villagers are members of the Dari Vibhag Forest Labourer's Co-operative Society or at least are collecting

and taking minor forest produce like Shikekai to the society. They also purchase provisions from the Chhatrapati Co-operative Multi-purpose Society at Kumbharoshi. Some of the members complained that it was not possible for them to get goods of even small value on credit from the Co-operative Multi-purpose Society. The Sanchalak explained that the financial position of the Multi-purpose Society was not strong and it was not possible to extend credit facilities to all members. He suggested that a credit statement should be prepared before hand and loans may be given in kind. This would avoid misunderstandings, which arise when the man in charge is given discretion for giving credit facilities within the financial capacity of the society. The Assistant Registrar suggested that additional share capital might be collected, but this was not considered feasible for the time being, as the members were not in a position to spare substantial amounts for buying shares of the society. The Dari Vibhag Forest Labourers' Society, of which many of the villagers are members, has got spare funds. He, therefore, suggested that it should be considered how the Forest Labourers' Society can help the Multi-purpose Society financially, as the members were more or less common.

The villagers are convinced of the benefits of the Japanese method of growing paddy. Many of them had taken to this method and more would follow. This village got the first prize for adoption of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation in the whole of the Peta.

As regards cultural and social activities, a reference to law courts was practically absent in this area, as the leaders of one or more villages meet and consider such matters when necessary and their decision were accepted by the parties concerned. Sometimes when difficulties are experienced, disputes are taken to Sarvodaya workers, who have been able to settle matters even pertaining to some domestic disputes. Night classes are held for adults. Sports including lejims, hutu-tu and khokho are arranged periodically amongst the children of the school. Bhajans are also arranged. Women are persuaded to attend meetings, though they hardly take any part in the proceedings. Marriage of girls at the ages of 4 to 7 years were very common. It had not yet been possible to root out this evil. The Sarvodaya workers have been able generally to raise this age to about 12 years.

Shri D. A. Shah visited Chikhali village about 10 miles from Mahabaleshwar, on 6th May, 1956, and Kelghar on 17th May, 1956. A meeting of agriculturists etc., of Kelghar and surrounding villages was arranged in the building of the Sarvodaya Sub-centre, Kelghar. About 15 women attended this meeting. The people of Kelghar and surrounding villages widened the Satara-Mahabaleshwar road by cutting rocks etc. near Kelghar during Shramadan Weeks. This enthusiasm and sincerity of the people had good

effect on Government which now decided to spend more than a lac of rupees to complete the widening of the Ghat road and to open it to the traffic. Before the Sarvodaya Scheme, there was only one teacher with 40 students. At present, there are six teachers with about 300 students out of which 45 are girls. About 40 to 50 males have received adult education given by the school teachers. A Bandhara costing about Rs. 4,000 was constructed Rs. 4,000 out of Rs. 5,000 which were received by the village as a prize for collection of grain under the Levy system, were utilised for construction of Bandhara. This Bandhara will irrigate about 60 acres of land and will be a boon to the village. Japanese method of paddy cultivation is followed by 40 to 50 cultivators as they were convinced of its advantages. All cultivators are likely to adopt the method from next year. People have understood the importance of preparation of manure by compost method and there are about 50 compost pits in the village. Improved cattle breeding is undertaken through Pedigree bulls kept at Gagave which would serve Kelghar and surrounding villages. A well has been constructed for providing drinking water to the village. Medical aid is available at least once a week when the Sarvodaya Doctor visits the dispensary at Kedambe. The Lady Organiser who is stationed at Kelghar is doing very useful work by looking after maternity cases, by making propaganda with regard to sanitation, child welfare, child marriages, etc. She also conducted adult education classes for women, some of whom have passed the test examination.

Shri D. A. Shah then visited the Kedambe village and met the people there. Among prominent activities there, mention must be made of the water scheme which cost about Rs. 9,000 and which brings water from streams up the hill one of which is situated at a distance of 4,400 feet. Sarvodaya has contributed Rs. 6,100 and the rest has been found by the village. The village deserves much credit for this venture. There is a Sarvodaya dispensary in this village where the Doctor attends once a week. Patients from Kedambe and surrounding villages take advantage of the dispensary. A Multi-purpose society has been organised for Kelghar, Kedambe and surrounding villages. Members are likely to get credit facilities through the society for their ensuing agricultural operations.

APPENDIX III

Statement indicating the names and addresses of the Sanchalaks of the Sarvodaya Centre and the areas selected for undertaking Sarvodaya Development during 1954-55

S. No.	Name of the district	Names and addresses of Sanchalaks	Area selected for Sarvodaya Development
1	2	3	4
1	Ahmedabad	Shri Navalbhai Shah, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at Gundi, Post Burkhi, taluka Dholka, district Ahmedabad.	45 villages in Dholka and Sanand talukas.
2	Kaira	Shri Raojibhai N. Patel, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at Bhalada, via Anand, district Kaira.	40 villages in Matar taluka.
3	Panch-Mahals	Shri Dabyabhai Naik, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at and post Dohad, district Panch-Mahals.	45 villages in Jholod and Dohad talukas.
4	Surat (Vedchhi)	Shri Jugatram Dave, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at Vedchhi, Post Valod, district Surat.	45 villages in Mandvi taluka.
5	Surat (Puna)	Shri Mansukhbhai Kumarsing, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, Puna Ashram, at Anaval, via Bilimoria, district Surat.	24 villages in Mahuva taluka and 1 village in Valod peta.
6	Baroda	Shri Ramanbhai Chunilal Pandya, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at and post Sandhasal, taluka Savali, district Baroda.	46 villages in Savali taluka.
7	Amreli	Shri Balubhai Kalidas Bhatt, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at and post Bahapur, district Amreli.	26 villages in Amreli taluka.
8	Sabarkantha	Shri Nrusinhbhai Bhavsar, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at Shamaleji, post Tintoi, via Modasa, district Sabarkantha.	69 villages in Bhiloda taluka.
9	Banaskantha	Shri Manubhai Bhatt, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at Sanali, post Danta, district Banaskantha.	50 villages in Danta taluka.
10	Mehsana]	Shri Ratilal Joshi, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at and post Valam, district Mehsana.	44 villages in Visnagar, Kheralu, Sidhapur, and Mehsana talukas.

APPENDIX III—(contd.)

S. No.	Name of the district	Names and addresses of Sanchalaks	Area selected for Sarvodaya Development
1	2	2	4
11	Thana	Shri S. R. Bhiso, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at and post Bordi, district Thana.	34 villages in Daharu taluka.
12	Kolaba	Shri V. V. Atitkar, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at Sudkoli, post Revdanda, district Kolaba.	57 villages in Alibag and Roha talukas and Murud Mahal.
13	East-Khandesh	Shri Madhukar Dhanaji Chaudhari, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at and post Khiroda, taluka Yawal.	24 villages in Raver taluka.
14	West Khandesh	Shri Balubhai Mehta, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at and post Khandabara, taluka Navapur, district West Khandesh.	30 villages in Nawapur taluka.
15	Poona (Pirangut)	Shri Tatyasaheb Deshpande, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at and post Pirangut, taluka Mulshi, district Poona.	50 villages in Mulshy taluka.
16	Poona (Wandra)	Shrimati Parvatibai Athavale, In-charge of the Mulshi Valley Scheme, at Wandra, C/o. Smt. Indirabai Maydeo, 767/13, Shivajinagar, Poona-4.	14 villages in Mulshy valley.
17	Ahmednagar	Shri R. V. Patankar, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at and post Rajur, talukat Ankola, district Ahmednagar.	60 villages in Akola taluka.
18	South Satara	Shri V. K. Hasabnis, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at and post Shirala, Shirala Peta, district, South Satara.	45 villages in Shirala Peta.
19	North Satara (Mahabaleshwar)	Shri Bhiku Daji Bhilare, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, Murray House, Malcolm Path, at and post Mahabaleshwar, district North Satara.	73 villages coming within Koyna, Varna Sholshy river valleys.
20	North Satara (Phaltan)	Shri Ramchandra B. Bhagat, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at and post Phaltan, taluka Phaltan, district North Satara.	35 villages in Phaltan taluka.
21	Ratnagiri (Gopuri)	Shri P. V. Karmalkar, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at Gopuri, post Ratnagiri, taluka Kankavli, district Ratnagiri.	35 villages in Kankavli Mahal and Malwan taluka.

APPENDIX III—(contd.)

