COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF LIBRARY SCIENCE
1979–80

by
MEHBOOB AKHTAR
Exam. Roll No. 17
Enrolment No. N 8711

Under the supervision of
S. HASAN ZAMARRUD
LECTURER

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SCIENCE
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
ALIGARH
TO

MY MOTHER
(may peace be on her)

WHO STANDS AT THE ROOT OF

EVERY SUCCESS IN MY LIFE.

*****
***
**
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I should not feel any hesitation to acknowledge the fact that the credit of my entire work goes to my esteemed supervisor Mr. S. Hasan Zamarrud under whose supervision I have been able to complete my dissertation and no doubt his guidance was a boon to this man groping in twilight.

It will be very ungrateful indeed on my part if I do not mention that I am always guided by my teacher, Prof. M.H. Ravi, Head, Department of Library Science, who always extended his full cooperation to me and gave all the necessary help whenever I needed.

Let me pay my sincere thanks to my dearest friend, Mr. S. Anwar Saeed, M.A. English, presently doing M.A. Linguistics (final) who highly inspired me and whose help and cooperation enabled me to bring my work to its completion.

My friend, Mr. Abbas also deserves my thanks.
## CONTENTS

### PART I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1 - 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>AIM, SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY</td>
<td>57 - 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>LIST OF PERIODICALS DOCUMENTED</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ABBREVIATIONS</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PART II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY</td>
<td>61-224</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PART III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>AUTHOR INDEX</td>
<td>225-228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>TITLE INDEX</td>
<td>229-239</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART I
INTRODUCTION

DEFINITIONS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Since community development came to be recognised as an effective and powerful method, capable of being consciously applied, for promoting rural improvement, many attempts have been made to define community development. The 1948 Cambridge Conference defined community development as:

"A movement designed to promote better living for the whole community, with the active participation and if possible on the initiative of the community, but if this initiative is not forthcoming spontaneously, then by the use of techniques for arousing and stimulating it in order to secure its active and enthusiastic response to the movement."

For working purposes the United Nations have adopted the following definition:

"The process by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of governmental authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities, to integrate these communities into the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national progress."

"Community development has been described as a process of change from the traditional way of living of rural communities to progressive
ways of living, as a method by which people can be assisted to develop themselves on their own capacity and resources, as a programme for accomplishing certain activities in the fields concerning the welfare of the rural people, and as a movement for progress with a certain ideological content."

In these definitions it is to be found that the different elements that constitute the concept of community development should be followed. The objective is promotion of the all-round development of the communities, economic, social and cultural, when looked upon as a 'process' the emphasis is on the change that takes place in the people socially and psychologically; when viewed as a 'method' the emphasis is on the ends to be achieved; when viewed as a 'programme' the emphasis is on the activities in specific matters, such as, health, education, agriculture, and when viewed as a 'movement' the emphasis is on the emotional content or ideology behind the programme.

The two essential elements in community development are:

Participation by the people themselves in efforts to improve their level of living with as much reliance as possible on their own initiative; and the provision of technical and other services in ways which encourage initiative, self-help and mutual help and make these more effective.
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - REFRESH THINKING

Community development so defined should help us to distinguish it from other concepts, ideas or activities with which it is often confused. We would then know what community development is and is not. It is not an administrative nor an extension agency. It is not a programme as such. It is not even area development. It is not Panchayati Raj. Let us try to analyse briefly these negative propositions to understand what community development really is.

Community development is not extension. Extension is what an external agency does in order to communicate new knowledge, techniques and skills at research laboratories to the persons in the field in such a manner that these are readily observed by them. A community can be greatly assisted by this transfer of knowledge but this transfer itself is not community development. Rather it is the process of absorption and assimilation of that knowledge by the community for its own growth. Thus extension is an ally of community development and not a substitute for it. The two can be combined and united, as was the original concept in India when the two were introduced in the country in 1951. The First Five Year Plan described extension as the agency, and community development as the method by which sixty million rural families in the country were expected to create for themselves a better, richer and fuller life.

Community development is not area development. Area development cannot be coordinated or integrated development
of the resources and possibilities of an area. This latter may include natural as well as human resources. But area development can as well be planned and executed by a governmental agency. This is not community development. After all, 'area' is a geographical concept while 'community' is a sociological concept and the two should not be confused.

Community development is not Panchayati Raj though the two are very often identified. A society is larger than the state and the rural community is larger than the village Panchayats. The operations of the state do not exhaust the life of the society which is something shaped by many informal and intangible forces such as human motivations and group dynamics. Formal processes of elections, resolutions of meetings etc are not what constitute community development though it can be influenced by them.

Community development is not a programme in the sense the various subject matter programmes are - such as agricultural production, rural industries, roads, irrigation, electrification, building works, education, health etc. A multipurpose programme and approach covering all these has created a false impression that it is these which constitute community development and the withering away of the budget and the programme has left the personnel connected with the community development, with a sense of attrition and even a desolate feeling that the community development itself is being abolished.
Community development is not synonymous with rural development. Community development cannot be arbitrarily limited to rural development alone. It should take into account all the modal factors in social and economic life. This may well justify urban and rural development being together. The community exists in villages, towns, and cities, and each community has its own organization and process or growth. These are influenced by many factors like social stratification, education factors in economic change such as trade, transport, and market, and political forces etc. These factors are too powerful to be influenced in many decisive manner by the agency of Government which particularly at the field level has too many limitations to be free to influence in a decisive manner.

Community and community development can exist irrespective of a particular extension agency, specific rural development programmes or the Panchayati Raj institutions.

This of course does not mean that community development is not connected with programmes of rural development or agencies of extension of the administrative apparatus of the state or of local government institutions. But where all administrative agencies are taken over by comprehensive local authority and programmes appropriated in subject-matter departments. It is futile to tenaciously cling to community development in the shape of and identified with a distinct agency or a distinct programme.
The idea of community development is closer to operation than to Panchayati Raj. Panchayati Raj institutions belong to the category of "general governmental authorities" while cooperatives are "voluntary associations". The soul of community development is voluntary action and not statutory compulsion imposed through it be by democratically elected body. The processes of community development like those of cooperation are social and educational and not legal and administrative as those of Panchayati Raj institutions.

Most of the development programmes cannot be exclusively community development programmes, a truth which is likely to be over-looked by those who identify community development with integrated development. If this is true it may not always be easy to demarcate certain programmes as exclusively community development programmes.

Community development, however, is not identical with community welfare. The welfare state is supposed to look after its citizens from womb to tomb or from cradle to grave. However desirable this may be as the image of an ideal state committed to the welfare of the citizens, community welfare services provided by the state would not by themselves constitute community development, unless in the identification, creation and arrangement of the services there is an active mobilisation of the community's own organisation.

With the growing financial stringency and what is
called the normalisation stage of the community development blocks, separate financial allocations for community development programmes have become very difficult to come forth. With the appropriation of programmes by subject-matter departments, programmes available for community development as such have become difficult to identify and locate.

**Community Development in India.**

The Community Development Programme was launched on October 2, 1952 as an integral part of the Five Year Plans. During the period the programme has been gradually extended to cover nearly the whole of India. The programme presents in a limited though very real sense a departure from the conventional type of development efforts. It seeks to bring about a change in the traditional outlook of the village people and fashion their life in a better way. This is indeed a very high ideal and becomes more formidable in view of the fact that new India is being built through the democratic process in which the people are required to be the principal participant. The common man has thus been called upon to shoulder a responsibility far greater than ever before. The opportunity for self-expression is provided to the people by community development and Panchayati Raj, and if they participate, these programmes will be instrumental in bringing about a socio-economic revolution in rural India.

**Historical Background:**

India is a land of villages 82.3 per cent of the people live in villages. About 70 per cent of the population
is engaged in agriculture and 50 per cent of the total national income comes from this occupation. Agriculture is not merely an occupation. It is a way of life which, for centuries, has shaped the thought and outlook of millions of people. The process has been continuous, as from the very ancient times the people have lived in small communities and have had some sort of division of labour amongst themselves, producing all that their few and simple requirements needed, each member contributing his share to the happiness of the entire community. They had their Panchayats which settled their differences by moral pressure and compromise mutually acceptable to them and maintained law and order. They upheld their local conventions and saw to it that they were scrupulously observed by the villagers. The village communities in India are little republics, having every thing they can want within themselves and almost independent of any foreign relation. They seem to last where nothing else lasts. Dynasty after dynasty trembles down, revolution succeeds revolution but the village communities remain the same. This union of village village communities, each one framing a separate little state in itself, has contributed more than any other cause to the preservation of the peoples of India through all the revolutions and changes which they have suffered and is in a high degree conductive to the happiness and to the enjoyment of a great portion of freedom and independence. But fate evilled it otherwise and the introduction of British rule in India gradually disintegrated these village communities.
INDIAN ECONOMY:

The British plan of exploitation of Indian economy which provided vast market for their manufactured goods and a source of food and raw materials for the West, was directed to develop India in a manner which would make it complementary to their own economy and help to maintain political control. There was certainly no clear policy of developing India's resources so as to ameliorate the economic condition of the people. The result was that during the British rule India remained a land of uncertain crops. Vast numbers of people were in a state of appalling poverty. The rate of savings in the economy was hopelessly low and the advances made in communications, trade and industry were scarcely enough to meet the pressure of population and rising discontent.

During the British period the agricultural progress was very low. The technique of cultivation did not change and there was very little use of machinery in cultivation. Throughout the British period agriculture was starved of capital. This starvation was due to a variety of factors such as oppressive and rigid tenancy laws, high rents on account of excessive population pressure on land, high interest rates, the speculative character of Indian agriculture owing to the vagaries of the monsoon, the reduced size of family holdings because of the growth of population without a comparable growth of non-agricultural occupations and the sub-division-cum-fragmentation of these holdings. Thus agriculture was hopelessly depressed and neglected and
the British rulers never tried to put it on a modern footing. The relative income from the agricultural sector in comparison to the non-agricultural sectors was far less and the total produce of the land was low to provide a decent living to the agricultural population.

In spite of the excessive pressure of population on land, there was no serious shift from extensive to intensive cultivation. The slight increase in agricultural output that took place in the last 30 years of the British rule, resulted from bringing new land under cultivation, through clearing and irrigation facilities rather than from change in the methods of cultivation. The absence of intensive cultivation is further demonstrated by the fact that only about 15 per cent of the cultivated land in British India was double-cropped, although the climate was favourable in many parts of the country for double-cropping if sufficient water and fertiliser were provided. For one reason or the other agriculture in the country had so far lacked the necessary; constant cropping considerably reduced the fertility of land and no step were taken to replenish it. An idea of of the grave injury thus done can be had from a comparison made by V.G. Panse, between the yields now and a few years back, before the meeting of the Crops and Soils Wing of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in March 1950. He stated that the average yield on medium type of land during the reign of Akbar, was 2,240 lbs. on an acre of wheat land (equal to the present average yield in Western Europe),
2,333 lbs. on rice land (equal to that in China) and 1,940 lbs. on Jowar lands. The standard yields of wheat, rice and Jowar now are only 828, 902 and 520 lbs. per acre respectively. The decline in productivity by about 32 per cent is said to have continued even after the Grow More Food Campaign was launched in 1943. The position in the case of other food grains was also practically the same. In the background of steady decline in productivity in Indian agriculture we find that Japan, the most land-hungry of all the Asian countries, during the last 60 years, made the greatest advance in intensive cultivation and succeeded in raising her rice yield from 1,723 lbs. per acre to 2,694 lbs. or by 55.9 per cent. In India yields are much lower as compare with those of other countries.

Interrupted with her agricultural economy India had a well developed industrial structure. Her industrial development was on a high level at a time when Europe, the birthplace of modern civilisation was still at a primitive stage. India had a fame in the outside world for her handicrafts and artistic products. But the advent of modern industrialisation destroyed the village industries and thus the village community decayed. During the days of the British rule investment on a decisive scale did not occur because the surplus of production over consumption enjoyed by privileged wealthy groups, was spent mostly in conspicuous consumption, i.e. acquiring precious stones and metals and in bidding up the price of land etc. Another reason for inadequate industrial investment was that there were very few bold and daring entrepreneurs amongst the wealthy Indian, most of whom were
keenly interested in Zimindari. Thus the industrial structure of British India was a lop-sided one. Textiles and plantation industries were over emphasised and heavy industries were almost neglected. "In the process India became a colonial economy development on Britain."

During the British rule the village panchayats as a useful rural institution sank insignificance. The consequence of the adoption of the principle of private proprietorship in land by a few land lords was "the saddest change in the virtual extinction of the old forms of self-government and the disappearance of those ancient village communities of which India was the first home among all the countries of the earth."

When British left India, the Indian economy exhibited most of the fundamental characteristics of an under-developed economy in the most distinct manner. It was characterised by the co-existence in a greater degree of un-utilised or under-utilised manpower on the one hand and of un-exploited natural resources on the other.

The economic backwardness and poverty of India are partly due to the predominance of agriculture in the economy. The problem is not only of the relative size of agricultural sector but to a much greater measure relates to productivity in this sector.

An obvious remedy for over-population and under production in agriculture is the development of industries that will absorb un-employed or under employed manpower and make mechanised production possible.
India's poverty poses a problem of immense dimensions. If the total income of the country were to be equally distributed, we will have, on an average, less than Rs.300 per head per annum or less than Rs.25 per month. Only a fraction of 5 per cent people or so have a living standard which can be regarded as satisfactory even in the Indian conditions.

In addition to this general social hierarchy, there is also a special social order based on rigid caste system which proves to be detrimental to the economic progress of the country.

The Indian joint family system also stands in the way of rapid economic growth. As each member of the joint family is assured of food, clothing etc., it reduces the initiative to work, damps the spirit of enterprise and encourages laziness.

But the great problem of India is the rate of growth of its population. The pressure of population on land results in low per capita output. Therefore, the accumulation of a surplus out of which a higher standard of living can be obtained is almost impossible.

India lives in villages and the village is, by all accounts, the real core and centre of Indian life. Unlike the Western nation whose civilisation is basically urban and whose masses of people are huddled together for mass standardised production, the centre of the cultural life in India has always been the village.
The fundamental problem in India and other underdeveloped countries of South-East Asia is control of population growth and the reduction of the obstacles hindering the mobility of labour. The population of the Indian Union, excluding Goa, Damman and Diu was 439.23 million which accounted for about 2.4 per cent of the world's land area and 14.6 per cent of the world's population. The latest estimates show that the rate of growth of population in India is 2.24 per cent. The increase in population over the decade 1951-61 has been of order of 78 million as against the estimate of 51 million. This is really alarming and steps are not taken to check it the economic development initiated by the plans would be definitely retarded. Further the growth of population continually raises the consumption of food grains by the agricultural families. For instance it has been estimated that in India the annual addition to population would require 5 to 6 lakhs tons of additional food grains per annum. This is a serious obstacle to rapid industrialization necessitates the mopping up of surplus food grains from the agriculturists so that urban workers can be fed.

THE PROBLEM OF CHANGE:

The problem of economic backwardness of the masses of India drew the attention of the government when after the seventies of the last century, there was a series of famines in the country. It was realised that something had to be done to place Indian agriculture on sound footing; and in
J.A. Woelcker, Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, was sent out to India to advise upon the best course to be adopted in order to apply the techniques of agricultural chemistry to Indian agriculture. He observed that the differences in agricultural conditions in India were accountable to the following three factors:

1. Difference interest in the people themselves as cultivating class, for instance, the fact that farmers from certain casts and races were not good at farming while those belonging to others were good cultivators;

2. Difference arising from purely external surrounding such as:
   - natural cause, like climate, soil, facilities of water, manure, wood and grazing etc.;
   - economic and political conditions, like the relative case or difficulty of living, and paucity or pressure of population etc.;

3. Difference arising from want of knowledge, for instance, the existence of diversity of agricultural practices in different parts of the country.

Among the economic and political conditions accounting for the low productivity of Indian agriculture, Woelcker mentioned the smallness of holdings, want of capital, rural indebtedness and defective tenure system. This, however, not discussed in detail, as he did not feel himself qualified to treat them. But he places due emphasis
on the need for detailed scientific investigation regarding agricultural practices in India, cautioned against the belief that Western knowledge could simply be grafted on to Indian practices and argued the case for general as well as agricultural education.

As a result of the recommendations of several commissions and committees, appointed in the later half of 19th century, various measures were taken for the amelioration of the hardships of the rural population such as passing of the Agricultural Loans Act, the Land Improvement Loans Act, the organisation of the Co-operative Movement and the establishment of Research Institutes and Colleges for Agriculture. The scope of various departments such as Agriculture, veterinary, Forest, Irrigation, Co-operation, Health, Education and Industries were widened in order to increase their utility to the rural population. Legislation for the protection of agricultural debtor as well as tenants were enacted. However, the results achieved through these measures were inadequate to meet the situation.