S. No.	Name of the district	Names and addresses of Sanchalaks	Area selected for Sarvodaya Development.
1	2	3	4
22	Ratnagiri (Lanja)	Shri Sadashiv Sakharam Vanjare, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at and post Lanja, district Ratnagiri.	13 villages round about Lanja.
23	Kolhapur	Shri Baburao Bapurao Bidkar, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at and post Ajra, taluka Ajra, district Kolhapur.	49 villages in Ajara Mahal.
24	Nasik	Shri. S. D. Kshirasagar, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at and post Peint, district Nasik.	51 villages in Peint and Suragana Mahal.
25	Sholapur	Shri Sadashiv Nivrutti Chandane, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at and post Ekhatpur, taluka Sangola, district Sholapur.	29 villages in Sangola taluka and 3 villages in Mangalwede taluka.
26	Belgaum	Shri. Jayadeo Kulkarni, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at Narasinhpur, W. D., via Sankeshwar, district Belgaum.	52 villages in Belgaum and Chandagad talukas.
27	North Kanara	Shri Waman Anant Hodike, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at and post Ankola, district North Kanara.	40 villages in Ankola taluka.
28	Bijapur	Shri G. V. Jorapur, Sanchalak Sarvodaya Scheme, at and post Nuladgi, district Bijapur.	37 villages in Bagalkot taluka and Bilgi Peta.
29	Dharwar	Shri N. T. Dabade, Sanchalak, Sarvodaya Scheme, at and post Arwatgi, district Dharwar.	42 villages in Dharwar taluka

APPENDIX IV

Sixth Annual Report of the Sarvodaya Scheme in Bombay State for the year ended 31st March 1955

CHAPTER I — INTRODUCTION

The year under report is the Sixth Year of the implementation of the Sarvodaya Scheme in Bombay State. The Scheme was included in the first Five Year Plan and is proposed to be included in the Second Five Year Plan also. During the year under report a budget provision of Rs. 14.95 lacs as grant-in-aid and Rs. 2 lacs as advance was made for the execution of Sarvodaya Scheme.

STATE SARVODAYA COMMITTEE

The State Sarvodaya Committee, a high level co-ordination Committee set up by Government in 1949-50 to guide and co-ordinate the working of the various Sarvodaya Centres in the State met 3 times during the year.

THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE WERE

- (1) Shri Morarji R. Desai, Chief Minister, Bombay (Chairman).
- (2) „ B. S. Hirey, Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests, Bombay.
- (3) „ M. M. Naik Nimbalkar, Minister for Public Works.
- (4) Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries.
- (5) Shri M. P. Patil, Minister for Co-operation, Bombay.
- (6) „ D. N. Wandrekar, Deputy Minister for Backward Classes, Bombay.
- (7) „ V. L. Mehta, Lallubhai Samaldas Road, Andheri.
- (8) „ Dilkhushbhai Diwanji, at Karadi, taluka Jalalpur, district Surat.
- (9) „ S. P. Patwardhan, Kankavali, district Ratnagiri.
- (10) „ K. A. Venkatramaiya, Joint Organiser, Village Industries Committee, at and post Ron, district Dharwar.
- (11) The Secretary to Government, Development Department, Bombay.
- (12) The Secretary to Government, Agriculture and Forests Department, Bombay.
- (13) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, B. S., Poona (Member-Secretary, State Sarvodaya Committee).

Towards the end of the year, Shri Appasaheb Patwardhan informed the State Sarvodaya Committee that on account of his failing health, he would like to be relieved from the membership of the State Sarvodaya Committee. While accepting the resignation of Shri Appasaheb Patwardhan the State Sarvodaya Committee at its meeting held on 27th February 1955, passed the following resolution :—

“ The Committee hereby places on record the deep appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by Shri Appasaheb Patwardhan as a member of the State Sarvodaya Committee during the last five years. It takes this opportunity of conveying its deep gratitude to him. The Committee

further earnestly hopes that Shri Appasaheb Patwardhan will in spite of his not being a member of the Committee hereafter will continue to take an abiding and keen interest in Sarvodaya Development work and continue to give his valuable guidance and advice to the Committee and the Sarvodaya Centres”.

Shri Devaki Nandan Narayan was appointed as a member of the State Sarvodaya Committee in place of Shri Appasaheb Patwardhan.

With a view to achieving prompt disposal of the proposals received from the Sanchalaks of Sarvodaya Centres, Government on the recommendation of the State Sarvodaya Committee, delegated all powers of the State Sarvodaya Committee to the Minister for Co-operation. All questions decided by the Minister for Co-operation are placed before the State Sarvodaya Committee for information. The State Sarvodaya Committee now concerns itself mostly with policy questions and giving general guidance and advice to Sanchalak.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF STATE SARVODAYA COMMITTEE FOR SCRUTINISING SARVODAYA BUDGETS

On the recommendation of the State Sarvodaya Committee, Government was also pleased to constitute a Sub-Committee of the State Sarvodaya Committee to scrutinise the budget proposals of the Sarvodaya Centres. This budget Sub-Committee consists of the following members :—

- (1) Minister for Co-operation (Chairman)
- (2) Deputy Minister for Backward Classes
- (3) All the 3 non-official Regional representatives on the State Sarvodaya Committee
- (4) The Secretary of the State Sarvodaya Committee as Secretary of the Budget-Sub-Committee

The Budget Sub-Committee held 3 meetings — one each at Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Bombay. The budgets for 1955-56 were personally discussed with the Sanchalaks of the Centres. This procedure made a speedy scrutiny of the budgets possible and also afforded an opportunity to the Sanchalaks to explain their schemes.

EVALUATION COMMITTEE

In its meeting dated the 27th February 1955, the State Sarvodaya Committee considered the question of assessing the work done in the first five years of the working of Sarvodaya Centres. This question was also considered at the 5th Conference

of the Sarvodaya Sanchalaks held at Bombay on 26th February 1955. The State Sarvodaya Committee endorsed the view held by the Sanchalaks that an Evaluation Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri V. L. Mehta, for assessing the results of the working of the Sarvodaya Centres should be set up. It recommended the constitution of the Evaluation Committee consisting of Shri V. L. Mehta, as Chairman, and Prof. D. G. Karve and Shri D. A. Shah as Members. Government has constituted the above Committee, with the Registrar, Co-operative Societies and Secretary, State Sarvodaya Committee as the Member-Secretary of the Evaluation Committee. The Evaluation Committee has recently started its work.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Shri Appasaheb Patwardhan had made a suggestion about giving adequate training to Sarvodaya Development workers. This question was considered by the Conference of Sanchalaks and the State Sarvodaya Committee. The State Sarvodaya Committee decided that a Committee consisting of the following persons should be constituted for suggesting the details of the Scheme of training and education of the workers :—

- (1) Shri Dilkhushbhai Diwanji, (Chairman)
- (2) „ Appasaheb Patwardhan.
- (2) „ Jugatram Dave
- (4) „ S. R. Bhise

On the recommendation of the State Sarvodaya Committee, Government has been pleased to constitute the above Committee.

CONFERENCE OF SANCHALAKS OF SARVODAYA CENTRES

The Fifth Conference of the Sanchalaks of Sarvodaya Centres in Bombay State was held at Bombay on the 26th February 1955, under the presidentship of Shri Morarji R. Desai, Chief Minister, Bombay, and Chairman of the State Sarvodaya Committee to consider matters affecting the Sarvodaya Development Programme in Bombay State. Other Ministers, Heads of various Departments and Sanchalaks of the Sarvodaya Centres were present at the Conference.

In opening the Conference, Shri Morarji R. Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay and Chairman of the State Sarvodaya Committee said that the Sarvodaya Scheme had successfully passed through 5 years and was entering into the 6th year of the scheduled programme. In the initial stage, when Government had undertaken this Scheme, certain people expressed five years had confirmed the belief that the same should unhesitatingly be continued till ultimate aim of self-sufficiency and moral upliftment of the masses was finally achieved.

Explaining the object of convening the Conference, the President made it clear that such yearly Conferences were generally convened to facilitate solving of various difficulties and finding out new ways and means by joint discussions. He said that, in the past meetings he had thrown sufficient light over the working and ideology of Sarvodaya. Moreover, there was no change in his ideas as regards the Sarvodaya and hence there was nothing new to be put forth. Since the inception of the Sarvodaya Scheme, he had a great desire to visit every centre and to devote some of his time to work with and guide the Sarvodaya Sanchalaks in their great task, but since he was otherwise heavily engaged his long cherished desire could not materialise.