The Provincial Government under the Reforms of 1919 realised the futility of haphazard attempts for rehabilitating the villages and drew up plans for taking concorded action in that direction. However, they felt handicapped in carrying out their plans for want of finances. The Central Government's grant to the provinces was given for five years and with their own contribution they carried out
all sorts of improvement in agriculture, sanitation and hygiene.

The introduction of provincial autonomy added fresh vigour to the efforts that were being made in that direction. Definite plans were drawn up in the provinces for carrying out the work of rural reconstruction to be financed out of the Government of India grants as well as by contributions from the provincial exchequers. Some of the progressive Indian States had their own plans drawn up for carrying out rural reconstruction activities. In all the provinces and states where rural reconstruction plans were drawn up, co-ordination among various nation building departments was aimed at and with this end in view either a special minister was appointed or departments and boards were organised. Co-operative organisations such as Pether Living Societies, Taluka Development Associations, Pether Forming Societies, and the Local Panchayats were being used for carrying out the work.

The Congress from its very inception emphasised the necessity of rural reconstruction, and later on launched the Swadeshi Movement as an essential part of its programme. However it was under the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi that a powerful drive had been made for the uplift of the rural masses. Gandhi held to the last the idea of village Swaraj and laid emphasis on village service for its realisation. The Indian village, indeed, till recently, has been woefully neglected. It is little world of its own.
There is a definite drift from the village to the town and it is lamentable that, while villages have been stagnating in moribund conditions, the land-lords instead of being the natural leaders of the country side from which they derive their power and perf, have been contributing munificently to public charity in towns and have done practically nothing for the village.

In India, for many years, there have been fairly well-organised Development Departments such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Health and Education etc., both at the Central and the State levels. These Departments, however worked, worked independently of one another following their own programmes and without any sense of common objective. Each Department tried to reach the villagers through its own hierarchy and the official at the last link of the chain was inadequately trained and incapable of providing guidance to the villagers. Indeed it was only in 1928 that the Royal Commission on Agriculture recognised that the problem of improving Indian agriculture was really the problem of improving Indian village life and that this had to be studied as a whole. The Commission emphasised the urgency of the widening the outlook of the cultivator so that he might become not only a better producer but also a better man. At the same time the Commission, in its concluding section, affirmed that the responsibility for initiating the steps required to effect this improvement rested with the
PROPOSALS FOR EXTENSION SERVICE:

In 1949 the Fiscal Commission took up the issue raised by the Royal Commission and emphasised that due to its seasonal nature work in agriculture was possible only for a portion of the year - 3 to 4 months in un-irrigated and approximately double this period in irrigated areas. Only 18.9 per cent of the cultivated area was irrigated and enormous volume of disguised under employment and un-employment existed in Indian agriculture. To realise the full extent of the evil, two more facts should be born in mind. Firstly, included in the families engaged in agriculture were large number of men and women who were tried to the land merely because there were no alternative avenues of employment. They shared the income without making more than a nominal contribution to production. Secondly, every year a net addition of the order of 3 million took place to the numbers that worked on already overcrowded holdings. In terms of production there would be an actual increase if all this surplus labour could be withdrawn from agriculture and profitably utilised in industries subsidiary to it.

The Commission further pointed out that rationalisation of agriculture and industrial advance were in reality parts of a single programme. One might consider industrialisation as one chapter of agrarian reconstruction or one might treat the improvement of agrarian prediction as one chapter
of industrialisation. The important point to remember was that the two were inter connected parts of a single problem. Improved agriculture benefits industries by increased production and higher quality of raw materials. Industrialisation in turn promotes agricultural development by providing power, better technique, improved marketing facilities, transport and other services. Their combined effect would create an internal market for goods and services which would give added impetus to agricultural and industrial production. The Commission emphasised that no measure for improvement could make agriculturists change their traditional outlook and arouse enthusiasm in them for new knowledge and new ways of life, unless a burning desire for higher standard of living - a will to live better - was created in them. The question for which the Government should find an answer was: how to awaken such enthusiasm and maintain it at a high level and how to lift the people out of lethargy and enlist their active interest and support in the task of improving their own condition. In other words the central problem was 'psychological', not 'technical'. The agriculturists must be made to feel how vital was the part they had to play in the nation's economy. On the side of the government there should be a realisation of this and a determination, by careful planned measures, to assist them in their efforts to achieve a higher level of living. It was necessary for the government to find a solution for this in a spirit of sympathy and understanding.
For the realisation of the two-fold programme, the Commission suggested that the greatest need in India was an extension service with the object of bridging the gap between research and practices of producers, similar to those which had been found so valuable in the U.S.A. and U.K. What they impressed upon was the need of providing an extension officer with the necessary staff for a group of 40 or 50 villages working on a demonstration farm.

In the meanwhile the Grow More Food Enquiry Committee further developed the concept of rural extension service, briefly referred to in the Fiscal Commission's Report. The committee pointed out that there was imperative need of an organisation for intensive rural work which would reach every farmer and assist in the co-ordinated development of rural life as a whole. For such an organisation - the Tehsil - the lowest administrative unit above a village - usually consisting of 100 to 120 villages would be a convenient unit in charge of a development officer or extension officer. The extension officer at the Block level would have to be assisted by technical officers dealing with agriculture, animal husbandry and co-operation etc. The organisation would function as a team constantly consulting one another and exchanging experiences. The organisation would establish the closest contacts with the agriculturists and be their friends and guide. Below the Block level there would be group of villages, 5 to 10 in number, with a population ranging from 5,000 to 8,000, in charge of a village worker. The functions of the extension service outlined by the Fiscal Commission were endorsed by the committee.

The committee examined the economic aspects of
village life in detailed and referred to the basic fact of
the enormous volume of un-employment and disguised un-employ-
ment existing in the agricultural economy of India and the
pressure of steadily increasing population on the soil. The
solution of the evil was again sought in the adoption of a
two-fold programme, already suggested by the Fiscal Commission,
i.e., rationalisation of agriculture and drawing away of
surplus labour forces from it into other occupations. The
committee observed that all aspect of village life were inter­
related and that no lasting results could be achieved if indi­
vidual aspects of it were taken in isolation. The economic
aspect of village life could not be detached from the broader
Social aspects, and agricultural improvement was inextricably
linked up with a whole lot of social problems.

EARLY EXPERIMENTS IN RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

At this stage it is worthwhile to refer, in brief,
to the earlier efforts made at rural development that provided
supporters of multi-purpose approach a strong argument in
favour of undertaking a National Community Development Pro-
gramme

We have referred to the importance that Mahatma
Gandhi attached to the regeneration of the villages. With
this end in view he trained social workers at Sabarmati and
Sevagram and lent the support of his powerful personality to
the movement for rural uplift. According to him the first
concern of every village was to grow its own food crops and
cotton for its cloth. It should have recreation and play
grounds for adults and children, maintain a village hall,
a village theatre, a village school and its own water works.
Education should be compulsory up to the final basic course.
As far as possible every activity should be conducted on
co-operative basis. There should be compulsory service by
village guards who should be selected by rotation from the
register maintained by the village. The government of village
should be conducted by a Panchayat of five persons annually
selected by the villagers. There should be no castes and similar
differences. Gandhi’s programme for emancipation of villages
included in all 13 items covering all aspects of rural life.
his idea have been further elaborated and carried forward by
Vinoba Bhave through his twin movement of Gramdan and Gram
Swaraj.

Rabindranath Tagore, - great pioneer of rural up-
lift exhorted the youth as early as 1908 to work together
and go to the villages for organizing welfare work. He set
up rural reconstruction centres in an area of about 6 villages
in Kalingram Pargana of Bengal and forwarded Shantiniketan
in 1921 - in order to bring about an all round improvement
in village life. His programme of rural reconstruction
embraced rural sanitation, adult literacy, eradication of
diseases, prevention of infant mortality, supply of drinking
water, establishment of co-operative societies and provision
of relief in times of flood and famine. His main contribution to rural development work was his stress on deriving joy through work. He tries to create a class of functionaries who were to identify themselves with the people whom they served. As part of his constructive programme a number of high schools were started and educational facilities for women were provided by circulation libraries. Improved method of agriculture were introduced and mechanical workshops opened. Centres for giving training to women in cooking, embroidery and needlework were also taken up in hand and co-operative health societies were organised. But the main weakness of this programme was the absence of scientific research in economic and sociological problems and the lack of Government assistance and encouragement. A lack of interest in field study and establishing contacts with the people in the villages far beyond the immediate boundaries of the university was common knowledge. To avoid this weakness, the poet established a rural institute attached to his university. The Government never cared to understand the problem brought to the fore by the Shantiniketan experiment.

Another significant project for rural reconstruction was started at Marthandam, 25 miles south of Trivandrum in Kerala, under the leadership of Spencer Hatch. The rural Demonstration Centre at Marthandam served as extension centre and the workers helped the villagers with expert counsel. But unfortunately on account of being a non-official venture, the project lacked Government encouragement and succeeded only partially.
Another remarkable experiment with regard to rural development, based on extension techniques, was started by a British civilian, F.L. Brayne, in 1927 in the Gurgaon district of the Panjab. His experiment was based on the principle that the central figure of rural economy, viz., the villagers, should be made to take greater interest in themselves and in their village before any result could be achieved, and the role of the Government should be only to combine and co-ordinate their activities in order to assist and guide them. The scheme aimed at dealing with the entire village life and taking the whole district as the field of operation and at deluging the areas with every form of propaganda and publicity that could be devised to deal with uplift work as a mass movement, or as a combined assault, so that no area, no part of life and no method of attack was neglected.

The Servodaya Scheme of Bombay, being Gandhian in spirit, also aimed at raising the standard of living by promoting scientific development of agriculture, cottage industries, spread of literacy, medical and health facilities and the development of Panchayats. The marked features of the scheme were simplicity, non-violence, dignity of labour and improvement of human values.

Another Government sponsored scheme of rural development, called Firka Development Scheme, was launched in Madras in 1946 which also aimed at the attainment of Gandhian ideal of Gram Swaraj by bringing about not only
educational, economic, sanitary and other such improvements in the villages but also by making the villagers self-reliant and self-confident. The scheme was launched in the last quarter of 1946 in 34 Firkas throughout the state, and on April 1, 1950 was extended to another 50 additional Firkas at the rate of two Firkas for each district. The selection of the Firkas was guided by the consideration of general backwardness of the area and the possibilities of intensifying the production of handloom cloth and other cottage industries.

The next significant experiment in rural development was carried out at Nilokheri, originally built to rehabilitate 7,000 displaced persons and later integrated with 100 surrounding villages what came to be the rural-cum-urban township. It was built round the Vocational Training Centre that was transferred from Kruhsret in July 1948 to the 1,100 acres of swampy land on the Delhi-Ambala highway. The central figure of this project was M.K. Day, Union Minister for Community Development and Co-operation. The scheme called "Magdoor Manzil" aimed at self-sufficiency for rural-cum-urban township in all essential requirements of life and proposed to achieve it by training the people to work according to their own propensities, by providing the people scope for full-time work.

Other interesting all-round rural development experiments were Albert Mayer's Pilot Project at Mahewa in Etawah (U.P.) comprising 27 villages with a population of
79,000, and also the project at Gorakhpur – Deoria, comprising 100 villages. These projects were launched to see what degree of productive and social improvement, as well as of initiative, self-confidence and co-operation could be achieved in the villages of a district.

However all these experiments, by individuals or groups of individuals, touched only the fringe of the gigantic problem of changing the face of rural India. Even the Grow More Food Campaign, which was launched in 1943 with the object of stepping up agricultural production to meet the food shortage was very much restricted in scope; the officials and non-officials associated with it regarded the campaign only as temporary measure. All these experiments proved that rural development was a continuous and indivisible process and that, to be a source, it must embrace all aspects of rural life. The experiment also provided suggestive answers to many important questions on how the rural development programme could be carried out effectively under the Five Years Plans. Therefore for shaping the village life the Planning Commission thought of and outlined the programme of Community Development which was launched on October 2, 1952. Under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement, signed on December 28, 1950, the U.S. government provided assistance to the programme primarily by way of equipment and supplies. The Food Foundation actively assisted in the provision of training project workers.
When India became independent, it was imperative to bring the small communities of villages into the orbit of democratic structure with a view to moulding their thoughts and behaviour into patterns compatible with the modern age of Science and Technology. The constitution laid down "The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the instructions of national life."

Community Development Programme was a step towards the realisation of that objective. It was defined as "the process by which the efforts of the people are united with those of governmental authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities, to integrate these communities into the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national progress."

**CENESIS:**

Several experiments in rural reconstruction undertaken by official and non-official agencies in the past proved the beneficial effect of the intensive area projects in which activities in various fields of development were closely integrated. Rural reconstruction activities of Mahatma Gandhi and poet Rabindra Nath Tagore, the Y.M.C.A. Project of Martandam and the work done at Surgaon and Baroda, Nilokheri, Etawah and Faridabad may particularly be mentioned in this context. The Planning Commission set up
by the Government of India recognised these efforts in their Draft Outline of First Five Year Plan in 1951.

The Grow More Food Enquiry Committee (1952) observed that "All aspects of rural life were inter-related" and that while particular problems might call for special attention, "the plans for them should form parts of and be integrated with those for achieving the wider aims. The recommendations of this committee were responsible to a very large extent in shaping the extension approach which became an essential vehicle of the Community Development Programme in India. It was felt that if the central aim of community development was investment in man, an integrated extension service should be the principle means to that ends, and that scientific knowledge and techniques should be carried to the people through the extension agency. The First Five Year Plan gave recognition to this new approach in the following words:

"Community Development is the method and rural extension the agency through which the Five Year Plan seeks to initiate a process of transformation of the social and economic life of the villages."

The Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement of January, 1952 enabled a real beginning to be made in this direction. 55 community projects spread over the country with a substantial dose of development expenditure, were taken up as the first step in a programme of intensive development which in course of time, was to cover the entire country. The Community
Development thus ushered in the rural dimension of India's developmental planning.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

The main objective of the programmes were:

(a) Area development - with a minimum all round progress.

(b) Self-help programme - people's participation being the essential feature;

(c) Development of the whole community with a special emphasis on the weaker and the under privileged sections.

The programme was taken up 100 villages with a population of about 70,000 and covering an area of roughly 250 sq. miles. On that basis the entire country was delimited into 5,223 blocks.

THE PROGRAMME AND ITS CONTENT:

The aim of community development was to secure the fullest development of the material and human resources of the area, and thereby raise the rural community to high level of living. A rapid expansion in food and other agricultural production was prescribed as the primary objective of the programme. Since the shortage of the food and raw materials was the greatest single weakness of the country's economy. Emphasis was, therefore, laid on the improvement of health and sanitation, provision of housing facilities, promotion of educational and other social activities. Furthermore, considerable stress was placed on the importance of training agriculturists, artisans and extension workers of the various kinds for the proper implementation of the programme.
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ:

The target of covering the entire country under Community Development Programme was achieved by October, 1963. The first phase of the process of Community Development that of establishing a co-ordinated structure of extension services and the provision of minimum frame development, was completed.

The second phase of the development of democratic institutions of the district, block, and village levels to take over the responsibility of development. The process of completing the second phase started on 2nd October, 1959 when Panchayati Raj was introduced in Rajasthan. This was followed by Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

The third plan enumerated: "one of the principle tasks in the third plan will be to ensure the growth and working of Panchayati Raj institutions so as to enable each area to realise its maximum development potential on the basis of the local manpower and other resources, co-operation, self-help and community effort, and effective use of available resources, and personnel." The significance of this direction under the plan has been the undercurrent of various programmes which have been evolved and taken up through the agency..."
of community development blocks and Panchayati Raj institutions.

The merger of the erstwhile Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation and that of Ministry of Food, Agriculture, into a Composite Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation in early 1966 was indicative of the increasing attention paid to the programmes of augmenting agricultural production in the country.

Of the three basic components of agricultural production, viz., inputs, organisational and administrative arrangements and extension of improved practices, the community development agency is primarily concerned with the last. Panchayat Raj bodies are also involved in agencies institutional devices to mobilize the village people for increasing agricultural production.

The programme of community development has assisted the farmers in the variety of ways. The foremost was to raise agriculture above the subsistence level by making it independent of rains. Accordingly much attention was devoted to promoting minor irrigation works. As a result the net additional area likely to be brought under cultivations in 1966 was 2,932,000 hectares. This should help in giving the farmers two crops as against one which they had been raising under dry farming. Again with better
irrigation facilities, and economic gains the improvement become possible.

**MINOR IRRIGATION:**

Programmes for minor irrigation have also received high priority. Besides the departmental funds for minor irrigation schemes, routed through the Block agency, a good part of the entire programme funds available in the schematic Block Budget are also utilised on irrigation and reclamation schemes. Small works like construction of wells, renovation of tanks, installation of pumps, tube-wells and lift irrigation projects are being taken up in large numbers. It is estimated that minor irrigation works carried out in the Blocks provided additional irrigation potential of 1.34 million hectares during the year ending June, 1967 along as against 1.16 million hectares during year ending June, 1966, the average area per Block provided with additional irrigation worked out to 286 hectares in 1966-67, as against 244 hectares in 1965-66 showing an increase of 15%.

**VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES:**

With a view to diversifying the rural economy attention has been given to the promotion of industries in the rural areas according to local availability of raw materials and other facilities. In persuance of the
programme of village industries sponsored by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been reached in almost all the states; the attempt now is to set up eight village industries per Block.

HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING:

Till 30th June 1968, 4,995 primary Health Centres have been actually been established, covering 5191 of the 5,200 development Blocks in the country; shortage of medical and para medical staff, however continued.

Family Planning has been accorded high priority in the Block Programmes. The Panchayati Raj institutions and the Block agency played a vital role, in co-ordination with the functionaries with the Health Department, in the motivational aspects of the Family Planning efforts. According to the available information, there are 29,075 rural family welfare Planning Centres of which 4,683 are main centres, 16,198 sub-centres and 8,194 other medical centres which distribute contraceptives.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME:

In the drive for food production, emphasis is also placed on schemes which will augment the production of subsidiary foods.

The Applied Nutrition Programme is one undertaking intensive fisheries programme forms part of it and
so does poultry raising, both on commercial basis and in individual's backyards. With the co-ordinating development already achieved in the Community Development area and people's bodies shouldering increasing responsibility an intensive approach has been adopted in regard to selected programmes in selected areas with a view to achieving rapid results in different fields.

APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME:

The Applied Nutrition programme being implemented with the assistance of UNISEF, FAO and WHO in 221 Blocks into 3rd plan period and 134 in 66-67, 175 in 67-68 and 202 in 68-69, emphasises the intensive approach. The programme aims at production at the village level of various productive foods and the training and education of the villagers in the production preparation and preservation of these foods. The Working Group on Community Development and janchayati Raj has recommended that the Programme may be expanded to 1,500 additional Blocks during the 4th Five Year Plan.

In selecting the new Blocks preference is to be given to the tribal Blocks and areas with pronounced economic and nutritional backwardness. Since it is only sustained local efforts that can make a nutritional programme enduring, it is useful to implement the applied nutrition programme in areas under high-Yielding Variety programme.
WOMEN'S PROGRAMME:

Community Development cannot ignore women who make half of the community. Thus the emphasis on special programmes for women was given. Women's organisation could be activated through the Applied Nutrition Programmes sponsored the Central Social Welfare Board. For the Programme to be effective it has to be ensured that women functionaries are available at different levels.

RURAL MANPOWER PROGRAMME:

The Rural Manpower Programme has the twin advantage of building up agricultural activity and giving relief to the seasonably unemployed. This is implemented in selected areas as a supplement to various plan projects which would have their own employment potential. The endeavour is to integrate the programme with the total development effort in the area. The content of the programme includes productive, labour intensive agricultural schemes and also infrastructure facilities like market roads and large concentrated in backward areas. Considering the character of the programme and its special focus on the creation of community assets, Panchayati Raj institutions are being made responsible for its implementation. As part of the Manpower Programme, the possibility of a deliberate promotion of skills in the younger element of rural working force, particularly those who have had
some school education, and their mobilisation for large developmental programmes is being explored.

STAFFING:

In each Block, there is a Block Development Officer who is trained administrator. He is the head of a team of eight technical experts, known as the extension officers. They look after agriculture, animal husbandry, cottage industries, rural engineering, public health, cooperation, panchayats and social education. There are 12 village level workers in each Block including two women workers. They maintain liaison between the village people and the team at the Block level.

TWO STAGES OF PROGRAMME:

The stages in the programme, namely Stage I and Stage II were introduced. Stage I was intensive development phase in which people's participation would be promoted as the method of Community Development, and panchayats intimately connected with the formulation of plans for their respective areas. The degree of success attained in the First Stage would be the evidence of the growth and functioning of self-reliant rural communities which is the basic objective of the programme. Accordingly, Stage II, which is the Post Intensive Phase, has been designed to intensify the operation of the method of Community Development.
in its fuller amplitude and the comparatively small schematic budget purported to make provision only for such times in which the emphasis is more on Community Development rather than on development programmes as such.

**FINANCE:**

The first stage is of five years with a financial provision of Rs. 1.2 million, to be followed up by a second stage of five years with a financial provision of Rs. 5,00,000.

Total allotment for programme during the First Plan was Rs. 965 million. As against this, the governmental expenditure was Rs. 462 million and the people's participation in cash, kind and labour came to Rs. 251 million. During the Second Plan, as against the Plan outlay of Rs. 2,013 million, the governmental expenditure was Rs. 1,890 million and the people's contribution Rs. 771 million. The outlay on the programme during the Third Plan was Rs. 3,217 million.

**EVALUATION:**

The Community Development Programme now encompasses the whole country. A programme of the magnitude of community development needs to be under continuous review and evaluation so that deficiencies may be corrected in time and suitable remedial measures be taken. Therefore an independent body known as the Programme Evaluation organisation with the assistance of the Ford Foundation
has been set up under the Planning Commission. The organisation constantly evaluates the working of the programme. The annual reports of the Programme Evaluation Organisation have been of great value in ensuring that the basic objectives are not lost sight of and that correctives are applied speedily.

From time to time, the Government of India have also appointed other bodies to review and advise on the Programme. Notable among them was the Committee on Plan Projects in 1958 which recommended the introduction of democratic decentralisation in the country. In addition the teams set up by the United Nations have studied the Programme apart from leading individual workers and sociologists. The observations and comments have also of great assistance.

INTEGRATED APPROACH:

The concept of rural development in India has grown round the assumption that a community development block will constitute the primary unit for the planning and execution of the development programmes where a number of technical experts work with a Block Development Officer, advising on and execution in a coordinated way Programmes, as approved by the people's representatives in the local government. At the district level similar coordination is provided by the Collector who acts on the advice and directions of the District Councils. At the state level there
is a new functionary called the Development Commissioner. He is a Senior Administrative Officer of the Programme wide experience and knowledge who coordinates the policies and programme of departments of the government at the state level and in turn advises the state cabinet in matters relating to policy and coordination.

At the Centre is the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. Besides laying down the general pattern of development under the Community Development and Cooperative Programmes, this Ministry is with the task of training a vast number of people, both officials and non-officials.

TRAINING:

The requirement of official workers for the Community Development Programme as estimated at 2,000,000 they include 50,000 village level workers, 10,000 lady village level workers and 5,000 each of Block Development Officers, Block Level Extension Officers in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Industries and Cooperation, Social Education Organisers, Doctors, Compounders, Sanitary Inspectors and Lady Health Visitors. In addition it is estimated that about 2.5 million elected representatives engaged in Community Development Programme will be required. They are members and presidents of local self governing institutions from the village to the district level. In
addition about 5,00,000 youth leaders and an equal number of women workers and about 5 million village leaders would be necessary for the programme.

Training in Community Development has two aspects: General and Special. The latter relates to specialist job training for community development personnel. The other type is the orientation training for all those who are engaged in community development work. It helps in creating among them a clear understanding of the programme and strengthening their faith in objectives of Community Development.

The training is supervised by the National Council of Study and Research in Community Development which is in over-all charge of training and education of both officials and non-officials. The Council is headed by the Minister of Community Development and consists of Members of Parliament, other important non-officials and officials representing the various Minister of the Central State governments.

ACTIVITIES AT UNION LEVEL.

INAUGURATION:

The Community Development Week was inaugurated with a broadcast by the Union Minister for Agriculture, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed on 1st October, 1971 at the Delhi Station of All India Radio.
PRESS CONFERENCE:

Shortly before the Community Development Week, the Minister of Community Development in the Ministry of Agriculture, Prof. Sher Singh, addressed a Press Conference in connection with the Week. The Minister gave a broad view of the need for observance of Community Development Week in the context of the present status of the Community Development Programme and the new direction which the programme might take in future.

PUBLICITY PROGRAMMES:

Various Divisions of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting viz., the All India Radio, Films Divisions, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Directorate of Field Publicity, Songs and Drama Division, and Press Information Bureau arranged publicity programmes during the week.

RAIIO:

In a number of States and Union Territories, the Week was inaugurated with a broadcast by the Chief or the concerned Minister Advertising Administrator at the Regional Station of the All India Radio. 25 stations of All India Radio broadcast various programmes during the Community Development Week from 2nd to 8th October, 1971.
TELEVISION:

The Delhi Television Centre of the All India Radio telecast the following programmes:

1) A documentary film on the people's participation in Community Development.

ii) Community Development Week - Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra, the then Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi in conversation with Delhi Farmers and Community Development Week and

iii) Activities.

iii) Community Development activities in Delhi Blocks - A special programme based on film coverage of allied activities in Delhi Blocks with spot interviews with farmers and Community Development Officials.

FILMS:

Two new stories, one each on the Community Development Projects in Rajasthan and Kerala were filmed by the Films Division.

PUBLICATIONS AND VISUAL PUBLICITY:

Two brochures entitled "Public Cooperation in Community Development" and "Community Development in India" were published.

EXHIBITION:

Field Exhibition Units of the Exhibition Division
of Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity synchronised their exhibition programme with the Community Development Week.

SONGS AND DRAMAS:

The Parties registered with the Song and Drama Division presented 100 programmes in different centres all over the country.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

The Second Community Development Week was celebrated by the National Institute on Community Development with interest and enthusiasm.

ALL INDIA VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION:

About a dozen All India Voluntary Organisations engaged in Social Welfare and rural development programmes were requested to participate in the celebration of the Community Development Week. A brief account of the Programmes and activities reported to have been organised by the organisations during the week is given below:

(1) THE ALL INDIA BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION:

The Association observed the Second Community Development Week all over the country. An inaugural function was held at Delhi which was presided by the then Chairman Delhi Metropolitan Council. The Scouts and Scouters decided to look after and train blind persons.
(2) **KASTURBA GANDHI NATIONAL MEMORIAL TRUST** :

At the Family and Child Welfare Training Centre Kasturbagram, Indore, the Community Development Week was celebrated as a drive for 'cleanliness'. Activities were organised on each day of the Week with active participation of the students, trainees of local institutions such as Rural Institute, Mahavidyalaya, Buniyadi Shala and Srika Vidyalaya.

(3) **BHARTIYA GRAMEEN MAHILLA SANGH** :

During the Community Development Week, the Central Office of Bhartiya Grameen Mahilla Sangh organised a function at New Delhi, presided over by Srimans Raj Gupta, the then Mayor of Delhi.

(4) **ALL INDIA PANCHAYAT PRISHAD** :

The All India Panchayat Prishad co-operated in Community Development Week Celebrations through their State Parishads. In Bihar, meetings were organised in different parts of the State to enthuse villagers to promote Community Development and Panchayati Raj.

(5) **HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH** :

As the Community Development Week coincided with the 'Harijan Week' the activities arranged by the State branches of the Sangh were combined.

(6) **YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA** :

The Young Women's Christian Association of Delhi organised a Work Camp at Kherra Labar of Najafgarh Flock in Delhi from 2nd to 14th October, 1971.
(7) **BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ**

The Bharat Sevak Samaj cooperated in the observance of the Community Development Week through their State and Districts Units. The Branches of the Samaj in Kerala, Punjab, Chandigarh, and Hills Kandi (Assam) are reported to have arranged various activities during the Week such as holding of exhibitions of Balwadi equipment and Rural crafts etc., organising of seminars and lectures, Shramdan activities like digging of irrigation channels, construction of approach roads, cultural programme, distribution of literature, National Integrity Pledge Campaign etc.

(8) **NANHI DUNIYA**

The Community Development Week was celebrated by the units of Nanhi Duniya with enthusiasm and with active participation and cooperation of public and the Kshetriya Vikas Samitis.

(9) **INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CHILD WELFARE**

Andhra Pradesh Council for Child Welfare participated in the activities organised by the Zila Parishad, Hyderabad.

(10) **INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL WELFARE**

The Indian Council of Social Welfare also participated in the observance of the Community Development Week through their State Branches. In Maharashtra mid-day meals programme was undertaken by Salvation Army.

(11) **BHARAT KRISHAK SAMAJ**

The State branches of the Bharat Krishak Samaj
participated in the observance of the Week by organising activities of various types.

(12) CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD:

Apart from the participation of All India Voluntary Organisations through their branches, a large number of State and local level voluntary organisation participated in the observance of Community Development Week under the leadership of the Central Social Welfare Board.

SIGNIFICANCE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme has been accepted as an effective and powerful method of approach to rural development. The Planning Commission in the First Five Year Plan described Community Development as the method and Rural Extension as the agency through which the process of transformation of social and economic life of the villagers was to be initiated. The programme is designed to promote better living for whole Community.

Community Development has been variously described as a process of change from old ways of life of rural communities to new and progressive ones, as a method by which people can be helped to develop their own capacity and resources, as a programme for accomplishing certain activities in certain fields and as a movement with certain ideological background. These definitions serve to indicate the essential elements that constitute the concept of Community Development. The objective of Community Development is all round development.
of the rural community.

The village people are generally lethargic and indifferent to process and change. This is one of the main causes of poverty and backwardness of the Indian rural community. The Community Development Programme is based on the faith that rural people have capacity to improve their life provided they are given a chance to work for their own betterment and are properly aided and advised by the Government. Community Development implies and involves a process of development in which the villagers takes parts on his own initiative and for his own development and thereby develops the spirit of self-help, self-reliance and co-operation. In this way he develops himself, his community and the country. Community Development as Prime Minister Nehru says, is of "vital" importance not only in the material achievement, that it "would bring about but much so because it seems to build up the community and the individual and to make the latter the builder of his own village centre and of India in a large sense." In this process of development the role of Government is limited.

The Community Development Programme emphasises that the rural people should regard all aspects of development as their own concern and develop their capacity and reliance in their own co-operative effort for the solution of their local problems in democratic manner. People's participation should not be considered as merely providing
certain proportion of the cost of particular work in cash, kind or labour, rather it should consist of and result in a better realisation that the problems of Community Development are their concern and that the Government’s participation is limited only to assist them when and where such assistance is necessary. This makes it clear that Community Development requires not merely the consent of the rural community but also its active co-operative support. Community Development focuses attention on the fact that the fact that the importance of developing rural areas is as much essential as any other field. In Community Development, as D.A. Karve observed: the concept of the Community is more important than that of development.

In relation to the people Community Development is essentially both an educational and organisational process. It is, educational because it is concerned with changing the attitudes and practices which are obstacles to progress and development, by en endering and attitudes are conductive to these improvements and more generally by promoting a greater receptivity to change. The method of Community Development is extensive and the real objective of village extension work is to inspire people to want to live better and to want to learn how to make a better living.

Community Development is organisation not because of the joint action of people, but also because it requires the adoption of consistent policies, specific administrative arrangements, recruitment and training of personnel
mobilisation of local and national resources and organisation. A Programme Community Development is most successful when it becomes an integral part of, or is closely related to the existing administrative organisation at the local, intermediate and national levels.

The Community Development Programme in point of time was formally adopted and inaugurated on October 2, 1952, a little later than the First Five Year Plan, as an integral part of the Five Year Plans. The basic objectives and policies of Community Development and Five Year Plans are the same. Both aim at economic development, social justice and democratic growth. Community Development should correspond to the basic needs of the village development. It must also aim at utilising fully the local manpower and material resources of the community, relying as little as possible on outside help. The Community Development Programme should also strive to distribute its benefits evenly and reduce the glaring economic inequality that exists in the areas.

PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES:

The basic principles underlying the Community Development Programme are self-help and co-operation. The motive-force for the improvement should come from the people of the rural community. The Programme emphasises the fact that all aspects of rural life are inter-related and should be tackled simultaneously, though there might be emphasis on special problems here and there. There is need
for an integrated approach, embracing all elements involved in the economic and social aspects of rural life. Self-help is at the root of all reform. The government only assists with supplies, technical services and credit. The movement seeks to embody the efforts of the nation to create a new pattern of society in which there would be fuller and richer life for all. As the basic aim of Community Development is to bring about a change in the mental outlook of the people. The Community Development worker are required to give a new orientation to rural life whereby the people themselves may strive for their betterment.