Continuing further, the President admitted that it was apparently difficult to gauge the result of Sarvodaya Development Schemes. But looking to their past achievements, it was evident that they had made considerable progress towards the achievements of their final objective. He emphasised that simply achieving progress in economic field would not fulfil the object and it would be defeating the cause of Sarvodaya principles, if they gauged the results of their schemes through materialist point of view, without considering the standard of mental and moral upliftment amongst the masses. He said, the real happiness of life lay in truth, moral and mental purification and hence it was the duty of the Sanchalaks to realise the importance of the issue and take initiative in that direction. He further opined that by stressing the need of building character he did not wish to ignore the importance of progress in economic field, but he believed that without moral upliftment, humanity could not reach its salvation. Continuing further, he pointed out that it was quite easy to deliver speeches or to convince others on the subject, but to put it into action was in fact a very difficult task.

In the end he urged upon the Sarvodaya workers to have unstinted faith, enthusiasm, and good-will in executing their work.

After the Sanchalaks had expressed their views, the following decisions were taken :—

- (1) A committee should be appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri V. L. Mehta to undertake assessment of works of the Sarvodaya Centres.
- (2) It was wrong to assume that the Departments had no responsibility in areas coming under the Sarvodaya Schemes. The departmental activities and schemes should not only be varried on in the Sarvodaya areas, as in other area, but should in fact be intensified.
- (3) As far as possible all the primary schools in the Sarvodaya areas should gradual be converted into

- basic schools, with minimum financial burden on Government treasury, and the basic schools should eventually become self-sufficient.
- (4) The Sanchalaks may select and appoint teachers of their own choice, subject to their being qualified according to departmental rules. If and when the Staff Selection Committee selected them for School Board Service, they should, as far as possible be continued in the Sarvodaya Schools and not transferred. Sanchalaks should be given all help by the Educational Inspectors and the Administrative Officers in running the schools.
 - (5) A group of 3 or 4 Sarvodaya Centres should engage the services of retired Overseers for obtaining expert advice regarding plans and estimates, valuation, etc. in respect of works of public utility.

Shri B. S. Hiray, Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forest and Member, State Sarvodaya Committee, wined up the proceedings of the Conference.

SANCHALAKS AND SARVODAYA CENTRES

There were 28 Sarvodaya Centres and one Scheme working in 25 districts of the State. In the districts of North Satara and Surat, there are two full-fledged centres. In Ratnagiri district a small additional centre is opened at Lanja and in Poona district a scheme round about Wandra village in Mulshey Valley is also opened. No Sarvodaya Centres have been opened in the districts of Bombay and Bombay Suburban, Dangs and Broach. A statement indicating the names and addresses of the Sanchalaks together with areas selected for undertaking Sarvodaya Development is enclosed.

A total No. of 1208 villages were included in the Sarvodaya Schemes of the State. Every Sarvodaya area consists of a compact block of 30 to 45 villages. The areas selected are backward units. The Sanchalaks of the Sarvodaya Centres are assisted and advised by a local Committee known as the "Sarvodaya Area Committee". Local Officers of Government also assist the Sarvodaya workers in the implementation of the Sarvodaya programme.

The total amount sanctioned during 1954-55 was 17.24 lacs and the amount spent by the Sanchalaks was Rs. 13.76 lacs. Two classified statements showing the expenditure sanctioned and incurred under the main items of the Scheme, *viz.* (1) Expenditure on staff and establishment charges of main and sub-centres, (2) expenditure on construction of buildings, (3) Education, (4) Agricultural Development, (5) Cottage Industries and Industries subsidiary to agriculture, (6) Health, (7) Water supply,

(8) Communication, (9) Social and cultural development, (10) Co-operation, etc. are appended.

NATURE OF WORKS AND WORKS EXECUTED

The items of works, which were taken up for development comprised such activities, as (1) opening of new schools, (2) taking over management of schools in Sarvodaya areas for better supervision, (3) conversion of primary schools into basic schools, (4) establishment of Chhatralayas, Kumar Ashramas, and Balwadis, (5) running of Backward Class Hostels for boys and girls, (6) conducting adult education classes, (7) introduction of spinning in schools, (8) arranging of Conferences of students and guardians for increasing attendance in schools, (9) construction of school buildings for village schools not having their own buildings or housed in dilapidated structures, (10) promotion of self-sufficiency in cloth, (11) development of cottage and village industries of the area, viz : spinning, weaving, tel-ghani, paddy husking, tailoring, dairying, tiles-making, lark industry and Bamboo industry, tanning and leather industry, wool industry bee-keeping neera production, bone-digesters, soap making, etc. (12) running agricultural demonstration centres, (13) establishment of co-operative societies, (14) construction of new wells and repairs of old wells for well irrigation, (15) supply of improved agricultural implements on reasonable rent, (16) supply of improved seeds, manures, (17) digging of compost pits, (18) construction of Kisan Latrines, (19) supply of breeding bulls and improved cows, (20) construction of bundharas, (21) propagation of Japanese method of paddy cultivation, (22) cattle breeding, (23) three planning, (24) running of dispensary and maternity homes, (25) keeping medical boxes with the workers, (26) disinfection of wells for drinking purposes, (27) Gram-Safai, (28) construction of latrines and urinals, (29) construction of roads, wells, tanks and wooden bridges (20) health measures (31) prohibition, social and cultural activities, etc.

Works of public utility are undertaken on "Shrama-dan" basis with the willing co-operation of the villagers, who contribute a part of the cost of works varying from 25 per cent to 50 per cent by way of cash, labour and or material.

The following is a very brief account of the activities undertaken under certain important items of development.

EDUCATION

In accordance with the decision of Government and as recommended by the Conference of Sanchalaks of Sarvodaya Centres, the Sarvodaya Centres have taken over management of a number of primary schools to improve the tone of education and

to run them on Basic Education system. During the year under report, 254 primary schools were under the control and management of the Sarvodaya Centres of which 67 schools were run on basic education system. At the beginning of the year, there were only 203 schools under the management of Sarvodaya Centres. During the year 19 primary schools were taken over for management, and 32 new primary schools were started, thus bringing the total No. of schools under management to 254 as stated above. For the benefit of the backward class pupils, the Sarvodaya Centres conducted 23 Backward Hostels, 17 for boys and 6 for girls, in addition to 14 Chhatralayas run by them. 14 Dry Hostels were also run. To mould the life of children, as many as 63 balwadis were conducted. As a drive for literacy as many as 236 social and adult education classes were conducted, which were taken advantage of as many as 4576 people. 46 new school buildings were constructed and 12 school buildings were repaired during the year under report.

AGRICULTURE

To demonstrate to the agriculturists, better methods of cultivation, the Sarvodaya Centres have set up demonstration farms. At the beginning of the year the centres were conducting 23 Demonstrating farms. 21 new Demonstration Farm were opened during the year, thus bringing the total number of demonstration farms to 44. Japanese method of paddy cultivation was propagated and as many as 2053 acres of land was brought under this type of cultivation. For intensive cultivation through irrigation 288 new wells, 39 bundharas were constructed, and in addition 320 old wells and 18 bandharas were repaired. A total area of 1637 acres was brought under irrigation under Bunding scheme. 221 engine and pumps were working in the Sarvodaya areas. 22 agricultural and cattle exhibition were held in which prizes were awarded for highest yield of crops and for better breed of cattle to improve the breed of poultry as many as 39 poultry farms were run. 27 breeding bulls were either located at various Sarvodaya Centres or given to the agriculturists at concessional rates.

MEDICAL AID AND VETERINARY AID

Medical aid is being given to the rural population in the Sarvodaya areas either through opening medical centres or by stocking medicines with the workers of the Sarvodaya Centres or with the teachers of primary schools. Free distribution of medicines is not encouraged. Nominal fee of half an anna to one anna is charged for the medicines and the income is credited to Government. 175 medical centres were run and 57,732 persons got medical aid. 13 maternity homes were conducted and 410 asses were treated. 7 Veterinary units were conducted and 12,079 Live-stock were treated. 272 latrines and 218 urinals were constructed.

WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY

Works of public utility like construction of roads, wells, school buildings, tanks and bandharas are undertaken with the co-operation of villagers, who contribute a part of the cost from $\frac{1}{4}$ th to $\frac{1}{2}$ in the form of cash, labour and or material. 66 new drinking water wells were constructed and an equal number of old wells were repaired. 27 new tanks were constructed and 23 old tanks were repaired. In order to improve communications in the areas, 106 miles of approach roads were repaired, 65 miles of approach roads constructed and 83 miles of roads were constructed.

ORGANISATION OF SHIBIRS OF SARVODAYA WORKERS

Shri Dilkhushbhai Diwanji, member of the State Sarvodaya Committee organised a Shibir of Sarvodaya workers of Gujarath at Mirakhedi for 3 days. The Shibir was presided over by Shri V. L. Mehta, the member of the State Sarvodaya Committee. It was attended by 50 Sarvodaya workers of Gujarath. A mass meeting was arranged at the time of Shibir. About 2,500 persons attended the meeting. They were addressed on the implementation of the Sarvodaya Scheme and about the progress made in the last five years.

The Sanchalaks of Sarvodaya Centres also organised Shibirs in their compact areas and Shibir expenses on the basis of 8 annas per head per day were sanctioned. 12 such shibirs were organised.

VISITS TO THE CENTRES AND OTHER HELP AND GUIDANCE

The local officers of various Departments rendered assistance and guidance to Sanchalaks in the implementation of Sarvodaya programme. The Departmental Auditors have been auditing the accounts maintained by the Centres and are seeing that the expenditure over the Scheme is a per sanctioned budgets. Besides, they are assisting the Sanchalaks in the maintenance of accounts systematically.

Sarvodaya Centres Evaluation Committee,
C/o. All India Khadi & Village Industries Board,
Central Govt., Old Building, 2nd Floor,
101, Queens Road, Bombay 1.
November 26th, 1955.

Circular

The Sarvodaya Scheme sponsored by the Government of Bombay in 1948, at the initiative of Shri V. L. Mehta, the then Finance Minister of Bombay, is under execution for the past five years and the current year is the sixth year of its execution. The period of six years is considered sufficiently expansive to gauge the results of development programmes undertaken under this scheme. With this end in view the Government of Bombay under its Resolution No. SVD.-3255-D, dated 12th July, 1955 has decided to undertake a comprehensive review of the activities and achievements of Sarvodaya Centres and accordingly appointed the Sarvodaya Centres Evaluation Committee to assess their results.

2. Collection of quantitative information for the period under review is the basic requirement of any assessment work. The enclosed questionnaire seeks to collect the relevant quantitative information for all the items included in this scheme of work. It consists of the following Schedules :—

- | | |
|----------|--|
| Schedule | 1 : General information |
| " | 2 : Expenditure |
| " | 3 : Education |
| " | 4 : Farming including improvement in production and methods of farming |
| " | 5 : Village industries |
| " | 6 : Public health and hygiene |
| " | 7 : Communications |
| " | 8 : Co-operation |
| " | 9 : Opinion data |
| " | 10 : Social welfare |

An attempt is made to make the questionnaire as comprehensive as possible. The Sanchalaks are requested to study carefully these schedules and supply all the information in details progressively for six years and in some cases seven years from 1948-49. Separate sheets giving additional data should be enclosed to the relevant schedules wherever necessary. Under Schedule 2 full details of the financial aid obtained from sources other than the State Government should also be shown on a separate sheet.

3. The questionnaire in triplicate is forwarded herewith. The Sanchalak is requested to undertake collection of data with a view to making it readily available to the investigator personally visiting the centre to fill in the proformas.

(Sd.) x x x x
Research Officer,
Sarvodaya Centres Evaluation Committee.

SCHEDULE—I

INFORMATION RELATING TO SARVODAYA CENTRE

Name of the Investigator :—

Date of Survey :—

Sl. No.	Name	Sl. No.	Name
1-1	Region	1-10	Year in which Started
1-2	District	1-11	Principal occupation of the population
1-3	Taluka/Mahal	1-12	Total assessed area
1-4	Place of Centre :— (i) Main Centre (ii) Sub-centres	1-13	Aggregate assessment
1-5	Name of Sanchalak :— (i) Original (ii) Present	1-14	Area under cultivation
1-6	Distance of main centre from nearest Railway Station/taluka, mahal, headquarter.	1-15	Area under forest
1-7	No. of villages served and area (i) Originally (ii) Present	1-16	Irrigated area :— (a) under well (b) under canals etc.
1-8	No. of persons in the area :— (a) Male (b) Female (c) Children	1-17	Average rainfall
1-9	(a) Scheduled castes (b) Scheduled tribes (c) Others	1-18	Principal cottage industries in area.

SARVODAYA CENTRES EVALUATION COMMITTEE
(State Sarvodaya Committee)

SCHEDULE 2

INFORMATION RELATING TO EXPENDITURE AT CENTRE ON VARIOUS SCHEMES OF DEVELOPMENT RECURRING EXPENDITURE

Sec. 2. A	Item	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	Total
		Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
		Demandd Sanctioned Spent	Demandd Sanctioned Spent	Demandd Sanctioned Spent	Demandd Sanctioned Spent	Demandd Sanctioned Spent	Demandd Sanctioned Spent	Demandd Sanctioned Spent
2.A.	Education							
2.A.2	Farming including im- provement in produc- tion and methods of farming.							
2.A.3	Village industries in- cluding cottage and subsidiary industries.							
2.A.4	Health and hygiene							
2.A.5	Social welfare including prohibition.							
2.A.6	Administrative and establishment.							
	(a) Office							
	(b) Field							

SCHEDULE 2—(contd.)

Sec. 2. B	1949-50 Amount	1950-51 Amount	1951-52 Amount	1952-53 Amount	1953-54 Amount	1954-55 Amount	Total Amount
	Demanded Sanctioned Spent	Demanded Sanctioned Spent	Demanded Sanctioned Spent	Demanded Sanctioned Spent	Demanded Sanctioned Spent	Demanded Sanctioned Spent	Demanded Sanctioned Spent
2·B. 1	Education						
2·B. 2	Farming including improvement in production and methods of farming.						
2·B. 3	Village industries including cottage and subsidiary industries.						
2·B. 4	Health and hygiene						
2·B. 5	Social welfare including prohibition.						
2·B. 6	Buildings :—						
	(a) Residential,						
	(b) Others						
2·B. 7	Total						

SARVODAYA CENTRES EVALUATION COMMITTEE
(State Sarvodaya Committee)

SCHEDULE 3

EDUCATION

		1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55					
		Institu- tions	Stu- dents	Institu- tions	Stu- dents	Institu- tions	Stu- dents	Institu- tions	Stu- dents	Institu- tions	Stu- dents		
3-1	Schools in area :—												
	(a) Balwadi ..												
	(b) Basic ..												
	(c) Primary ..												
	(d) Voluntary ..												
	(e) Vocational ..												
3-2	Hostels run under the Scheme :—												
	(a) Boys' ..												
	(b) Girls' ..												
	(c) Vocational ..												
3-3	No. of libraries ..												
3-4	No. of reading rooms ..												
	(a) Books purchased in the year.												
	(b) Books received as donations.												
	(c) No. of students using libraries.												
		Shibirs	Stu- dents	Shibirs	Stu- dents	Shibirs	Stu- dents	Shibirs	Stu- dents	Shibirs	Stu- dents	Shibirs	Stu- dents

3-5 Shibirs organised :—
(a) Training for
teachers.
(b) Others

SCHEDULE 3—(contd.)

		1948-49		1949-50		1950-51		1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55	
		Classes	Stu- dents	Classes	Stu- dents	Classes	Stu- dents	Classes	Stu- dents	Classes	Stu- dents	Classes	Stu- dents	Classes	Stu- dents
3.6	Adult Education ..														
3.7	Public lectures organised in area.														
3.8	Film shows arranged ..														
3.9	Group gatherings held ..														
	(a) Boys ..														
	(b) Girls ..														
	(c) Adults ..														
3.10.	Dramatic performances staged.														
	(a) By the local stu- dents.														
	(b) For local students.														
3.11.	Other activities :—														
	(a) Bhajans ..														
	(b) Musical concerts														
	(c)														
	(d)														

SCHEDULE—4

FARMING INCLUDING IMPROVEMENT IN PRODUCTION AND METHODS OF FARMING

Item	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
4.1 <i>Irrigation :—</i>							
(a) New wells sunk ..							
(b) Old wells repaired							
(c) Number of pumps installed on Wells.							
(d) Bandharas constructed.							
(i) No. of schemes							
(ii) Area served ..							
(e) Lift irrigation							
(i) No. of schemes							
(ii) Area served.							
4.2 <i>Improvement of cultivation :—</i>							
(a) Number of acres bounded.							
(b) No. of compost pits dug and maintained.							
(c) Area brought under Japanese method of cultivation.							
(d) Insecticides and pesticides supplied							
(e) Manures supplied							
4.3 Area under vegetable gardening.							

SCHEDULE 4—(contd.)