The three main directions in which the Community Development Programme has to work are: firstly, employment, increased production including horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries etc., and the establishment of cottage and subsidiary industries; secondly, self-help and self-reliance and the largest possible extension of cooperation; and thirdly, the need for providing a portion of the vast utilised time and energy in the country side for the benefit of the community. The immediate concern of the Community Development in increased agriculture production, but agriculture development has been conceived as part of the wider process of rural development. Though financial assistance is forthcoming from the Government in certain directions for certain purposes, the object is to develop self-help and co-operation. Government assistance takes the shape of funds, technical assistance and trained personnel. As all aspect of rural life are closely interrelated, there has to be a co-ordinate programme of development embracing
agriculture, irrigation, communication, education, health etc. It may be noted that Community development has two advantages: in the first place, since the effort is to be confined to a small area and then shifting to another area, the strain on the State exchequer would be less at any particular point of time, and secondly, as the problems of the villagers are simultaneously tackled comprehensively.

To sum up, the four basic features of the Community Development Programme are as under:

(a) it is a comprehensive aim;
(b) there is co-ordination of various activities involved such as social, economic, cultural etc.;
(c) willing a spontaneous co-operation and participation of the people in the execution of the plan; and
(d) change for better in the existing conditions of objective poverty and backwardness, viz., economic regeneration.

Outlining objectives of the Community Development Programme the Planning Commission observed that "the aim is not merely to provide for ample food, clothing, shelter, health and recreation facilities. These are, of course, essential equally important in the realisation that what is required is a change in the mental outlook of the people. Unless people increasingly develop expectations of a higher level of living, there would be little or no incentive for the rural people and their leaders to ensure that
village development would continue to be a people's programme. The development of responsible and responsive village leadership and of village organisation and institutions is vital to the success of the programme.

The Community Development Programme is an integral part of the Five Year Plans. These plans aim at promoting an all-round development of the country in a planned and democratic manner. The Community Development Programme is aimed at developing the rural sector.

It, therefore, logically follows that the basic objective is to help the village people to become self-reliant, capable and willing to participate effectively and with knowledge and understanding in the building of a new nation. More simply, the Community Development Programme is a programme of the people by the people and for the people. The success of the movement does not lie in all the sags of statistics that may be thrown up, but it really lies in the change that it is able to bring about in minds and hearts of men and women, in the pattern of thought and conduct. The ideal that the programme presents in village self-government which is to be realised by establishing at least one Panchayat, one Co-operative Society and one school in every village or in a group of small villages.

The Community Development Programme in India is widespread in its character and embraces every rural
Community including the entire official and non-official organisations of the country. In the opinion of Prime Minister Nehru, "it is a peaceful revolutionary movement trying to build a new India from the roots upwards." It covers almost every aspect of rural life. Community Development Programme is now being implemented in one form or another in most of the countries of America, Europe and Asia. But no country has undertaken Community Development on as wide a scale as India. The programme at its very inception gained so far reaching national and international importance that the U.N. Experts Mission on Community Organisation and Developments which was on a study tour of South East Asia to survey and promote community organisation and development, in pursuance of the recommendation made by Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in December 1952, observed that it was the most significant experiment of the twentieth century in economic development and social improvement. Since its very inception, when the programme was launched in the shape of Community Projects in October 1952, it has been rapidly expanded in the rural areas so that by the end of March 1962, 410,000 villages with a population of 234 million were covered by the programme. The number of the blocks so far allotted was 3,589 excluding 681 pre-extension blocks. A total expenditure of Rs. 240 crores was incurred on the programme since its very inception upto the end of the Second Plan Period. In addition
to Government expenditure people's own contribution to the programme in the form of cash, kind and labour was valued at Rs. 100 crores.

PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION:

Simultaneously with the inauguration of the Community Development Projects, the Programme Evaluation Organisation was set up in October 1952. Although it is an independent body for assessing the work of the Community Development Programme and National Extension Services, it functions under the general guidance of the Planning Commission. Its functions are:

(a) making a systematic recurring evaluation of the methods and results of the Community Development Programme by keeping all covered appraised of the progress being made towards accomplishing the programme objectives;

(b) pointing out those extension methods which are providing effective and which are not;

(c) explaining why some recommended practices are adopted while others are rejected by the villagers; and

(d) furnishing an insight into the impact of the Community Development Programme upon the economy and culture of India so essentially to anticipating likely obstacles to continuing economic and social progress.
At the Centre, the organisation consists of Director, two Deputy Directors, eight Research Officers and other staff. In the field there are three Regional Evaluation Officers for Eastern, Southern and Northern zones with headquarters at Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi respectively. The Regional Officers have touring duty; they guide the Project Officers in their survey and act as a link between them and the State Governments. The Project Evaluation Officers are expected to know all the changing conditions of the blocks in their charge. They have also to conduct surveys in order to assess the impact of the programmes on the people.

The Evaluation Reports are prepared on the basis of data supplied by the Project Executive Officers, Block Development Officers or the District Officers themselves make an on-the-spot inquiry with the villagers and also maintained contact with local non-officials M.Ps. and M.L.As and obtain their views. The Evaluation Reports are of two types - Survey Report and maintain Evaluation Report. Survey Reports are purely study reports such as 'Community Projects Reactions' and main Evaluation Reports are a regular annual feature which deal with a general review of the programme and give a detailed description of its work in certain specified evaluation centres.
AIM SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

AIM AND SCOPE:-

The present study is intended to bring at one place in the form of annotation all the significant literature that is available in the field of Community Development in India. Although the bibliography is selective in nature, an attempt has been made to cover all the aspects of Community Development in India.

I am confident that the bibliography will be useful to all those who have some interest in the field of Community Development in India, mainly research scholars will find it helpful.

The Part One deals with definition and historical development of Community Development in India. The Part two which is main part of the present study consists of an annotated list of 270 documents.

METHODOLOGY :-

While starting with this task a general survey of the literature available in important libraries, viz, Department of Commerce Library at Aligarh; Maulana Azad Library at Aligarh; Delhi University Library, Supru House Library at New Delhi, Institute of Economic Growth Library at Delhi, Ratan Tata Library at Delhi and JNU Library at New Delhi, has been made.

Out of number of periodicals covering the field only important one were selected for this purpose. A list of periodicals documented has been given in the last of Part one.
STANDARD FOLLOWED:

As far as possible the Indian standards recommended for bibliographical references (IS : 2381 - 1963) has been followed.

After searching the literature entries were recorded on 7" x 5" cards. The entries in the bibliography contain abstracts giving essential information about the article documented.

ARRANGEMENT:

Efforts have been made to arrange the entries under the co-extensive subject headings. For this purpose a comprehensive list of subject headings was compiled. Although there is always scope for difference of opinion on any issue, the list of subject headings will generally be found following a logical helpful sequence.

Under the specific subject headings the entries have been arranged alphabetically by author. The entries are serially numbered.

INDEX:

The Part three of bibliography contains Author and Title index in alphabetical sequence. Each index guides to the specific entry or entries in the bibliography. Subject index have not been prepared for the reason that the bibliography itself has been arranged alphabetically by subject headings and the subject index would have been a duplication of the same sequence. I hope it will be found every useful in making use of the bibliography.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periodicals</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Abbriviation</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Economist</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>Eastern Econ</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic and Political Weekly</td>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>econ and Political Wkly</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Studies</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>econ Stud</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Times</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>ET</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Weekly</td>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>econ Wkly</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Express</td>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>Fr</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Cooperative Review</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>Indian Cooperative Rev</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Economic Journal</td>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>Indian econ J</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics</td>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>Indian J agri Econ</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Journal of Economics</td>
<td>Allahabad</td>
<td>Indian J Econ</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Journal of Public Administration</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>Indian J Publ Adm</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khadi Gramodyog</td>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurukshetra</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainstream</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>Kanpur</td>
<td>Publ Adm</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural India</td>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Welfare</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>Soc Welfare</td>
<td>Bi M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary Action</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Irregular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yojna</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ABBREVIATIONS

January .. Ja
February .. Fe
March .. Mr
April .. Ap
May .. My
June .. Je
July .. Jl
August .. Ag
September .. Se
October .. Oc
November .. Nv
December .. De
PART II

The Indian Community Development Programme embraces some of the basic tenents of Gandhiji to bring about a social transformation through a community way of working and thinking. Jawaharlal Nehru said, "C.D. and N.E.S. schemes were of great importance for they were changing the mind and to some extent the habits of the people of rural areas, apart from the marginal benefits which they brought. The objectives of the Community Development were: maximisation of agriculture production, provision of certain amenities of life to rural people, use of seasonally idle manpower more effectively with new and varied skills and development of Panchayati Raj institutions as the effective instruments of real planning. The role of C.D. movement in national development has been very vital. It has brought the desired social and economic transformation.

ADMINISTRATION

2. KISTIAH (M). Administrative reorganisation for rural development. Mainstream. 17,19; 1979 Ja 6; 22 - 24 +

Rural development has become one of the most challenging and prestigious issues of the present day administration.
The Janata Party has pledged to move towards the field to meet the rural challenge. Rural health is an important problem which has received only half-hearted attention. Rural housing is yet another problem in India. One of the most neglected subject of the rural areas is education. Next important problem is the rural development programme pertains to communications. Energy is considered to be one of the most important critical ingredients for rural development. There should be judicious distributions of available electric power on the basis of income generated, the nature of commodities produced, and the basic minimum requirements of the people.


It is clearly stated in the Directive Principles of the state policy that the state will take certain steps to promote the welfare of the people. The Government assured the people to improve the conditions of our villages which should include better sanitation, health care, educational facilities, availability of water and power and transport etc. Some steps were also taken to promote cottage and small industries to create the employment opportunity to the rural population. The first attempt made in this direction was the starting of the community development Programme in October 1952. For providing
the credit facilities to the villagers various credit institutions have pened throughout the country. Various programmes for weaker section were also started. Efforts have been made to identify the difficult areas of development such as dry land areas. Efforts were also made by the industries for transferring appropriate technology for use in villages.

4. SUBRAMONIALYER (Haripad R). Coordination in Community development administration. Soc Welfare. 1977; 1971 Ce; 4-6

One of the crucial issues of Community development administration is coordination. No attempt has so far been made to find out whether the existing pattern of Panchayati Raj administration is suitable for the planning and implementation of Community Development and Social Welfare programmes in rural areas. Community Development programmes is an integrated and a multipurpose programme. It is comprehensive in nature and aims at the integrated and balanced development of the entire rural community covering agriculture, animal husbandry, health, coordination etc., which are state subjects. The main objectives of the Panchayati Raj are area development, community development and democratic development. There is a general lack of coordination between officials and non-officials of Panchayati Raj at the Community Development block level. Effective coordination is also need where finances are concerned. For securing coordination between Panchayati Raj bodies and functional
sub-committees, it is suggested that the president should become members of all the functional sub-committees. Thus Community Development is an integrated and coordinated approach to solve the problems of the Indian rural community.

LOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS

5. F.P.O's go. *Link* 8, 18; 1965 De 12; 18

Chief Minister I. Pishra has correctly taken the decision to do away with the post of Flock Development Officers. At his recent press conference, the Chief Minister claimed that by abolishing the posts of F. I. O.s, Madhya Pradesh will save 18 lakhs a year. The total number of FDOs in the State is 452. Chief Minister Mishra, who had past experience of the PDOs in the past readily accepted the recommendations of Shri Sinha regarding the new set up of the agriculture department at the district level. This brought about the end of the 13 year-old office which had come to be associated with unnecessary movement of government jeeps.


The twin problems facing West Bengal are acute unemployment to the growing number of educated persons and upliftment of the people in rural areas by total modernisation of agriculture coupled with development of
infrastructure facilities. B.D.Os have to reconcile themselves to their present role which expects of them traditional as well as developmental responsibilities. B.D.Os. should along with their agricultural extension officers address themselves to the above tasks in order to make the production programme a success. Block Development Officers have a similar responsibility in ensuring supply of inputs. The B.D.Os. have become the mini S.L.Os. or mini District Magistrates in this area of administration.

BLOCK LEVEL, WEST BENGAL.


During a survey conducted sometime back in West Bengal, fifty Block Officials in Jalpaiguri Malda, West Dinajpur and Darjeeling were interviewed. One of the Gram Sevaks said that when the Village Level Workers were selected for higher studies, they were full of hope of promotion after the successful completion of the course. Community Development aims at putting the people on the road to progress through modern technology. Extension workers should work as a team with one B.D.O. as the captain of the team and not the boss. The captain of the team should be a person who can work in harmony with others and should not claim but give credit where it is due.
PERSONNEL TRAINING

8. MAKHIJA (HR). Training for community development personnel in India. Soc Welfare. 15,7; 1968 Oc; 31.

Shri Makhija has added new horizons to the possible causes for the criticism as to why the Community Development Movement has fallen short of expectations; he quoted the authority of Jawaharlal Nehru who said that, "if the Community Development Movement which aims at changing the whole texture of our society, of our thinking and of our actions, ever fails in achieving its objectives, it will not be for lack of money, but for lack of trained personnel. Thus there is a need for inservice training and refresher training and all types of orientations.

TRAINING, TAMIL NADU


The main aim of the community development training programme is to create initiative among people and to get community participation. The article is based on the findings of investigation in a Tamil Nadu village to know how far some community development training programmes succeeded in developing leadership. Various programmes of school health training were arranged for
for all the teachers of the Panchayat Union Schools. The main objective of training programmes was to provide the necessary knowledge and skills to the participants. A family planning camp was also organised by the institutions of that area. The main objective of the family planning training camp was to make the villagers and particularly the local leaders understand the necessity of family planning programmes. Separate training was arranged for men and women. The study village had a health committee and the objective of the health committee was to improve the health of their village community. The programmes were successful in imparting the knowledge and creating favourable attitude and not in developing any leadership qualities.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

10. BANDYOPADHYAY (P C). Challenge of agricultural credit in the IADP. Indian Co-operative Rev. 4, 4; 1967 J1; 20 - 25.

Maximising agricultural production is a major single factor on which the welfare of India depends. With a view to determine, how rapid increases in food production can be achieved, the Intensive Agricultural District Programme was initiated originally in seven districts. The success of the programme depends on the vitality of the primary service societies. For a production programme to succeed, it is essential that the requisites
of production are provided on the basis of requirements of the programme. The primary credit societies are federated into Central Banks and the Central Banks into the State Co-operative Banks.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, PROGRAMMES


The planners of the first two plans were not unaware of the problem of unemployment and underdevelopment of the rural manpower and some attempts were made to increase the scope for rural employment—agricultural activities through C.D. and A.E.S. Programme throughout the country. The Third Plan admitted this failure and introduced a new rural manpower programme known as Rural Works Programme which aimed at the creation of work opportunity for unskilled and semi-skilled labourers. During the Fourth Plan Period, a package of programmes known as special programmes, was formulated to mitigate the severity of the problem of unemployment and underemployment. A Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project (PIREP) was also started.

AGRICULTURE


In all the five year plans priority was given to increasing agricultural production. Since 1952, various
experiments were made in rural development as part of the Community Development Programme which relate to democratization of units of development, stages of development, budgeting and staffing pattern, shift in approach from a rather thin overall development to agricultural development as the main trust etc. Since 1952 efforts were made to gear the Community Development Organisation for the increasing agricultural production. The Estimates Committee of the Parliament had emphasised the goal of social change in the rural community through effective functioning of rural institutions.


The magnitude of the reverses in foodgrain production is revealed by the simple fact that while the Third Plan postulates an increase in their production at least of the order of 25 per cent, during the first three years there was no increase. If the average output for three years 1961-62, 1962-63 an. 1963-64 for these groups of foodgrains are compared with the average for the preceding three years (1958-59 to 1960-61) rice will come out with a distinctly higher level, wheat and other cereals will show a very slight rise and pulses will stand at a lower level. Various efforts were made for Agriculture Extension Services. A seed programme was also started. On
the weakness of seed programme has been its distribution side. Various experiences showed that pure agricultural extension work built only round the technical departments had not proved a success. The conflict is not between community development and extension agricultural programme, as long as priorities in the former approaches are understood and adhered to.


Intensive Agriculture District Programme (IADD) was undertaken initially in 1960-61 for a five years period with the object of achieving a rapid increase in agricultural production providing sufficient production intensively to the farmers. One of the commendable features of this and earlier Community Development Programme is the built in arrangement for their systematic evaluation. A committee was established by IADD. The observation of the committee is that Indian farmer inspite of the illiteracy and poverty, is not unintelligent. The committee has also observed that "the concept of comprehensive farm planning with which IADD was started proved too complicated for the average farmers and hence unworkable in most areas in the initial period."


The structural framework of the Community Development Flock
is excellent. Further, it has been said that agriculture should be the main concern of the Community Development Programme. So many Flock organisation established in the country. Panchayat Raj has provided a statutory status to the Flock. Gram Sevak are expected to do the liaison work between the research and the field in addition to other routine development work. The cumulative effect of all difficulties has crystallised into a behaviour pattern in the Flock organisation which is anything but extension. Though the progress achieved during the past decade of planning and development is not impressive compared to the time consumed. Under the circumstances, the planning commission has rightly decided to provide adequate resources for preparing a separate plan for development of agriculture in the Fourth Plan.

16. SFN (ER). Community development : Role in agriculture. Kurukshetra, 13,8; 1965 My; 4-5.

The term Community Development has come to mean different things to different people. In the Indic context, Community Development has evolved as a process of balanced economic and social development that relies basically on individual freedom. Since its inauguration on 2nd October, 1952, the Indian Community Development programme has undergone many structural changes. In most traditional societies land is often regarded as a
status symbol rather than the economic base. In many subsistence-level rural communities women have an important role in food production. The central issues in building a strategy for balanced economic and social development in rural areas involve the determination of priorities to achieve the best possible results with the least employment of scarce resources.


Green revolution bears the testimony of our rapid agricultural advancement. The outlook of the national economy is definitely better and more healthy. The Gandhian approach was from the village upwards. But at present this process has been reversed. Community Development Programme is viewed as an interactive integrated and total approach to local, regional and national development. The concept of integrated area development has been developed which takes into account the integration of special and functional factors in the process of planning for development of an area. Integrated Area Development is also known as micro-level planning or planning from below or from the grass roots.


Much progress has been made since an expanded programme
of agriculture extension and community development was introduced in India in 1952. The criticisms of C.D. have continued to mount especially in the sixties for several reasons. A multitude of studies of C.D. and rural development have been made by Social Scientists and governmental agencies and institutions of India, by foreign missions and by a host of professional specialists from abroad. Several of American economists concluded that Pakistan's economy was moving ahead more rapidly than India's. Improvement of farming in India is based on different factors: small farms, intensive use of labour, limited mechanisation. The speed of improvement is related to the degree of farming, aeduction and experiences, and the price rewards. The illegal and irregular practices of government officers and of private enterprise curtailed progress in rural development.

ADMINISTRATION


The administrative set up, location of authority, attitude and aptitude of the officers and field workers influence and determine directly the extent and degree of success of developmental programmes. Coordination and implementation of the village plans in an important
task at the block level. The IADP Programme at the
District Level is under the direct control of District
Collector who is assisted by the Project Officers. In
some of the states the coordinating committees are
working effectively and their frequent meetings and
debates have been helpful in dealing with the
problems as they cropped up.

LOCAL

20. THUKAN (Umanande). Agriculture growth in Lahoel
Development Block - A case study. Indian Agric Econ.
24, 4; 1966 Oc-De; 208-14.
The study is confined to the Lahoel Development Block
which is situated in the Libragath Sub-division of
the Lakhimpur district of Assam. The area came under
the Community Development Programme on 1st April, 1962.
Different blocks came under the C.D. Programme in
different periods and this presented technical difficulties in co-relating the period. The main reason for
slow progress of the improvement programme is the fact
that a large number of farmers have no means to invest
in improved inputs. Panchayats which were created
mainly for the purpose have so far been unable to achieve it.

CO-OPERATIVES

21. MISRA (Shyam Dhar). IADP - Cooperative still not vital.
Indian Co-operative Rev. 4, 4; 1967 Jl; 29-33.
One of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme
started from the beginning of the Third Plan. The small
areas covered by the programme were to be the 'path finders'
and pace-setters in the field of agriculture yield take off. Marketing has definitely increased through cooperatives. But linking of credit with marketing has not progressed commensurate either with the increase in the quantum of credit or the quantum of produced marketed through cooperatives. Even in those districts where cooperatives are really supposed to be the instruments of planning and development they are not yet fully involved for supplies like seeds, pesticides and fertilisers.


The intensive Agriculture District Programme, popularly known as the Package Programme, aims at a self-generating break through in productivity and raising production potential. The Intensive Agriculture District Programme, introduced in three stages, thus extended to 22 districts. These districts can be broadly grouped into two, cooperative godowns are primarily meant for storing inputs, consumer's goods, and member produce. Cooperative have made significant progress in the marketing of agriculture produce in the Package districts. Cooperative societies working within the frame-work of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme.
EDUCATION

23. BRAHM PEKASH. Cooperative education in IADP districts. 
Indian Co-operative Rev. 4,4; 1967 J1; 26-28.

Cooperative institutions at different levels, 
specially at the village level, have a crucial role to 
play in the effective implementation of IADP. There 
is a nation-wide programme being implemented by the 
NCUI since 1957 for educating the member and Managing 
Committee Members of cooperative societies, popularly 
known as 'Member- Education Programme, in collaborating 
with the state cooperative Union. The IADP districts 
are also covered under this scheme. The Fourth Five 
Year Plan envisages that a substantial rise in the 
production of foodgrains could be achieved by the 
IADP districts.

TRAINING

24. KISHORI MOHAN. Cooperative training in the IADP. 
Indian Co-operative Rev. 4,4; 1967 J1; 103-07.

The Package Programme was launched in the country, 
with a selective approach to meet the crucial problems connected with agricultural production with a view to meet the special educational requirements of the cooperative setup in IADP under the Cooperative Member Education Programme, it was felt necessary to orient the cooperative instructors working there towards the package programme. The first Refresher-cum-Orientation Course
on IADP for Cooperative Educational Instructors working in the package districts was organized at this Training Centre from November 21 to December 20, 1964, the Second from June 14, to July 13, 1966, and the Third in currently in session. The purpose of such courses on IADP is to help the trainees get a better group of the requirement for agricultural development in our country.

COORDINATION, COMMUNICATION

25. FEIZ (Donald), Coordination and communication in agricultural development. *Indian J. Publ Adm.* 12, 1; 1966-Ja-Mr: 18-27.

A study on co-ordination in agricultural programmes was completed in December 1965 by the programme evaluation Organization of planning commission. The Pilot study was part of a long range programme to develop survey research facilities to study development administration in India under contract between the U.S. Agency for International Development. Smooth coordination requires effective communication. In a smoothly coordinated network it is not sufficient for each person in the system simply to do what he is told. To avoid breakdowns, he must be discretion in solving problems.

FIRST PLAN


The Community Development Programme was started during
the First Plan as a method through which it was sought to initiate a process of transformation of the social economic life of the villages. A study of the rates of growth of agricultural production since 1949-50 to 1961-62 indicates that the production increased at the rate of 4% per annum, about half of which was contributed by increase in area and the remaining half by increase in productivity. A number of important developments have taken place through which a closer coordination has been attempted to be established between the department of agriculture, C.I., P.R. and Coop. Since the declaration of National Emergency in November 1962 the need for greater stress on agricultural development has been realised. It appears to be in our best interest to have a thorough and realistic assessment of the weaknesses and deficiencies of the C.D. organisation and P.R. system.

GREEN REVOLUTION


Community Development Programme, no doubt have always been trying to create a favourable condition for the social and economic progress as a whole. Provision of good roads, encouragement of mechanised road transport services and development of animal transport is the primary duty of community development. Primary marketing societies are playing very important role to help the
villages. The production of the foodgrains in 1970-71 has reached 105 million tonnes. Arrangement of the substantial buffer stock storage is essential. This work is done at various levels, Government, private agencies and farmers. With the unprecedented yield of wheat, rice and other cereals the area under other crops such as soybean, sugarcane, jute pulses and fodder etc. should be increased.

HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES PROGRAMME


The only way to cope up with the demand of population and human wants and aspiration in India is by bringing about a "breakthrough" in our agricultural productivity. After the approval by the Chief Minister of different states on 18th March, 1966, a high yielding programme was on anvil till June, 1966. During the period several central teams visited different states to ascertain their requirement of seed, fertilizers, plant protection equipment and check the arrangement for timely distribution of supplies. This is one side of HVP about which many people are not well informed. In selecting high yielding varieties, hybrids and varieties have been selected which mature in shorter duration.

INTENSIVE, PUNJAB, LUDHIANA

29. JAI KRISHNA. Evaluation of Intensive Agriculture District Programme - A case study for wheat in Ludhiana district. *Indian J agric Econ.* 22,3; 1967 Jl - Se ; 82-88.
The Intensive Agricultural District Programme (I.A.D.P.) was initiated in seven districts of India in 1961 with a view to attain a rapid rate of growth in agricultural production in these districts. A model has been formulated to evaluate the impact of the programme. The results of the study further indicate that there has been some improvement in the managerial skills of the farmers as reflected aggregate productivity of resources.

**PRODUCTIVITY**

30. **RESOURCE USE AND PRODUCTIVITY ON FARMS.** *Capital.* 163, 4073; 1969 J1 31; 178.

Did the community development programme make more productive employment possible and help the rural workers to increase their productivity? The field of this study was completed in two stages, covering the kharif season of 1966 and the rabi season of 1966-67. In this study samples from three states, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab have been collected and analysed. It is an economically comprehensive study and is somewhat better in quality than the studies made by the programme Evaluation Organisation Commission. The analysis is sharp and data collected is of high standard.

**UTTAR PRADESH, ALIGARH**

31. **SINGH (Ram Iqbal) and HAI (SN).** Evaluation of I.A.D.P. district Aligarh - an economic analysis. *Indian J agric Econo.* 29, 3; 1973 Co-Dec; 61-62.

The Intensive Agriculture District Programme (I.A.D.P.) was
introduced in the country for achieving sufficiency high rate of output and income from the farm sector. Because of the importance of programme, this paper makes an attempt to evaluate the changes brought about this programme in the level of income, consumption, saving and capital formation in the (IADF), district Aligarh over the five years plan period. The study pointed out that the farmer’s income which itself is an indicator of development had shown an increase of 41.96 per cent in 1970-71. over 1966-67.

WEST BENGAL

32. AGRICULTURE THROUGH C.I. : West Bengal’s progress. Kurukshetra. 13,11; 1965 Ag ; 31-33.

West Bengal came into existence on August 15, 1947 with a little less than two-fifth of the land surface and a little more than two-fifth of the population of undivided Bengal. The large number of refugees who came from East Pakistan belong to the farming community and are good cultivators but all the land in West Bengal being already under the plough, the refugees were settled on marginal and sub-marginal land. The production of rice during the year 1964-65 is estimated to be 57 lakh metric tons against 53.31 tonnes in 1963-64. The Intensive Agricultural District Programme was introduced in Burdwan in August 1962. Farm planning is an extremely useful extension technique in ensuring intimate personalised contact between the village level worker and the individual farmers.

The Community Development programme now covers the whole India. Coverage means that there is a national extension service agency functioning in each of the 5,240 blocks in the country headed by a block development officer.

The programme has forced the government agency divorced from the people during the colonial rule to come nearer the people and face them. Happily the fourth five year plan promises a dynamic start. We started 26 pilot projects in the Community Development Blocks as early as 1955. Gandhi Jayanti Day is a day for heart searching for the nation as a whole. All those engaged in community development and co-operation must do honest heart searching as to what has been achieved, what has been missed and why.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY


Unfortunately cattle breeding in India has made very little progress, even though India's cattle population constitutes nearly 1/4th of the world's livestock population. A majority of Indians are vegetarian whom milk and milk products are the only source of animal protein.

A good start was made in the Five Year Plan to achieve some progress in groups of villages in animal husbandry through artificial insemination- owing to shortage of bulls for natural service. India's cattle population is
spread over the vast network of her villages. The recording of the milk yield in animals may be done easily and in the shortest time when a number of animals are housed together. Marketing also is the most important part in livestock industry.

ANTYODAYA


The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission did a Quick Survey of the programme based on the experience of 25 Antyodaya families in five districts of Rajiethan in September, 1978. The P.E.O. concluded that "it is heartening to note that 15 out of 25 families mentioned that their employment and income had increased after they were brought into the Antyodaya Programme. The programme, to succeed, must be a very human programme. The poorest of the poor have to be nurtured with care, love and affection and not patronised, browbeaten and looked down upon.

36. DECLINE OF Antyodaya. econ and pol Wkly. 13,35; 1978 Se 2; 1499 - 1500.

Antyodaya, meaning 'uplift of the last' was initiated on October 2, 1977. The five poorest families from every village in the state are selected each year for concentrated efforts to improve their economic and social condition. For Antyodaya, families falling in the
other categories, the measures range from allotment of land or cattle or goats to wage employment in neighbouring factories or in Rajasthan camel project area. The Antyodaya Scheme is unlikely to fail for want of funds, if it fails, it will be organisational and institutional reasons. The other important feature of the Antyodaya Scheme is that identification of poor families taking of decisions about the uplift measures most suitable for them and in some cases extension of help are done in the open village assembly. Antyodaya distinguishes from other programmes for the rural poor.


Antyodaya means uplifting of the poorest of the poor. Antyodaya Scheme attempts to reverse the pattern of development in a manner that would take care of the poorest people of village community. Antyodaya does not look at the problem of poverty from a macro angle. Instead it intends to solve it by bit by covering most valuable section of the rural population. Though Antyodaya items of help are cattle loans, providing sheep and goats, and poultry and piggery, small scale and cottage industries etc. Needless to say, Antyodaya raises such hopes in minds of our poor families.


Antyodaya movement seeks to obtain an equilibrium pattern
o. community life through self motivated action of its members. Today the above meaning of Antyodaya seems to have changed a little as the state government has assumed the responsibility of discharging the role of community's rich. Antyodaya is not a manpower development programme. It is neither meant for creation of job opportunities for the poor nor it deserves to be implemented by state authority. To obtain a state of rural prosperity. It is essential that per capita consumption of the rural families living below the poverty line should be increased to the extent that no disparity is left in the level of consumption between the poor and the rich.

RAJASTHAN


Antyodaya means uplifting the poorest of the poor. Identification of Antyodaya families is the first step in the direction of offering them state aid. Of the 2 lakh families identified so far, the number of families to be covered this year would be 1.60 lakhs. The Antyodaya Scheme has made remarkable progress in the state. Of the 1,60,517 families identified under the scheme, 89,280 families have been provided a source of livelihood during the period October 1977 - July 1980. The impact of the programme has been that about 20,000 identified persons have started earning between Rs. 20 and Rs. 40 per day. The cooperatives banks have come forward to help the identified Antyodaya families.

The year 1977 has been eventful for the state of Rajasthan. A massive programme "Antyodaya" for the poorest of the poor, in every village was launched in this year. As many as 160,000 families were identified as the poorest of the poor among the rural population, whose poverty deserved state support. Sardhana is a small village in Ajmer district of Rajasthan. The village has a population of 5209 (1971 census) with 825 households. Of these households about 108 have an income below Rs.100 per month. So a total of twenty families benefitted out of this self employment scheme of 'Antyodaya'. In course of our field study regarding the 'Antyodaya' programme few unsatisfactory aspects have come to light.

BLOCK


The new Planning Commission considers the block as an optimum unit for carrying out integrated and planned economic activities. The planning commission is expected to take up project for full employment in 500 blocks within two years. Professor Raj Krishna, member, Planning Commission, said that the nature of unemployment and poverty was different in different region of the country, hence the problem could be tackled at the block level after a proper assessment of the characteristics of a particular
locality. In a message Mr. Jay Prakash Narayan said that the problem of poverty and unemployment could not be solved except through the development of agriculture and allied industries.

42. RAMASWAMY (AS). Block development at roads. Kurukshetra. 17,9; 1969 Je; 3-5

The Block development organization is a symbol of co-operation between a democratic government and its free people. The Community Development Agency sought to convert the government interested only in collecting taxes and maintaining law and order into a welfare system of government interested in meeting the real needs of the people through democratic and educational methods. Community development is concerned with helping the villagers to help themselves in all their requirements. The Block team is a group of officials drafted from the different development departments, designed to have a unified approach to achieve a common goal.

BLOCK LEVEL, AGRICULTURE, ADMINISTRATION

43. KRINIVASA SASTRY (C) Functioning of the block development administration in relation to agriculture. Indian J. Publ Adm. 13,4; 1967 Oc-De; 781-89.

It is fairly old controversy in the history of community development movement in India whether it should aim exclusively or near exclusively on boosting up agricultural production in the country side. Its objective
should be the overall and integrated development of the rural community. It was realised that Panchayati Raj as just a booster of agricultural production would really mean the end of all troubles on the front of agricultural production. Some P.D.Os' offices opened in various villages. Some of the essential requirements that a P.D.O. has to fulfil are: having the capacity to work with the non-official representatives in the Panchayat Samiti.