		1948-49		1949-50		1950-51		1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		Total	
		Qty.	Yield	Qty.	Yield	Qty.	Yield	Qty.	Yield	Qty.	Yield	Qty.	Yield	Qty.	Yield	Qty.	Yield
		sup- plied	sup- plied	sup- plied	sup- plied	sup- plied	sup- plied	sup- plied	sup- plied	sup- plied	sup- plied	sup- plied	sup- plied	sup- plied	sup- plied	sup- plied	sup- plied
4.4	Improved seeds supplied and results obtained crop																
	(a)																
	(b)																
	(c)																
	(d)																
4.5	<i>Animal husbandry :—</i>																
	(a) Goshalas maintained.																
	(b) Goshalas aided																
	(c) Stud bulls main- tained.																
	(d) Cows covered . .																
	(e)																
	(f)																
4.6	Number of veterinary hospitals in area.																
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
4.7	Milk yield and Value . .																

SCHEDULE 5--A

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES INCLUDING COTTAGE AND SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIES

NUMBER OF CENTRES

Industry	1948-49		1949-50		1950-51		1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		Total	
	Centres started	Centres aided	Centres started	Centres aided	Centres started	Centres aided	Centres started	Centres aided	Centres started	Centres aided	Centres started	Centres aided	Centres started	Centres aided	Centres started	Centres aided
5-A-1 (a) Spinning														
(b) Weaving														
(c) Oil-crushing														
(d) Paddy husking														
(e) Leather tanning and footwear making.														
(f) Carpentry														
(g) Smithy														
(h) Palm-gur														
(i) Fibre														
(j) Bee-keeping														
(k) Poultry														
(l)																
(m)																
(n)																
(o)																

5-A-2 Number of training centres.

SCHEDULE 5-B
EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

5. B.	1948-49		1949-50		1950-51		1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		Total			
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time		
5·B.1	No. of persons employed in village industries :---																	
	(a) Spinning		(Men)		(Women)		(b) Weaving		(Men)		(Women)		(c) Ghani		(Men)		(Women)	
	(d) Paddy husking.		(Men)		(Women)		(e) Leather tanning.		(Men)		(Women)		(f) Carpentry		(Men)		(Women)	
	(g) Smithy		(Men)		(Women)		(h) Palm-gur		(Men)		(Women)		(i) Fibres		(Men)		(Women)	
	(j) Bee-keeping		(Men)		(Women)		(k) Wool		(Men)		(Women)		(l) Others		(Men)		(Women)	
5·B-2.	Wages paid		(Men)		(Women)													

SCHEDULE 5-C

OUTPUT AND VALUE

(Rs) 50-1-13 (Month)

5-C	Industry	1948-49		1949-50		1950-51		1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		Total
		Out-Value put Rs.	Out-Value put Rs.	Out-Value put Rs.	Out-Value put Rs.	Out-Value put Rs.	Out-Value put Rs.	Out-Value put Rs.	Out-Value put Rs.	Out-Value put Rs.	Out-Value put Rs.	Out-Value put Rs.	Out-Value put Rs.	Out-Value put Rs.	Out-Value put Rs.	Out-Value put Rs.
5-C-1.	Yarn (lbs.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Woollen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Silk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-C-2.	Cloth (Yds.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Woollen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Silk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-C-3.	Village Oil (Mds.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Oilcake	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-C-4.	Rice Husked (Mds.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-C-5.	Leather	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Leather tanned (Mds.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Leather goods (No.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-C-6.	Bee-keeping Honey (lbs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-C-7.	Fibres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-C-8.	Carpentry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-C-9.	Smithy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-C-10	Palm Gur :-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Neera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Gur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Leaf products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-C-11.	Poultry :-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Eggs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Birds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-C-12.	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SCHEDULE—6

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HYGIENE

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
6.1	Health and sanitation measures in area.						
	(a) Construction and maintenance of drains.						
	(b) Latrines, urinals etc., ..						
	(c) Refuse heaps. ..						
	(d) D. D. T. spraying ..						
	(e) Control of epidemics ..						
	(f) ..						
	(g) ..						
6.2.	Medical facility :—						
	(a) Dispensaries opened ..						
	(b) Dispensaries aided ..						
	(c) Number of persons served ..						
	(d) Medicines supplied (value) ..						
	(e) Staff engaged						
	(1) Health visitors ..						
	(2) ..						
	(f) Staff aided ..						
6.3.	Other facilities :— ..						

SCHEDULE-7

COMMUNICATIONS

	1949-50		1950-51		1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		Total	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
7.1. New Roads Constructed and old repaired (mileage).														
	By the	By the	By the	By the	By the	By the	By the	By the	By the	By the	By the	By the	By the	By the
	People	State	People	State	People	State	People	State	People	State	People	State	People	State
7.2. Total cost of public constructions completed.														
(a) Roads	..													
(b) School buildings	..													
(c) Public buildings	..													
(d) Public latrines	..													
(e) Wells	..													
7.3. Total man-days obtained as 'Shramdan' in public and private constructions.														
7.4. What arrangements have been made for the maintenance of roads etc., and what is the expenditure incurred on the same.	Main- tenance Body	Exp. Main- tenance Body	Exp. Main- tenance Body	Exp. Main- tenance Body	Exp. Main- tenance Body	Exp. Main- tenance Body	Exp. Main- tenance Body	Exp. Main- tenance Body	Exp. Main- tenance Body	Exp. Main- tenance Body	Exp. Main- tenance Body	Exp. Main- tenance Body	Exp. Main- tenance Body	Exp. Main- tenance Body
7.5. Roads inside villages constructed (miles)														
7.6. Roads connecting other villages (miles)														

SCHEDULE--10

SOCIAL WELFARE

		1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52*	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55		
10.1	Number of villages served by one main activity (a) (b)									
10.2	Number of Villages not covered by any activity									
10.3	Number of villages where all items are undertaken									Total
		No. Attendant	No. Attendant	No. Attendant	No. Attendant	No. Attendant	No. Attendant	No. Attendant	No. Attendant	No. Attendant
10.4	Games and recreation :-- (a) A khadas and gymnasia :-- (1) Opened, (2) Aided (b) Competitions and tournaments (1) Children (2) Adults									
		No. Cases	No. Cases	No. Cases	No. Cases	No. Cases	No. Cases	No. Cases	No. Cases	No. Cases
10.5	Womens' welfare :-- (a) Maternity aid .. (1) Rooms provided (2) Rooms aided (b) Midwives and other staff engaged (c) Educational classes :-- (1) Literacy (2) Vocational (d) Recreation facilities									

APPENDIX VI

TABLE A :—Consolidated Statement showing recurring expenditure during the period 1949-50 to 1954-55
(Rs. '000)

S. No.	Name of Centre	District	Administration	Education	Farming	V. Industries	Health and Hygiene	Social Welfare	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
X 1	Sanali	Banaskantha	49.4	38.5	10.0	10.4	7.5	6.6	122.4
X 2	Shamlaji	Sabarkantha	65.8	148.0	39.9	26.7	16.7	16.4	313.5
X 3	Valam	Mehsana	59.9	39.9	26.7	42.5	17.7	4.5	191.2
X 4	Babapur	Amreli	101.4	27.0	10.4	14.8	21.6	6.6	181.8
X 5	Gundi	Ahmedabad	83.1	40.1	24.2	13.8	28.9	10.5	200.6
X 6	Bhalada	Kaira	43.7	26.5	7.0	0.1	34.7	4.6	116.6
X 7	Mirakhedi	Panchamahals	63.8	10.3	46.8	9.3	3.1	1.3	134.6
X 8	Sandhasal	Baroda	89.7	7.7	9.0	7.7	17.6	5.5	137.2
X 9	Sathav	Surat	83.2	36.3	30.7	94.1	14.0	13.5	271.8
X 10	Poona	Surat	66.9	23.1	18.8	7.7	21.1	6.4	144.0
11	Khandbara	W. Khandesh	53.8	70.2	13.5	15.4	16.1	8.6	177.6
12	Khiroda	E. Khandesh	55.2	44.7	29.6	30.7	64.5	35.9	200.6
13	Peint	Nasik	50.2	16.5	22.4	17.0	19.1	3.6	128.8
14	Rajur	Ahmednagar	67.9	219.9	10.8	23.8	13.4	1.7	337.5
15	Kasa	Thana	103.1*	9.5	61.7	8.5	21.6	19.8	224.2
16	Pirangut	Poona	49.4	5.6	..	8.4	8.0	0.9	72.3
17	Wandra	Poona	12.0	12.3	1.2	1.9	6.7	0.3	34.4
18	Mahabaleshwar	N. Satara	110.1	48.9	10.8	..	124.4	5.9	300.1
19	Phaltan	N. Satara	37.8	29.3	44.2	17.5	6.7	43.6	179.1
20	Shirala	S. Satara	27.8	15.0	3.0	13.7	3.8	..	53.3
21	Ekhatpur	Sholapur	77.6	6.1	5.9	27.5	27.9	10.9	156.9
22	Sudkoli	Kolaba	70.8	34.1	13.4	16.6	13.9	24.0	172.8
23	Ajra	Kolhapur	92.8	14.5	38.3	11.4	15.6	14.8	187.4
24	Gopuri	Ratnagiri	58.3	22.5	30.0	20.6	21.7	3.8	156.9
25	Lanja	Ratnagiri	7.1	1.5	0.1	8.3	3.4	1.2	21.6
X 26	Narsinhpur	Belgaum	103.4	12.5	11.2	26.6	5.5	6.7	165.9
X 27	Kaladgi	Bijapur	74.8	11.9	27.0	11.1	5.8	4.3	134.9
X 28	Arwatgi	Dharwar	87.0	13.4	31.4	20.1	12.9	9.9	174.7
X 29	Richkad	w. Kanara	62.5	16.5	20.9	1.2	7.3	2.9	111.3
Total			1908.5	993.3	598.9	507.4	581.2	274.7	4864.0

*1949-50 figure not available.

APPENDIX VI—(contd.)

TABLE B :—Consolidated statement showing non-recurring expenditure during the period 1949-50 to 1954-55 (Rs. '000)

S. No.	Centre	District	Buildings	Education	Farming	V. Industries	Health and Hygiene	Social Welfare	Office dead-stock	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Sanali	Banaskantha	38.1	11.6	0.2	3.8	0.5	Nil.	2.9	57.1
2	Shamlaji	Sabarkantha	55.7	12.9	12.1	6.3	3.9	0.6	3.3	94.8
3	Valam	Mehsana	10.0	6.7	13.6	15.5	4.4	0.1	2.7	51.0
4	Babapur	Amreli	19.0	11.0	9.6	7.9	7.9	2.8	3.6	62.5
5	Gundi	Ahmedabad	15.0	5.3	2.3	9.5	4.0	0.7	2.5	39.3
6	Bhalada	Kaira	18.0	4.3	1.4	1.1	1.5	0.5	2.2	29.0
7	Mirakhedi	Panchmahals	11.6	0.6	10.9	5.9	6.5	2.1	3.3	40.0
8	Sandhasal	Baroda	31.8	6.7	1.5	7.0	5.8	0.2	1.3	54.1
9	Sathvav	Surat	7.2	4.7	1.9	17.8	1.8	Nil.	Nil.	33.4
10	Poona	Surat	19.0	1.7	0.9	Nil.	1.0	0.1	1.8	24.5
11	Khandbara	W. Khandesh	50.6	8.0	1.0	8.3	18.8	Nil.	1.4	88.1
12	Khiroda	E. Khandesh	13.0	25.9	22.6	21.7	19.2	4.7	Nil.	107.1
13	Peint	Nasik	36.0	10.8	16.5	4.0	20.9	3.1	Nil.	91.1
14	Rajur	Ahmednagar	37.7	13.5	11.2	25.9	41.9	0.6	3.6	134.4
15	Kasa	Thana	12.2	3.1	5.9	16.7	2.3	0.4	Nil.	40.6
16	Pirangut	Poona	0.5	4.1	22.8	8.8	40.7	3.2	4.7	84.8
17	Wandra	Poona	5.0	0.1	Nil.	Nil.	0.1	2.4	Nil.	7.6
18	Mahabaleshwar	N. Satara	Nil.	2.8	1.7	Nil.	Nil.	0.7	1.1	6.3
19	Phaltan	N. Satara	1.2	0.3	6.3	1.6	Nil.	1.8	Nil.	14.2
20	Shirala	S. Satara	14.3	5.9	10.8	11.8	1.9	1.7	Nil.	46.4
21	Bhatpur	Sholapur	1.5	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	7.3	8.8
22	Sudkoli	Kolaba	10.4	4.3	5.1	10.3	68.5	1.6	3.9	104.1
23	Ajra	Kolhapur	Nil.	1.5	7.9	8.9	0.2	0.7	13.6	32.6
24	Gopuri	Ratnagiri	5.0	11.8	9.6	4.7	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	31.1
25	Lanja	Ratnagiri	0.1	Nil.	Nil.	4.9	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	5.0
26	Narsinhpur	Belgaum	22.3	7.3	23.4	11.4	61.7	Nil.	Nil.	126.1
27	Arwatgi	Dharwar	34.4	2.7	16.2	12.0	33.8	0.4	Nil.	99.5
28	Kaladgi	Bijapur	1.0	9.8	97.1	12.3	12.5	0.9	Nil.	133.6
29	Hichkad	N. Kanara	11.3	13.7	32.9	2.6	43.6	7.1	Nil.	111.2
Total			481.9	191.8	345.4	240.7	403.4	36.4	59.2	1758.8

APPENDIX VI—(contd.)

TABLE C :—Progress and development in Agriculture, Education and Medical aid

S. No.	Item	Unit	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	New wells sunk ..	No.	64	821	205	429	328	312	2,159
2	Old wells repaired ..	No.	29	20	253	218	374	256	1,150
3	Acres bunded ..	Acres	514	972	1665	1799	758	889	6,597
4	Area under irrigation :								
	(a) Bandharas ..	Acres	33	8258	8032	1031	1194	1225	20,673
	(b) Lift irrigation ..	Acres	Nil.	724	495	956	420	173	2,422
5	Total area under irrigation ..	Acres	33	8982	9427	1987	1614	1052	23,095
6	Oil pumps installed ..	No	34	24	79	27	20	8	192
7	Compost pits ..	No	3179	2367	2756	3039	2794	4363	18,498
8	Area under Japanese method of paddy cultivation ..	Acres	Nil.	Nil.	71	146	308	1386	1,911
9	Insecticides and pestioides supplied ..	Tons	Nil.	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.8	7.3	13.2
10	Manures supplied ..	Tons	44.7	112.1	137.5	17.2	161.2	276.6	749.2
11	Primary Schools opened ..	No	8	16	10	43	30	14	121
12	Attendance at primary schools ..	No	125	920	1674	1836	2430	3838	10,823
13	Voluntary schools opened ..	No	32	11	9	21	6	9	88
14	Attendance at voluntary schools ..	No	926	1270	1886	2146	2376	2522	11,126
15	Balwadis opened ..	No	Nil.	4	9	9	3	6	31
16	Attendance at Balwadis ..	No	Nil.	90	352	564	608	821	2,435
17	Basic schools opened ..	No	2	3	2	Nil.	1	1	9
18	Attendance at basic schools ..	No	240	676	104	145	Nil.	51	1,114
19	Students' hostels ..	No	10	11	18	19	9	11	78
20	Inmates in the hostels ..	No	193	230	465	125	166	507	1,686
21	Craft introduced in schools :								
	(a) Spinning ..	No	Nil.	9	6	31	49	43	138
	(b) Weaving ..	No	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3	8	41	52
	(c) Agriculture ..	No	1	Nil.	1	3	16	6	15
22	Dispensaries opened ..	No	8	6	6	11	4	4	39
23	Dispensaries aided ..	No	16	3	3	4	13	3	41
24	Persons served ..	(000)	7.7	35.9	54.6	85.0	63.3	63.1	309.6
25	Medicines supplied (Rs.) ..	(000)	3.6	13.3	19.2	24.0	20.7	20.6	101.9

APPENDIX VI—(contd.)

TABLE D :—Progress and development in construction of Public works

S. No.	Item	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	Total							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							
<i>A Drinking water supply :</i>															
1	New wells sunk	5	31	32	58	59	57	242							
2	Old wells repaired	Nil.	8	7	10	10	20	55							
<i>B Communications</i>															
3	New roads constructed (Miles) ..	16.5	52.5	87.1	66.0	61.9	69.4	353.4							
4	Old roads repaired (") ..	2.3	35.3	24.4	40.5	27.9	72.3	202.7							
5	Foot paths .. (") ..	Nil.	Nil.	0.4	1.5	2.5	3.0	7.4							
<i>C Cost of construction (Rs. 000) .. S P S P S P S P S P S P S P S P</i>															
6	Wells	2.5	4.2	19.4	16.6	35.5	35.2	52.1	60.1	55.3	66.8	57.5	79.8	222.3	202.7
7	School buildings	3.3	4.2	1.5	1.4	11.6	6.2	54.9	26.4	61.8	47.6	109.3	122.4	242.4	208.2
8	Other buildings	2.6	Nil.	17.9	Nil.	7.3	Nil.	24.2	2.0	31.1	1.9	13.2	18.1	68.3	22.0
9	Latrines @	2.6	0.6	1.5	2.5	11.2	6.2	11.8	8.2	4.2	3.3	4.6	4.6	35.9	25.4
10	Roads	9.3	15.4	47.4	99.7	60.4	126.6	70.1	67.9	80.7	113.3	91.7	87.9	359.6	510.8
11	Foot bridges	Nil.	Nil.	1.5	5.3	1.5	3.0	4.1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3.0	8.3
Total		20.3	24.4	89.2	126.5	127.5	177.2	213.1	164.6	205.1	232.9	276.3	312.8	931.5	1037.4

* Figures for two Centres Not Available,
 @ Include other minor constructions also
 S denotes the share of cost borne by the State
 P denotes the share of cost borne by people

APPENDIX VI—(contd.)