AREAS STUDY

44. MAJUMDER (AK). Study on some areas of conflict at block level. *Rural India*, 33, 1-2; 1970 Ja - Feb; 20-22.

Community Development Programme has been started as a means of reviving India's vitality which she lost during the period before independence. Two agencies like A.E.Os. (Agricultural Extension Officers) and S.E.Os. (Social Education Organisers) were playing very important role. Among them the A.E.Os. were met at the district conference and the S.E.Os. were met at the orientation and study centre at Kalyani. As a result about 95% of the A.E.Os. have considered "Assigning job as responsibility and considering priority of needs" as conflict area 90% of A.E.Os. have given importance upon "assessment and progress reporting."

REORGANISATION, WEST BENGAL


A Block comprises generally hundred villages with
population of sixty to seventy thousand. The block has now become a forum of integrated and concerted efforts of different governmental departments organically linked up at the village level for the balanced development of the village community. The Block Development Officer not only controls development administration of the block but also heads the team of officers and staff at the block organisation. In order to achieve cohesion in the block organisation which is so badly needed for community development, inter-departmental and intradepartmental avenues of promotion of both officers and staff should also be widened. Last but not least in importance is the need for a combined training of all the extension officers.

COMMERCIAL BANKING


The problem of poverty in urban areas is no less insignificant and urgent. But the dimensions of rural poverty are such that it demands urgent action. The Narayya Commission (1972) had recommended the setting up of regional rural banks to supplement the existing institutional framework in order to cater to the growing demand for rural credit. The remarkable progress made by the commercial banks in penetrating their branch network to the rural areas, it is neither feasible nor
desirable on grounds of efficiency and viability to spread their branch network to each and every village. The case for rural development is urgent and pressing.

COMMUNICATION

47. Subramanian (R), Communication and community development. Kurukshetra, 1/9, 1966 Je; 24-25.
Community Development as a long range programme is time consuming and education is important at all levels in promoting general receptivity to new ideas. Social education must teach people and what to think but how to think, because a community if it desires to grow must be able to talk intelligently and meaningfully on the basis of enough common knowledge. If the people in a village are poorly informed, the functioning of local democratic institution or the work of the agencies of C.D. in regard to improvements in agriculture or sanitation, the general circuit of learning process would be cut at the stage when responses are made to their results interpreted.

In the light of the present emergency there is need for reorientation and intensification of the Community Development Programme. The main objective of the Community Development Programme is increase the agricultural
production. The Social Education organiser or the Extension Officer (Panchayat) what ever may be their designation in Blocks, will have to play in this context a crucial role. Fortunately the Community Development has provided rural India with workers and organisations of various levels. The Emergency has provided the atmosphere and the motive force to draw the best out of them for the country and the community. This is possible if a well directed mass contact and mass education programme is followed with vigour.

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

49. LEET (Glew). Computer technology in C.D. Kurukshetra. 14,1; 1965 Oc 2; 32-34.

Within the past ten years significant advances have been made in the field of data processing and the progress of man is directly related to his ability to effectively apply computer technology to the problems of the society. The Community Development Foundation has developed a system of community action reporting that can be adapted to serve the needs of any country. The Community Development Foundation has assisted in the development of Community Development Programme where an external stimulus such as food, money or materials is used to motivate people. Community Development Foundation provides technical services in the form of personnel training establishment of data collection techniques etc.
50. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT : Concept and application.
Kurukshetra. 14, 1; 1965 Oc 2; 12-14.

Community Development can not be administratively promoted or practically implemented unless it is used to economic and social welfare, and something more than just a plous slogan. Community Development should be used to describe the methods by which villagers could improve their own economic and social condition. The factor responsible for the slow spread of confidence amongst many rural communities is the fact that personnel attached to the Block Development centres are still inclined to regard themselves to the average cultivator in many ways. For Community Development it is necessary to be a systematic planning. The Community Development group must be composed of a wide section of citizens who are acceptable as representatives by all member of the society.

51. DEHILI ON Fatehpur Sikri? Socio Soc welfare. 18,7; 1971 Oc; 1

A community project could be another "Fatehpur Sikri" if it was not born eternally in mind that it was the quality of the human beings that makes a nation great. The Community development Programme was visualised as a movement to enable peace living people to lift themselves as a community from darkness unto light, from
disease into health and from poverty unto wealth.

Community Development Programme was designed to reach the amenities of schools and hospitals, buildings and play grounds, the wheel of industrial development and status symbols to village India. There are loud programmes that Community Development has failed to achieve its objectives, and Community Development as a movement in deed.

52. PARREEK (H.). Approach to C.D. Kurukshetra, 13,12; 1965 Se; 6-8.

Community Development has been defined in more ways than one. Community Development Programme should aim at those who suffer from the inadequacy of self and seek self enhancement and self - esteem from their existing lot. Community development will be in the nature of rescue operation for them. Community Development should restore the self-respect and self-esteem of those who have lost it. The approach employed by the Community Development workers should be adequate for giving self respect, dignity and self-esteem to the weaker section of the community.

CONFERENCE, MADRAS

53. MADRAS CONFERENCE dispels unworthy fears. Kurukshetra. 16,10; 1968 JI; 2-3.

The conference was inaugurated by Governor of Madras, Sir Dor Ujjal Singh. It was in the background that the Community Development Programme was initiated in 1952. Its important aim is to uplift the under privileged sections of the rural community. The main emphasis of Community Development is on improvement of agriculture, animal husbandry and irrigation. Taking the all India
picture into consideration, it was expected that the Community Development Programme would effectively help in building up the strength and vitality of the Block to take over a large measure of responsibility for local development or in establishing its security as a unit of local planning and development.

KALLUPATTI


The Kallupatti Conference was held on 29 and 30 June, 1974 in Gandhi Nizatw Ashram. The conference was attended by 77 delegates representing different organisations of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The conference started with a welcome address from Shri Mariappam, Chairman, Reception Committee. Inaugurating the conference, Shri Radha Krishna, emphasized the need for development of methodologies and strategies for rural development to be utilised by the organisations in the field. Shri Vineshalingham in his presidential address stated that rural development is the cry of the day and there cannot be any development in the country unless there is rural development.

MADRAS

55. GOVINDA. Comment on Madras congress - 1: crossing the rubicon. *Kurukshetra*, 16, 12; 1968 Se; 5-6.

The abolition of the Block Development Officers by the Madhya Pradesh Government in the beginning of 1966 initiated, for the C.L. movement a process of contraction
and painful self-introspection, which has been stemmed at the last by the conference of Chief Ministers held at Madras on 11th June, 1968. Some of the important decisions of the conference are: The Community Development and the Panchayat Raj Movement should continue, the centre should continue to give financial assistance even to post stage II Blocks.

CO-OPERATION


"Weaker Sections" mean people who because of socio-economic, socio-religious and socio-political reasons have become suppressed, oppressed and depressed. According to Directive Principles of State policy (Article 46) "The state shall promote with special care the education and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people. In India Community Development evolved as a novel conceptual organisational and functional framework for integrated total development of all aspects of rural life. Special provisions are made to improve the socio-economic conditions of unfortunate victims of our caste system. In the Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs.11 crores is provided for the award of post-metric scholarships to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR

57. BHATTACHARYYA (FN). C.I. and cooperation in Andaman and Nicobar. Kurukshetra. 21, 16; 1973 My 16; 4-5.

The author toured the Andaman Island from March 26 to
to April 3, 1973. There are five community development blocks in Andaman and Nicobar islands of which two are in stage II and three in post stage II. Village panchayats are functioning in the islands under Andaman and Nicobar islands Gram Panchayat Regulation 1961. There are 39 village panchayats covering 389 villages. Of all the programmes under the Community Development the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment was most active. There are a number of libraries and adult literacy centres in all blocks. Primary agricultural credit societies are also doing well.

COORDINATION


Development of rural areas in India has been the concern of successive governments in the past. The government of India launched a scheme of Community development in 1952. This meant the coordination of all development departments at the Block level. Voluntary agencies like the All India Village Industries Association, All India Spinners' Association, the Kusturba Memorial Trust, the Seva Sangh and other agencies which are working in the rural areas. There are various principles of coordination and one of them is that the various agencies or departments who work in an area should have an overall common objectives. Coordination is the blending of all efforts, activities and forces within - or without the area of development.
59. B. ESHADARI (K). Co-ordination of developmental programmes at the block level. *Indian J Publ Adm.* 12,1; 1966 Ja-Fr; 60-87.

This article confines itself to an examination of the problem of co-ordination at the block level and references to district are incidental. The blocks have been created for the purposes of introducing community development programme in to reach the people and move them towards achieving the objectives of the plans. Co-ordination is a human problem and is relevant only in the context of a human endeavour to attain a pre-determined objective. The Block Development Officer, as the head of the official element is to co-ordinate the work of the subject-matter specialists like the Extension Officers for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, cooperation, education, Health and Rural sanitation.

**DECENTRALISATION**


The Community Development movement aiming at the development of the rural areas was launched in 1952 with a view for rural development and set ideals based on the experience in this country and elsewhere. With the beginning of planning, the administrative machinery, specially in technical departments, have been expanded and they have to be advantageously employed and sufficient funds for development provided. The system of the Panchayat Raj
should be implemented if the rural areas are to develop. The future of this country depends on the development of the villages, unless the officials and non-officials join to ether, the problem will only increase, creating misery and confusion.

INFECTS

61. DWIVEDI (Surendranath). Community development movement: defects and deficiencies. **Kurukshetra**, 14, 1; 1965 Oc2; 14-16.

After achieving independence, too much stress was laid on setting up a stable administration. This was perhaps natural in the circumstances because we wanted to prove to the world that Indian rulers could give as good administration than the alien ruler. Community Development movement was primary meant to entuse the rural population with a new spirit. Its main objective was to develop a spirit of self-help. The talk of democratic decentralisation, development of village leadership, cooperation of people in the various development works initiated by the Community Development Organisation for welfare of the people. Thus there has been much confused thinking about the role of Community Development Programme.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

62. MANAPATNA (J). C.L. programme and rural economic development. **Rural India**, 31, 8; 1968 Oc; 292 - 96.

The Community Development Programme combines national extension service and community organisation for over all
development of the country side. It started with the hope and promise of bringing about a new transformation of the socio-economic matrix of the five and half lakh villages in the country. The C.D. Block as organised today comprises 100 villages, each with a population ranging from 600 to 2,500 approximately. The C.D. Block can serve as effective agencies for spreading the message of family planning. But the C.I. organisation as it is operated today lacks in the basic motivations to dispense guidance and assistance to cultivators and to restructuring the environment conditioning farm work so essential for economic development.

63. NEW DIRECTIONS in community development. Kurukshetra, 20, 5; 1971 Del; 4-7.

The Community Development Programme was initiated to bring about social and economic development in the rural areas. Community Development Programme was to be implemented in stages, each of five years, were to have systematic budget provisions respectively of Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs per Block. The Chief Minister and the State Minister of Community Development and Panchayati Raj urged that the Community Development and Panchayati Raj Programme should be continued. The one of the main objectives of the Community Development Programme was to maintain a rate of agricultural growth which would meet the food requirements of India's growing population.
Community Development brings to our mind several ideas. Change is different from development. Change may be sudden and artificial but development is gradual and natural. The community development meant the development of both the individual and community because they act and react on each other.

The term Community Development Programme is used to describe only those administrative plans which implement community development operation. It is the method of rural extension. Together with C.D. Panchayati Raj has been attempted in link with the Directive principle that the state must take steps to organise village Panchayats.

Community Development has been described as a process of change from the traditional way of living of rural communities to progressive ways of living in developed countries, community development approach has been adapted to solve some problems of urban localities. It would be appeared from the data available that the progress has been less than satisfactory. Several reports have also found that the rural industries programme was the weakest spot in the programme of community development and hardly about 2.5 per cent of the people living in the rural areas have been benefited.
FIFTH PLAN

66. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT in the fifth plan. Kurukshetra, 22, 8; 1974 Ja 16; 4-5.

The aim of the Fifth Five Year Plan is towards all round development and confined to increasing production alone. People's participation in these development programmes is vital for their success. Integrated rural development would be possible only through cooperation and participation of the people. Recognising the urgency of increasing the productive capability in the rural areas and promoting the welfare and prosperity of the people through equitable distribution of the benefit of the development the National Commission on Agriculture have recommended adoption of whole village approach to development for harnessing the growth potential of the villages.

MATHEMATICAL APPROACH

67. TYAGI (MS) and KANTI SWARUP. Rural economic development and employment potential: A mathematical programming approach. Productivity, 20,1; 1970 p0. e; 63-75.

The economic condition in rural India will improve only if effective steps are taken to generate employment opportunities. The integration of agriculture and industry is needed not only on the national planning level but also on the regional level, in the rural areas. The rural development takes several aspects into consideration such as maximum employment generation, maximum utilisation of locally-available resources, minimum power consumption
and fixed rate of return on investments. In all the development programmes top priority is given to unskilled labour, the second priority to power and the third priority is total return on investment.

SOCIAL WELFARE


The Community Development Programme is one which has been taken up by almost all the Asian countries - none of them call it community development as in India. Community Development is regarded as the method of rural extension, the agency through which the plan seeks to initiate the process of transformation of the social and economic life of the villages. The contribution of community development to economic development is vast. It must be of interest to you to note that India is a country with an illiterate population of about 330 million and the Govt. have attempted a bold approach to this problem. Under the Programme at the field level, literacy classes, community centres, libraries, youth clubs, farmers clubs are covered in the field of community development.

UTTAR PRADESH, ARASILINE

69. PANDEY (HK). Economic study of Arasiline Block. *Kurukshetra*. 17,11; 1969 Ag: 12 +

The Arasiline Block was organised on January 25, 1954 as one of the national extension service blocks. The block is situated on the eastern side of Varanasi district of U.P.
The total geographical area of the block was 216 km or 21,600 hectares in 1966-67. Though the annual rainfall was 40.53 inches, yet it is far from adequate for growing crops in different agricultural seasons, since its distribution is seasonal and uneven in character. The total area covered by different crops was 2,536.16 hectares. The food crops alone occupied about 77 per cent of the gross area sown. Of other non-food crops, sugarcane alone occupied 11.67 per cent area of the gross area sown. Pulses occupied 15.36 per cent of the total cropped area.

ECONOMIC UPLIFT

70. INDRAJIPET SINGH. Vanishing underdog. Kurukshetra. 19,6; 1970 Mr ; 13-14.

Community Development is now understood as including all undertakings which can contribute to the improvement of the productive capacities and the living condition of the rural people. The process of community development has taken care to create an ambition and determination in community to undertake new works and further tasks. The pattern of cooperation between local leadership and functional leadership changes as the dynamics of community varies. It is true that the process of community development has created a sense of discontentment among all sections of the village community. The village community is expecting and experiencing a rapid change in its structure. The joint family is giving way to the nuclear family and a kind of dispersed joint family where members of a joint family live at different places.
EDUCATION


Education at any level cannot be detached from the existing culture and its impact. Home Science Colleges have very great potential items of training people to bring about change particularly in the rural areas.

The rural community has lots of constraints which constitute to lack of development. After establishing a national for the need to use pre-school education as the starting points the broad objectives were worked as follows. To give necessary support to the family, to promote awareness in the parent, to improve cooperation and coordination between the educational institution; to offer a training ground to the students for working in a rural setting.

There were different areas of the programme which formed the basis for the daily activities, village survey, pre-school education, Mahila Mandal activities etc.


Community Development is essentially a process of education. Education opens out the mind of the person to learn new things. In rural areas new comers are generally looked at with courtesy but with suspicion and some times with fear also. These twelve years of Community Development programme has brought the governmentally close to the people. There are certain accepted values current
in our rural areas. It is very necessary for the extension agencies to be aware of these values. Modern educated extension workers may not subscribe to these accepted values. Habit acquired through generations of practice cannot be changed overnight. It is so often with educated people.

73. NAYER (D.P.). C.P. lacks firm educational basis. Kurukshetra. 17, 2; 1968 Nov; 14-16.

The Community Development Programme was a dream of activating 37 crores (now over 65 crores) of people to enable them to stand on their own feet. The primary aim of Community Development is educational. The programme of development can become self-sustaining taking advantage of, but not being dependent on. As regards social education, its role was never very clear. The techniques of community organisation which needed to be learnt by all extension agents at all levels were not effectively introduced. Educational institutions at various levels should be organically linked with the extension machinery. The whole idea of Five Year Plan was to provide a trained community organiser.