TABLE E :—Progress and Development in co-operative Movement

(Rs. '000)

S. No. 1	Item 2	1949-50 3	1950-51 4	1951-52 5	1952-53 6	1953-54 7	1954-55 8	Total 9
1	Agricultural credit societies started*	31	59	44	17	28	30	209
2	Forest labourers'	9	5	4	4	Nil.	3	25
3	Grain banks	Nil.	12	Nil.	2	1	Nil.	11
4	Labour societies	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3	6	1	8
5	Weavers'	1	1	Nil.	2	Nil.	1	5
6	Housing ..	1	1	Nil.	Nil.	2	Nil.	4
7	Gardners'	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2
8	Lift irrigation	Nil.	Nil.	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2
9	Industrial co-operatives	Nil.	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2
10	Bamboo workers	Nil.	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2
11	Ginning	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	1
12	Khadi ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	Nil.	1
13	Neera and palm-gur	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	Nil.	1
14	Farming	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.	1	1	1
	Total	44	83	50	24	40	33	274
<i>Credit societies</i>								
15	Membership	2080	4021	3406	698	1500	2287	12,656
16	Share capital (Rs.)	92.6	323.8	283.9	37.0	32.2	214.6	984.1
17	Loans advanced (Rs.)	216.9	146.7	259.3	215.8	209.4	275.8	1423.9
18	Loans recovered (Rs.)	198.6	83.6	84.4	92.8	90.5	232.1	782.0
<i>Non-credit transactions @</i>								
19	Purchase (Rs.)	40.0	434.5	501.1	331.2	520.5	2186.4	4013.7
20	Sales (Rs.)	82.1	609.0	752.0	518.9	793.4	1244.1	3999.5
21	Production (Rs.)	27.6	102.0	142.6	126.5	143.3	89.2	631.2

* Include multipurpose societies also

@ Figures for two Centres Not available.

APPENDIX VI—(contd.)

TABLE F :—Progress and Development in Social Welfare

S. No.	Item	1949-50		1950-51		1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		Total	
		N	A	N	A	N	A	N	A	N	A	N	A	N	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Social Education Classes :														
	(1) Men	80	1430	143	2657	141	3762	143	4057	328	3054	135	53	970	18013
	(2) Women	1	20	7	143	23	635	27	479	02	534	32	507	152	2220
2	Libraries	74	1273	101	3655	109	5188	95	8790	117	11869	103	23390	699	45165
3	Film shows	20	3100	62	25950	128	42925	77	20100	102	33426	79	102100	468	242600
4	Social gatherings :														
	(1) Bhajans mandals ..	43	1950	217	6725	240	6458	305	7070	281	22720	383	14613	1469	59548
	(2) Dramatic performances	27	5800	53	14450	80	15615	74	15015	49	13615	91	119050	474	183545
	(3) Others	139	12760	151	32200	171	35767	177	47117	1252	39603	147	81235	2037	248682
5	Shibirs organized :—														
	(1) Training for teachers ..	2	65	4	183	18	266	42	672	42	569	41	517	149	2272
	(2) Others	1	78	7	311	17	2208	18	1845	13	824	15	670	71	5936
6	Municipal concerts ..	Nil.	Nil.	4	500	3	400	4	530	5	700	6	800	22	2950
7	Sports and tournaments ..	9	642	31	554	29	1252	84	4972	81	6851	121	17542	355	31813
8	Public meetings held ..	1287		478		521		515		628		654		4082	
9	“Shramdan” offered (Rs. 000)	25.30		122.0		188.4		147.4		357.8		479.4		1320.2	

* Include reading rooms also

© Total man-days valued at the wage of Re. 1 per man per day.

N denotes number

A denotes attendance

APPENDIX VI—(contd.)

TABLE G :—Record of prohibition crimes in Sarvodaya areas and talukas in which they are situated

S. No.	Centre	District	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		Total in Sarvodaya area		Total in taluka	
			R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Sanali	Banaskantha	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	4	4	5	5	277	243
2	Shamlaji	Sabarkantha	1	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	5	3	6	2	14	1	26	7	576	301
3	Babapur	Amreli	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	1	1	1	1	1	Nil.	Nil.	4	3	74	58
4	Gundi	Ahmedabad	3	3	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3	2	1	1	7	6	244	155
5	Bhalada	Keira	14	10	7	4	9	8	22	20	10	10	15	13	77	65	126	90
6	Mirakhedi	Panchamahals	14	10	13	12	23	23	67	57	113	80	93	70	323	252	2007	1301
7	Sandhsal	Baroda	8	8	19	16	22	21	30	19	59	44	17	9	155	117	643	450
8	Khandbara	W. Khandesh	15	14	29	29	15	15	38	37	42	38	31	21	170	154	1224	1071
19	Khiroda	E. Khandesh	3	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	11	5	21	13	117	84
10	Peint	Nasik	6	4	14	7	13	5	26	10	16	6	33	17	108	49	309	208
11	Kasa	Thana	7	1	19	13	11	9	29	18	62	12	22	1	150	54	1431	414
12	Pirangut	Poona	2	Nil.	5	2	9	4	5	2	9	3	3	1	33	12	40	17
13	Wandra	Poona	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
14	Mahabaleshwar	N. Satara	11	7	9	7	18	16	16	12	12	7	16	7	82	56	427	283
15	Phaltan	N. Satara	3	2	3	3	21	21	10	9	10	8	16	7	63	50	Nil.	Nil.
16	Shirala	S. Satara	14	10	11	10	21	8	28	10	29	6	27	8	130	52	206	71
17	Sudkoli	Kolaba	9	4	11	8	24	19	27	14	21	5	23	5	115	55	3271	1642
18	Ajra	Kolhapur	6	2	8	5	23	20	21	10	10	9	8	5	76	51	362	151
19	Gopuri	Ratnagiri	12	11	17	13	32	26	50	41	37	14	57	6	205	111	986	643
20	Narsinhpur	Belgaum	10	10	30	28	16	15	66	61	15	14	18	10	155	138	3338	2462
21	Arvatgi	Dharwar	5	2	18	10	14	9	10	5	4	4	31	14	82	44	1431	414
22	Kaladgi	Bijapur	18	5	70	20	35	18	44	21	27	15	21	6	215	85	1135	673
23	Hichkad	N. Kanara	5	1	1	1	4	1	Nil.	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	11	3	233	110
Grand total			167	107	285	189	315	243	497	351	488	281	462	211	2214	1382	18,457	10,840

B denotes crimes registered
C denotes convictions obtained

APPENDIX VI—(contd.)

TABLE H :—Details of staff England at the Sarvodaya Centres

S. No.	Regions	Executive	Administrative	Departmental	Field workers	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gujarat ..	22	20	47	56	10	155
2	Maharashtra ..	20	27	50	57	28	182
3	Karnatak ..	6	9	18	33	12	78
	Total ..	48	56	115	146	50	415

* Figures for three Centres not available
 Executive is Sanchalaks and Up-Sanchalaks
 Administrative include accountants, clerks, peons etc.,
 Departmental includes Khadi worker, poultry expert, ghani worker etc.
 Others include cartmen, malis etc.

APPENDIX IV (contd.)

TABLE I:—Classified statement showing the expenditure sanctioned under the main heads of the scheme during 1954-55

S. No.	Name of the District	Expenditure on staff and establishment charges of main and sub-centres	Expenditure on construction of buildings	Education	Agricultural Development	Cottage industries and industries subsidiary to Agril.	Health	Water supply	Communications	Social and cultural development	Co-operation	Total grant sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Panch-mahals ..	10,499	500	4,532	25,630	6,260	400	2,000	6,500	2,103	..	58,424
2	Kaira ..	13,560	..	25,520	1,000	150	3,960	15,000	..	1,300	..	60,490
3	Ahmedabad ..	7,730	525	14,120	2,250	18,860	7,500	..	300	1,000	1,800	53,725
4	Surat (Vedohhi) ..	32,886	..	10,540	15,130	7,150	3,100	..	2,000	1,000	..	71,806
5	Surat (Puna) ..	19,450	1,400	3,200	5,400	7,270	2,000	..	2,750	2,150	4,150	47,770
6	Baroda ..	20,540	2,000	4,900	4,600	7,600	2,050	2,000	700	1,850	500	46,740
7	Amreli ..	11,132	1,500	14,420	6,095	13,375	7,350	..	..	1,350	1,000	56,222
8	Sabarkantha ..	41,860	4,700	17,530	2,610	2,200	2,000	..	3,720	850	..	75,470
9	Banaskantha ..	11,536	800	15,520	12,475	3,000	2,220	..	..	1,840	..	47,371
10	Mehsana ..	17,070	..	11,875	11,840	9,740	3,540	..	..	1,500	..	55,565
11	Thana ..	23,080	2,900	6,400	33,650	2,500	2,070	4,700	2,00	3,600	..	50,900
12	West Khandesh ..	12,850	..	38,840	11,215	7,960	7,800	2,000	1,000	4,085	..	85,750
13	East Khandesh ..	10,611	1,200	17,701	12,000	7,480	5,300	10,000	4,500	6,660	114	75,656
14	Kolaba ..	12,380	1,720	10,505	4,500	5,240	3,300	10,500	14,500	6,500	..	69,145
15	Sholapur ..	12,986	10,000	1,840	7,000	5,777	7,975	3,500	7,000	2,550	..	58,628

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

S. No.	Name of the district	Expenditure on staff and charges of main and sub-centres	Expenditure on construction of buildings	Education	Agricultural Development	Cottage industries and industries subsidiary to agriculture	Health	Water supply	Communication	Social and cultural development	Co-operation	Total grant Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16	Nasik ..	11,470	8,000	13,090	15,190	7,080	2,650	8,000	1,000	2,300	2,520	71,300
17	Poona (Pirangut) ..	17,290	..	6,530	8,000	13,580	6,630	8,000	3,000	800	..	63,830
18	Poona (Wandara)	1,530	340	4,630	1,200	360	1,560	..	1,500	150	..	11,320
19	Ahmednagar ..	18,445	2,500	56,228	10,897	6,470	3,465	13,160	..	500	1,200	1,12,965
20	South Satara ..	8,180	3,000	2,800	8,680	16,000	1,500	2,500	12,000	600	..	55,260
21	N. Satara (Mahabaleshwar).	16,150	5,500	15,200	250	..	3,000	8,000	12,500	2,200	..	62,800
22	Phaltan ..	9,474	..	6,920	6,000	12,961	2,100	11,295	5,600	..	..	54,350
23	Ratnagiri (Gopuri)	11,996	2,300	19,249	9,720	5,115	1,100	4,500	2,500	2,400	..	58,950
25	Ratnagiri (Lanja)	1,200	200	..	800	3,350	..	500	500	3,820	..	10,370
25	Kolhapur ..	18,116	..	15,365	21,800	5,950	5,085	5,000	5,000	2,650	..	78,966
26	Dharwar ..	16,305	3,000	9,697	15,046	6,775	9,070	6,500	9,470	975	..	76,838
27	Belgaum ..	12,370	4,500	4,070	15,140	4,840	5,360	8,100	8,100	1,148	..	63,628
28	Bijapur ..	14,968	8,000	1,500	7,368	8,918	1,900	..	4,000	1,000	500	48,154
29	North Kanara ..	10,490	..	7,993	8,010	400	2,720	3,000	9,008	300	..	41,921
Total ..		4,25,794	60,5050	3,60,855	2,53,496	196,431	1,07,775	1,28,225	1,19,148	57,781	11,784	17,24,314

APPENDIX VI—(contd.)

TABLE J :—Classified statement showing the expenditure incurred under the main heads of the scheme during 1954-55 :

S. No.	Name of the district	Expenditure on staff and establishment charges of main and sub-centres	Expenditure on construction of buildings	Educational	Agricultural Development	Cottage industries and industries subsidiary to agriculture	Health	Water supply	Communication	Social and cultural development	Co-operation	Total amount spent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Panch-mahals ..	10,472	500	3,839	21,912	7,501	400	2,000	6,500	1,891	..	55,015
2	Kaira ..	9,446	..	13,675	69	75	1,745	15,000	..	1,330	..	41,340
3	Ahmedabad ..	6,941	524	12,872	1,756	16,110	5,251	..	..	1,000	1,800	46,254
4	Surat (Vedchhi) ..	24,017	..	6,050	8,107	8,777	3,000	..	1,000	9,902	..	52,933
5	Surat (Puna) ..	19,226	645	2,423	4,338	2,955	1,969	..	500	1,637	..	33,693
6	Baroda ..	10,089	1,992	5,716	1,929	1,295	6,976	9,985	680	1,526	290	33,478
7	Amreli ..	10,079	1,500	11,930	5,237	9,113	7,715	..	..	1,477	998	46,989
8	Sabarkantha ..	31,921	4,700	12,423	2,256	3,146	1,835	2,000	..	830	..	59,111
9	Banaskantha ..	11,022	796	11,766	4,712	..	1,341	..	..	1,530	..	31,167
10	Mehsana ..	16,402	..	10,190	11,585	8,982	3,275	..	..	1,396	..	51,830
11	Thana ..	21,815	4,100	3,815	3,345	3,905	1,993	6,200	962	4,404	..	50,539
12	West Khandesh ..	8,366	..	16,476	5,163	3,505	1,087	..	..	1,209	3,646	39,452
13	East Khandesh ..	10,216	1,200	17,276	10,832	4,459	4,205	10,000	4,500	6,526	114	69,328
14	Kolaba ..	12,012	..	14,928	4,665	5,761	1,403	9,960	14,006	..	..	68,140
15	Sholapur ..	12,022	10,429	1,628	5,372	2,911	7,945	2,656	487	2,550	..	46,000


APPENDIX VI—(concl.)

S. No.	Name of the district	Expenditure on staff and establishment charges of main and sub-centres	Expenditure on construction of buildings	Educa-tion	Agricul-tural Develop-ment	Cottage industries and industries subsidiary to agriculture	Health	Water supply	Communi-cation	Social and cultural develop-ment	Co-opera-tion	Total grant spent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16	Nasik ..	9,353	8,377	12,843	10,982	3,011	2,136	7,600	554	1,540	1,507	57,813
17	Poona (Pirangut)	13,663	..	3,027	8,183	3,751	2,706	4,206	2,532	904	..	39,062
18	Poona (Wandra)	1,530	340	4,440	1,200	600	1,560	..	1,500	150	..	11,320
19	Ahmednagar ..	15,731	1,989	52,387	6,728	5,129	1,456	11,465	..	497	1,161	96,543
20	South Satara ..	8,180	3,250	2,800	6,003	13,390	1,500	1,500	12,007	600	..	50,230
21	North Satara .	7,752	..	6,265	..	6,472	1,301	8,851	3,204	..	..	33,845
22	N. Satara (Maha-balerhwar)	17,027	5,253	14,364	243	..	2,782	6,521	12,432	966	..	59,588
23	Ratnagiri (Gopuri)	11,036	2,290	16,421	6,119	4,150	594	4,211	1,191	1,211	..	44,242
24	Ratnagiri (Lanja)	1,134	191	..	..	1,975	..	360	360	3,362	..	7,382
25	Kolhapur ..	15,608	..	9,481	12,993	4,009	4,085	4,952	4,820	1,768	..	57,706
26	Dharwar ..	16,164	3,393	9,069	12,366	6,452	9,136	6,484	9,999	975	..	74,038
27	Bijapur ..	14,525	6,584	1,477	3,545	5,861	1,381	..	600	..	227	34,694
28	Belgaum ..	11,606	4,458	849	5,372	3,082	2,840	7,192	..	..	..	79,128
29	North Kanara ..	9,908	..	..	7,189	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,253
	Total ..	3,76,263	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MAP OF THE BOMBAY STATE

SHOWING AREAS UNDER SARVODAYA DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES AS ON 1st, APRIL 1956.

KEY TO SYMBOLS .

-  AREA OF SARVODAYA CENTRES IN EACH DISTRICT AND NUMBER OF VILLAGES COVERED INDICATED BY FIGURES.
- MAIN CENTRES OF SARVODAYA AREAS.