Community Development workers are agents of change in rural areas. The role of the Community Development workers is mostly that of educators. Education occupies the most
important place in the methods of promoting progress and change. Education of rural people is the primary function of Community Development workers. Direct contact with the villagers can be made by a C.D. worker at their homes and farms or in his office. Sometimes a villager or a group of villagers calls on the C.D. worker at his office or home for obtaining information or getting help in solving some problem. Community development workers should try to recognise and remove the villagers problems. When a C.D. worker is approached by people he should keep in force ground the request with which they have approached him.

SOCIAL

75. LOK KARYA KSHETRAS. Voluntary Action, 11, 4; 1969 J1-AE; 27-23.

The Lok Karya Kshetra seems to have given more attention, to carrying out social education activities than others. One of the main objective of the programme is the mobilization of local resources and maximisation of people's participation in the national development programmes. With the establishment of Panchayati Raj institutions at the District, Block and village levels, and the fact that these institutions are being made responsible for rural development programme. The L.K.K. is a modest but significant programme. It should have proper leadership and directions at all levels so that the programme can gather the necessary momentum.
Social education is education for life in society. The concept of social education being so comprehensive requires the cooperation of a number of social institution such as the family, caste, religions, school and the community to influence specially the child, the youth and the young adult in acquiring education for social living. The objective of the Community Development is the development of small regional communities. With the introduction of Panchayati Raj the programme of social education requires to be promoted primarily as education for citizenship. As a result, the Social Education Programme have more intangible rather than tangible achievements to its credit. If the democratic institutions introduced at the village level are to function effectively, social education in the form of education for citizenship is essential.

The C.D. programme has been on the ground for the last decade and a half. Those closely associated with programme painfully admit that something vital is missing in the implementation of the programme. For instance, when the Social Education Organiser was found to be ineffective, some states took steps to abolish the post.
little caring to enquire into the reasons for his poor performance and the measures necessary to remove them, within the framework of community organisation the community organiser has the task of contributing his knowledge, skill and experiences. In our country too there was much deliberation at the beginning of the launching of the programme about this fundamental aspect of community organisation and creating a functionary designated as community organiser.

78. VENKATARAMIAH (HV), Social education organiser: The 'core' functionary. *Kurukshetra*. 19,6; 1970 ec 16; 11.

The Social Education Organiser was considered one of the most important functionaries ever since the inception of Community Development Programme in the country. What the social education organiser could achieve is difficult to evaluate with any accuracy, the achievement being mostly in abstract and intangible terms though pervasive.

The social education organiser, relegated to the background, came to work more as personal assistance to the block development officers. The position of the social education organisers can be gauged by the fact that during the current year no allocation has been made for social education. Social education organiser is a key functional officers in the dynamic programme of Community Development.

**EVALUATION, FIVE YEAR PLANS**

Evaluation of socio-economic development programme in India started since 1952 with the main object of evaluating Community Development Programme. In the past, ex-post type of evaluation has often been undertaken in India in the form of an Enquiry Committee or Commission whenever things appear to have gone wrong. There have been attempts at the evaluation of C.D. programme as a whole as particular aspects of rural development programmes by ad hoc committees and study team appointed for this purpose. The PFC provides training or orientation in evaluation methods and techniques to foreign sponsored by UN agencies. The state development commissioners felt that the Block sampling was inadequate and could not be representative of the area or district.

EXPENDITURE

80. RAJAMANI (AN). Logic of C.D. expenditure pattern. Kurukshetra, 17, 2; 1968 No; 5-6.

Community Development is now a widely understood and appreciated programme of activity in rural India. Community Development has evolved in dynamic way to fit into the changing economic complex without losing its central purpose. In the states of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, the largest amounts of the people's contributions were made. In first plan the first three places went to irrigation, block headquarters
and communication, in the second plan the first places went to block headquarters, irrigation and health. In the third plan the first places went to block headquarters, irrigation and agriculture. In other words, the pattern of government expenditure tells us that the philosophy of community development seeks to improve the material status of the rural masses through agriculture renovation.

HARYANA


Of the 5265 C.D. blocks into which the entire rural India stood delimitated at the end of 1967-68, 82 blocks are in Haryana. Thirteen are under the rural works programme, five are covered by the Applied Nutrition Programme and 44 blocks are under the high yielding variety programme. The govt. expenditure in block in India has been of Rs.521.2 crore since its inception upto the end of Third Plan. In Haryana Government's contribution amounted to Rs.9.81 crore which is just 1.8 of the total for the country. Government's main contribution has been on agriculture, block headquarters and amenities. Many points of the rural economy which were neglected in the past by both the sources should now be attempted to.
EXPERIMENTS


The conventional mass media are the press, films, radio, the printed word and visual aid like folders and posters. In other countries T.V. has also become an established mass medium but it has yet to take roots in India. During 1957-58 in the rural areas where the circulation of newspaper is limited, news letters in the local languages served as a useful medium for dissemination of information on topics which are of particular interest to the village folk. The effective use of several new mass media had helped to create a climate for the conditioning of public opinion. From 1962-63 onwards, publicity appears to have lost its primacy. The experience which were started to plug the gap in the conventional media seem to have withered away.

FOOD, PRODUCTION

83. FOOD PRODUCTION and Community Development. Kurukshetra. 15, 8; 1967 My; 2-4.

Starting with 55 Community Development Projects in October 1952, the programme now covers the whole of village India. Its main aim is to secure the fullest development of the material and human resources of rural areas. About 400,000 drinking water wells have been constructed in rural areas with sizeable public contribution; some
300,000 kilometers of approach have been laid and than a million latrines have been constructed. For promoting family planning workers are being appointed at the rate of one per 20,000 of the population. The staffing pattern of the Blocks has a heavy bias towards agriculture. Of the 8 Extension Officers provided under the Block staffing pattern. Training arrangements have been intensified for both the Extension workers and the farmers.

FUNCTIONALISM

84. SEN (Lalit K), "Functionalism": what next? Social sciences can provide the answer. Kurukshetra, 16, 3; 1967 Dec; 4-8.

The whole idea of community development which is based upon an integrated approach is scientifically sound. This approach definitely makes sense to a social scientist who considers village communities as "functional units". In simple language "functionalism" means that all aspect of our social existence are interrelated. The idea of "cultural relativism" and "functionalism" are two major contributions of anthropologists and have cleared up a lot of confused thinking about social change and development.

FUTURE, PROSPECTS

85. HOLIS (Charles I), Future of community development in India. Khadi Gramodyog, 13, 1; 1966 Oct; 98-100.

With 80 per cent of population living in the countryside it is essential for India to have at her disposal surplus money created by the villages and small and medium-sized towns. Rural industrial development and an economically
viable agriculture are possible even in a country which is so poor and backward in India. In creating schemes and policies for village reforms and development, it will first be necessary to produce national, regional and district plans. A further advantage of bringing industry into the country side in the way that the rural population will thereby be brought into contact with simple forms of modern technology and a link thus formed with life in the towns.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

86. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND. Kurukshetra. (Annual Number) 17, 1; 1968 Oct; 58-62.

Rural industrialization which offers solution to a number of problems like unemployment and under employment areas. The 'Charkha' movement not only gave part time work to the masses but also carried Gandhi's message of independence and self-reliance to every nook and corner of the country. The overall plan for rural development was prepared to provide guidelines and the objective of this plan was to organise the villages for happy life. For community development 'Sarvodaya' Scheme started. Phased development scheme envisaged that the productivity of village industries should increase so as to yield an income of about four rupees per day to a family. The intensive area scheme was worked during the Second Five Year Plan. Under the C.I. pro rammee
special provision was made to promote industries in the C.D. blocks.

INDUSTRIALISATION


Community Development implies process of all round development of rural India. The Community Development Programme covers a wide range of field to attain the objectives of economic growth and socialistic without any violent revolution. Dr. Nobha Gopal Sen, Prof. B. Datta and Dr. M.L. Gupta estimated surplus labour in agriculture to the tune of 15.50 (before 1939); 5.50 (early 1940's); 19.43 (in 1951) and 42.30 million in [1954] respectively. In village society, persons belonging to upper caste group viz- Brahmin, Khatriya, and Vaishya are less inclined to work in rural industries. Small scale undustries have no doubt made significant progress in different field during the second plan period.

INDUSTRIES, SMALL

88. DHEBA (UN). Need for a new dynamism. *Kurukshetra*, 20, 8; 1972 Ja 16; 4-6.

Community Development movement with varying success was in the field of creating some capital assets like village tanks, small stop-dams, irrigation works, village forest and more than that, building up some infra structure like roads, credit cooperative societies, warehousing accommodation and providing small improved tools on credit.
Khadi and Village Industries Commission today gives employment to 25 million people and distributes 25 crore rupees by way of wages. Sugarcane control commission is approaching the problem from the need of the large-scale sector. Community Development movement while it has helped to mobilise the popular consciousness to an extent has yet to make some contribution in this basic direction.

URBAN AREAS

89. SINHA (KK). Community development in industries and urban areas. Soc welfare. 18, 7; 1971 Oc; 7-9

The Community development programme appears dead as the dodo in the rural areas of the country. Compared to the programme for rural community development the programmes for Industries or Urban areas were even less known. The community development in industries and urban areas is still the answer for social sensio which are frequently built up in these areas. The business community have prospered in an unprecedented manner since independence and the implementation of the five year plans. The masses also do not accept a change readily. They welcome it when they see the results but are suspicious of it in the very beginning.

INFRASTRUCTURE


The concept of the integrated rural development is not a
new one. Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation had already conceived it. Of the total population in rural area, agriculture provides unemployment for 69% of the working population, of which 43% belong to cultivators' category and 26% are agricultural labourers. Indian agriculture is having very low productivity and the productivity of the Indian farmer is low when compared with many developed and developing countries. Pre-requisites to increase productivity are (a) appropriate technologists (b) availability of credit facilities etc.

For extension work certain steps should be taken such as proper communication, availability of inputs, power, transport and marketing facilities.

INTEGRATED


In India the importance of integrated approach has been recognised as far back as 1928 when the royal Commission on Agriculture said that, "the success of all measures designed for the advancement of agriculture must depend on the creation of condition favourable to progress. If the integrated approach is recognised to be still valid, the next question that arises is whether Panchayati Raj should be strengthened. Mehta Committee report revealed that the C.D. pro ramme had remained largely on official leadership and had not succeeded in evoking popular enthusiasm to the maximum extent. The Third plan said "Public cooperation has been recognised as an essential
condition for the success of our plans.

APPROACH

92. CHATTOPADHYAY (Bibhas). Selective integrated approach to C.D. Kurukshetra. 18, 1; 1970 J1 16; 5-6.

The Community Development Programme is found to have made very little impact on the Indian rural scene. As a result C.D. programme has neither developed the rural community nor has it been able to yield some concrete material results in terms of the total investment made. Hence unless all the problems are not tackled simultaneously, man's overall position will not improve and he will not feel interested in setting himself emotionally involved in the rural reconstruction programme. Thus the Community Development approach requires much more disciplined, prolonged and continuous effort.

KARNATAKA, PUTTUR BLOCK

93. DHARAMARAJ (K). Puttur captures integrated idea. Kurukshetra. 16, 9; 1968 Je; 3-6.

The total area under paddy cultivation in the Puttur Flock is slightly under 23,000 acres. In 1967-68 the high yielding varieties of T-65 and IR-8 were tried. Nearly 900 soil samples were drawn throughout the Flock and sent to Hebbul, Manipur and Bangalore for analysis. There are 46 types of cooperative institutions in the block. 17 of them are service societies which distributed seeds, manures etc. For new school buildings have been
completed and this will five accommodation to 250 more children.

PLANNING

94. MAZUMDAR (AK). Integrated area development with reference to district planning. Indian J agric Econ. 29,3; 1973 Oc-De; 55-56.

The community development programme and other capital intensive projects failed miserably since hardly 10 per cent of the labour force could participate in it. The 90 per cent poorer rural folk remained on the poverty line. The richer segment of rural India drew the entire benefit of the massive investment and the smaller and poorer major segment remained untouched. The march of agriculture activities has been pretty slow and agriculture production increased at the average rate of 2.9 per cent per annum in the post independence though it was 1/4 per cent per annum before independence.

95. PATIL (J.M). Integrated area development with reference to district planning. Indian J agric Econ. 29,3; 1973 Oc-De; 52.

During the last Four Five Year Plans various development programmes were undertaken for economic, social and cultural development of the country but rich have become richer and poor have become poorer, because the weaker section of the community could not drive benefit from the plans. The technique of IAP programme is micro level planning and budgeting at the IAP block or even at the village and micro level at the district.

This paper refers to the planning of district Pratapgarh which is backward district of Uttar Pradesh and where the SFDA programme is in progress since July, 1970. The success of integrated area development largely depends upon the evaluation of an improved pattern of growth centre, integrating the urban and the rural area with a view to providing basic economic, social and community facilities within a reasonable distance from the place of living. Great emphasis were given for the development of educational facilities, strengthening of health centres and establishment of sound banking systems in the growth centres.


The Community Development movement launched at country level in early fifties aimed at changing the traditional outlook of the rural masses and promoting all round progress in the country side. The state of Jammu and Kashmir came under the benefit of this movement since its inception. Community Development programme was able to solve the problem of agriculture and animal husbandry but on the other hand the programmes concerning cottage industries are not successful at all. There is considerable change in standards and norms of living specially
with regard to primary education, drinking water
facilities etc.

KERALA

98. MOOSAD (FN). C.D. needs to be adjusted to suit Kerala's
needs. Kurukshetra, 17, 2; 1968 Nv; 7±
Community Development programme was not only adopted
to the conditions and requirement of Kerala, but the
existence of it was for the common interest. The need
of community development is greater today than ever
before. Kerala is lucky in that it is having compara-
tively more viable organisation than in the rest of
the country. Kerala needs to be industrialised but entire
press are hard to get and capital difficult to
attract. These or, big industries may not be the answer
to Kerala's problem. Probably the best way to tackle
the ills of rural Kerala will be to plan the growth of
small industrial towns integrated with the surrounding
villages.

LEADERSHIP

99. KUMAR (EB). Local leadership and community development.
Kurukshetra, 13, 9; 1965 Je; 4-6.
The success and failure of the C.D. programme and in turn
of the plans for economic and social development will
mainly depend upon the quality of leadership and its
initiative. One of the function of the Community Develop-
ment programme is to throw up new leadership that would be
democratic in nature and whose job is supposed to be
educative so as to bring about a change in the village
life. Local leadership in the present Indian situation is mainly supported and reflected by the political urban leadership. The Community Development project shows that they sought the cooperation of the existing village institutions such as the village panchayats and village cooperative societies. In the rural situation the support of the masses to the leader is lacking.

MADHYA PRADESH


The Community Development programme is not a single project. It is a co-ordinated collection of several concentrated in compact geographical areas. The programme aims at all round development of rural areas. The community development programme occupies an important position in the economic planning of Madhya Pradesh. The programme of C.I. was inaugurated with eight Community Development Blocks in the state. By the end of the Third Plan the programme covered all the rural population of the state with 452 blocks. Active participation of the people has always been regarded as the core of the C.I. programme. There are 1,200 gram panchayats covering the entire rural area. However it has been observed that the spirit of the C.I. has not yet become a permanent feature of rural life.

The Community Development Programme occupies an important position in the economic planning of Madhya Pradesh. By the end of the Third Plan, the programme covered the entire rural population of the state with 457 blocks. During the first plan period, 108 more blocks were opened, covering 73.3 lakh people and 23.2 per cent of the state's area. There are 12,000 gram panchayats covering the entire rural area of the state. The family planning scheme is new for rural people. The spirit of community development had not yet become a permanent feature of rural life, in the state. They hardly regarded the programme as their own.

MAHARASHTRA, CASE STUDY


The Community Development was launched in India in October 1952, as a superior approach to the problem of rural development. For the present study, the characteristics of 16 post-intensive stage blocks of Bombay - Deccan region of western Maharashtra were examined. The programme commenced in the selected in the middle of 1954-55 but its effect was noticed from the subsequent year. Income increased in the constructive sector during the programme period. The credit and multi-purpose cooperative societies expanded due to development.
of agriculture. The area income and per capita income of the block increased at constant prices. As a public investment programme, the community development programme has been put to the cost benefit test.

MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS


With the introduction of Community Development projects, an integrated pattern of administration was established at the Block level. The B.D.O. is the principal development Officer of the Block. The most difficult job for the B.D.O. is to coordinate the activities of the extension Officers drafted from various other departments having defined technical and non-technical responsibilities.

Some of the district officers also encourage the Extension Officers to question the authority of the B.D.O. under the mistaken impression that their own control over them is thereby enhanced.

MANIPUR

104. KHAN (Waseeddudin) and RAMESH (K.). Integrated area development plan for west district, Manipur. *Indian J Econ.* 58, 3; 1978 Ja; 382-84.

Integrated rural development implies functional, spatial and temporal integration of land, water and human resources with the ultimate aim of accelerating the agricultural production, higher incomes and better living conditions for the rural population as a whole, particularly the
the rural poor cooperatives are assigned a major role in the modernisation of agriculture by facilitating the input supply to the cultivators, households and providing them marketing support. Rural development of a tribal area which is not only remote but also practically isolated from the rest of the country.

EYSORI


The Community Development Programme which was started in our country in 1952 as a pilot project expanded rapidly to cover the entire country by the end of the Third five year plan. Boraba block had a predominantly agricultural economy. Therefore improvement in the living conditions of the people can be achieved by developing agriculture. A glaring failure of the Community Development Programme as it was implemented in Boraba block was in regard to rural credit and industries. Improving the socio-economic conditions of the weaker sections of community is one of the important objectives of community development programme.

NON-OFFICIALS

106. TRIPATHI (CL). Role of non officials in community development. Rural India. 33, 11-12; 1970 Nv-De; 207-08.

The Community Development programme launched on Oct 2, 1952, with a view to bring about all round improvement of villages. It was started with 55 pilot projects the programme today embraces the entire
country and has become a peoples movement. Since the acceptance of Democratic Decentralization as a policy for Community Development by the National Development Council and state governments, the role of non-officials and organisation has become of great importance. The role of peoples institutions located at block level viz., the Kshetra Samiti and other are of general supervision. Thus the people's organisations right from the village to the central levels, will have a primary and complementary role to play along side the Government agency.

OBJECTIVES

107. DEY (SK). A nation prepares the task and the goal. Kurukshetra, 14,2; 1965 Mr 14; 5-6.

We began our pilgrimage together in 1952 on Bapu's birthday - October 2 - Community Development was our goal. We launched Panchayat Raj in 1959 starting from Nageur in Rajasthan. Cooperative societies for credit, marketing, processing, consumers needs and others, are being set up in large number. These are aimed to decentralise the economy. Panchayati Raj and Schakari Samaj in India are pitted today against the theocracy of a military dictatorship in Pakistan and a totalitarian regime in China. We are grateful to those who have helped us in past. We must not feel angry if some refuse to oblige us in our crisis. What is important, we should not surrender principles, if they choose to trade on our difficulties.


The Community Development Programme aims at creating social, economic and political consciousness among the
the rural community so that our villagers by their own efforts may construct their life for the benefit of our and all. In a study carried out in the three villages of Rupal Block in Punjab thirty three such community leaders were interviewed to know their reactions to some of the aspects of C.D. Programme. Only two leaders in village I and four leaders in village III expressed the view that this programme is not of much use for the development of villages. The limited participation of leaders who are non-agriculturists and agriculturer labourers hampers the tempo of the programme. Under the C.D. Programme, the labourers, the poor, the non-agriculturists and lower caste groups seem to be the least benefited.

109. NOGAR (Karan Singh), Reporting under C.D. Programme. Rural India. 32,9; 1969 Be; 220-23.

The object of the Community Development Programme is to secure the fullest development of the national and human resources of rural masses over a period of years. For successful implementation of the programmes it is essential that we proceed with vigilance and attach due importance to all phases of programmes. The work relating to the Community Development Blocks means learn war, the team consists not only of the project staff but also the officer at the state and centre.
Besides the deficiencies the Community Development Programme was able to achieve some important objectives to solve the problems of, specially villagers.


On-farm development or OFD is a term used by technicians and managers for total micro-level planning of farm lands with the objective of providing an irrigation channel and a road approach to every unit of land. In India scientific planning of land and water resources at the micro level is at an infant stage. To carry out OFD planning, a group of specialists and workers in various disciplines is required. It would perhaps be necessary to bring in more professional organisations like AFC and the Banks to work purely on a commercial basis. In West Bengal, command area development authorities (CADA) are highly rigid about any change in property boundaries.

PANCHAYATI MAJ


Welcoming the members of the Consultative Council, the Union Minister of Agriculture, Shri Fakhrul Ali Ahmed, stressed the need for utilising the C.I. and I.R. institutions more purposefully in developing the entire rural sector, specially in carrying out the employment
oriented programmes. The Union Minister of state Irof. Sher Singh made some important observations.

He said that the appointment of high power commission on C.D. and I.R. which has been hanging fire for a long time would be announced very soon. Mr. Sinha of the Planning Commission said that the goals of social justice and eradication of poverty were too general and that four or five specific programmes should be evolved and fixed as the first charge on central assistance.

The Crissa representative wanted the council to meet more frequently and extended an invitation for holding the next session in his state.

112. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. Commerce. 113, 2882; 1966 J1 30; 185+

The Community Development Programme has made some progress but far below the expectations roused by its authors Mr. Subramaniam deprecated the tendency to regard agriculture and community development as two separate issues. The main concern of the Community Development cannot but be agriculture, for agriculture is the mainstay of the village economy. The landhoyati Raj institution it may be recalled, were ushered in with much ado in the country. Mr. Subramaniam also briefly referred to the Rural Manpower Programme which has been incorporated in our development planning. The aim of this programme is to provide the employment
to village working force on the basis of their existing skills.


The programme of Community Development was launched in the country on 22nd October 1952 and the scheme of Panchayati Raj seven years later. The entire country is now covered by the Community Development Programme. Agriculture production being the main focus of Community Development. As for cooperatives, the figure in most of the cases are available for only 1963-64. The numbers of all types of cooperatives which rose from 1.8 lakh at the beginning of the first plan period to 3.5 lakhs in 1962-63. Community Development, Panchayats and cooperatives, no doubt represent important genres of free association. In 1963-64 the share capital per average society was only Rs.1,252 and advances Rs.13,886.

114. FAITH in C.I. re-affirmed. *Kurukshetra,* 17,11; 1969 Ag; 11.

The reconstituted consultative council on Community Development held its first meeting in New Delhi on July 7, 1969. The council reiterated its faith in the Community Development and Panchayati Raj programme for integrated development of the rural areas. It was necessary for the Panchayati Raj institutions to have commensurate responsibility and financial powers through flexibility to adjust the programme to suit local conditions. The council emphasised the need for adequate
financial provisions in the state plans and budgets. Inaugurating the meeting Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister for food, agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation, affirmed the need for an agency in the rural areas for the regeneration of that old community.

115. PUTHRAI OF C.D. and P.R. Kurukshetra, 21, 11; 1973 Mr. 1; 6-7.

"DOUBTS" has been expressed in certain quarters about the utility of Community Development Programme as in the past. Shri Ahmad added that the working Group on the fifth plan has recommended a few central and centrally-sponsored programmes with the aim of strengthening the block organisation with regard to personnel and fund. Dr. J.S. Minhas, Member, Planning Commission, said, that the success of a system should be determined by its results and judged by this yardstick, the C.D. and P.R. were found wanting. Regarding the structure, power and finances of P.R. bodies members generally welcomed the system prevailing in Maharashtra and Gujarat, but felt that it should be flexible enough to suit the peculiar conditions of each state. Shri F.H. Ahmad said that the C.D. and P.R. had not achieved much success so far in fulfilling the goal of rural development through specific programmes.

Though the DMK Government started with some bias Community Development, it has neither abolished the programme nor drastically reorganised it so far.
The state Government is not seeking to reduce expenditure on the programme as appeared from the fact that it has provided for Rs.3.65 crores for ordinary C.D. projects in the budget for 1968-69 as against Rs.3.31 crores in the revised estimate for 1967-68.
The potentialities of Panchayati Raj in the context of Community Development can not be wholly belittled. But the centre is seeking to continue an integrated approach to rural development.


Work in the C.D. Blocks has undergone some remarkable change in recent years. The introduction of Panchayati Raj in several states had its impact on working of Blocks to a great extent. Though the three tier system is adapted generally in all states, the powers and functions of the Panchayati Raj bodies in each tier are not uniform. The Panchayat Samities happen to be the well suited bodies for implementing rural development plans. In Assam the base of the gram panchayats is sought to be made wider by organising one gaon panchayat for a population of not less than 15,000 and not more than 20,000.
With the spreading of the Community Development Programme throughout the country side a vast army of workers - non-officials as well as official - has come into existence. The author said the Panchayats should take upon themselves the task of planning from the grass-roots. One of the complaints received about conditions in the country side is that the strong often oppress the weak.

The author said the Annual conference of Community Development and Panchayati Raj and the succeeding conference of Panchayati Raj Ministers to give thought to these matters and to bend their efforts towards utilizing the new institutions which have been created since independence to building up a real people's democracy.

The debates in the Lok Sabha (April 7) on the budget demands of the Ministry of the Community Development on cooperation was once again an occasion for stock taking. Despite critical understones, the debate generally revealed a large measure of understanding and appreciations of the efforts of the Ministry in revitalising the vast rural masses and the supreme importance of its work in the glorious adventure of building up a new India. The view and opinion expressed by members ranged between two extremes. At least one
member thought that government were wasting an enormous amount of money on the Ministry which he felt should be abolished, while several others attached such vital importance to its work so as to merit being raised to cabinet rank. And so, the debate continues.

120. NEW TASKS. Kurukshetra, 21, 11; 1973 Mr 1; 3.

The meeting of the central consultative council on Community Development and Panchayat Raj held on February 17, was of special significance. The block organisation had become weak in the late sixties due to lack of sustenance from the state governments. The C.D. organisation has to be strengthened an improved, and the proposal for the fifth plan contains some provision for this, when all is laid and done, the C.D. is the only existing agency covering the whole of rural India.


One of the problems in the system is that of supervision and control. One of the peculiarities of the Panchayati Raj system is the integration of community development with local self-government. The Panchayati Raj implies that the members of each tier should be elected directly by the electorate. Panchayat Raj implies that the elected representative is the suprem administrator. It may be mentioned that Panchayati Raj bodies are primarily
self-governing rural community institutions at the village block and district levels. The main objective of the supervision and control is to train and educate the non-officials of Panchayati Raj bodies to enable them to assume more responsibilities pertaining to community development administration.

122. SUBRAMONIAIYER (Heripad R). Should the cooperation of members to bodies continue? Kurukshetra. 21, 11; 1973 Mr 1: 10-11.

One of the controversial issues of P.R is to determine the method of choosing members from scheduled castes, tribes and women to the three tier of P.R. - whether they should be elected to the three tiers of P.R. The scheduled castes, tribes and women are given representation in one of the three ways. The purpose of cooption of members to the three tiers of P.R. is to give representation to the unrepresented group or class to ensure the representative character of the bodies. The purpose of cooption of members who are experienced in rural development is to attract persons of merit. It must be remembered that there are advantages and disadvantages in adapting the principle of cooption. But the disadvantages out weight the advantages.

123. SUBRAMANIAM (C). Panchayati Raj and integrated rural development. Kurukshetra. 24, 6; 1975 lec 6; 5-6.

There can be no hesitation to say that the Panchayati Raj
system has made a valuable contribution to progress of our country. The Panchayat Samiti is a convenient area where the problems of collection and collation of information for the purpose of drawing up a programme will be within manageable limits. To implement the new strategy of integrated rural development, the Panchayati Raj institutions are the well suited. The 20 point economic programme, which the Panchayati Raj institutions have taken on, created tremendous enthusiasm among the people. Freedom from exploitation is sought to be achieved through enforcement of land ceiling and grant of house sites to the poor.


The entire country has now been covered by the C.D. programme. There are 2,709 stage I Blocks, 1010 stage II blocks and 601 post stage II blocks besides 18 Blocks in the pre-extension phase. Agriculture production continued to be the main focus of community development. Almost all the states have accepted the minimum target of four village industries in each block. The programme of applied nutrition has been taken up for implementation with the assistance of UNICEF, FAO and WHO. Administrative responsibility for the rural works programme was assumed by the C.I. Ministry in September 1964. Three-tier Panchayati Raj institutions
have been established in twelve states. Cooperative sugar factories also had an impressive record during the year under review. A number of cooperative farming societies, agricultural credit societies and cooperative banks were running the country to facilitate the farmers.

ADMINISTRATION


Since Panchayati Raj system has institutionalised community development programme Panchayati Raj bodies are entrusted with civic as well as rural district development administration. The Panchayati Raj institutions have a dual role to play, they primarily unites of self-government and secondarily agents and limbs of the state government. One of the problem of community development administration is how to achieve the triple objectives of area development, community development and democratic development. The success of community development administration depends upon the cordial relationship between officials and non-officials as well as between generalists and specialists at different levels.

BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS

126. SUBRAMONIALYER. (Haripad R). Does Panchayati Raj need B.D.Os? Vojna. 10, 2; 1966 Fe 6; 27.

Panchayati Raj has been ushered in with the express
intention that they should be the people's own agency to work the Community Development Programme D.P.C. in the executive charged with implementation of the development programme in a block. If the implementation of Community Development is entrusted to the hand of Pradhans and members of Panchayati Samiti, the D.P.C. would become necessary. By combining the functions of both planning and implementation of C.D. programmes in the hands of the people's representatives, most of the problems of Panchayati Raj can be solved.


Community Development was introduced in India to usher in a silent revolution in the country side. Community development embodied a multipurpose programme of rural development consisting of agriculture, animal husbandry, rural industries and social education. In the beginning years of Community Development great enthusiasm was shown both by the administration and the people at large. The Panchayati Raj institutions instead of providing the spark of enthusiasm to the development programme, have only introduced politics and political tensions in the Panchayat administration and programmes. In order to tackle the problem of unemployment a new scheme namely Crash Scheme for Rural Employment (C.S.R.E.) was introduced. The great shortcoming of the C.R.E. programme was its failure to get related to the local resources namely
soil and water resources, flora and fauna or other resources of local community.

AGRICULTURE


The Indian agrarian scene has numerous hues and colours all of which are not pleasing to the eye. The old administrative structure would take time to be geared to the welfare task which became the foremost concern after Independence, but particularly since the commencement of planning. The Community Development Pro comes attempted to improve agriculture as well as create social over heads that were basic to the life of the people in the villages. Panchayati raj has been common. It serves as a platform for the decentralisation more of execution than the structuring of the programmes. The Panchayati Raj process appears to continue even now and the final picture will take some time to emerge.

ANHRA PRADESH


The state of Andhra Pradesh established Panchayati Raj system in 1959. According to the propose amendment villagers will elect greater number of members to the Panchayat. A minimum of two seats are to be filled by women. The Sarpanch is empowered to ask the village
officer to furnish information from the land records or other property detail. Certain changes can be made on the basis of election. District Collector who till now has been the member and chairman of all the Standing Committees. There is a standing committee of five members. Certain schemes for workers will also be introduced.

CHALLENGES

130. JAIN (Dharam Chand). Challenges to Panchayati Raj. Kurukshetra, 24, 5; 1975 De 1; 10.

Panchayati Raj institutions were organised in the country to involve people in the development activities right from the lowest level of villages. If the Panchayati Raj has to succeed in India it will have to overcome many challenges which it has been facing. The state Government has not shown any boldness or courage in evolving a centre of personnel which can match and respond to the tasks that have been assigned to the Panchayati Raj institutions. Panchayati Raj institutions are often found guilty of vices of corruption, nepotism and favouritism.

EDUCATION, SOCIAL


1952 Launching of the Community Development Programme.
1953 starting of the first batch of training centre for social education organisers at Hyderabad, Allhabad,
and Gandhigram in April 1954 - starting of the first three training centres for Block Development officer.
1955 - convention of the first batch of Nil blocks.

EXTENSION WORKERS

132. BHATHNAGAR (S). Extension workers deserve new deal. Yojna. 9, 2; 1965Ja 26, 11-12 +

The gram Panchayat is a traditional institution. Development Officer acts as the executive officer of the Panchayat Samiti. In the same manner, the old Panchayat Officer has been entrusted with the duties of social education.
organiser. The extension officer for social education and Panchayats is another victim of the policy of merger. The policy of merger has affected not only the top officers but the entire personnel. Finance is the blood of an institution. A Panchayat Samiti in Punjab draws its income mainly from two resources - the professional tax and the local rate. The problem concerning finance relates specially to the gram panchayats in Kerala. There is the problem of budgeting. Strictly speaking this is a problem related more to the personnel and less to finance.

LEADERS; PROBLEMS

133. THEKKAMALI (JS) and PARVATHAKKMA (C), Panchayat leaders and their problems. Kurukshetra, 19, 12; 1971 kr 16; 2-3.

The statutory panchayat members are envisaged in the Community Development Programme to play a major role in introducing changes in the socio-economic conditions of the village. The nature of function of panchayat members, requires them to assume responsibility for initiating changes and guide to the social actions of villagers. The financial resources of the panchayats are limited. The leadership position in the panchayat is affected by the diversity in the composition of the panchayat. The villagers generally view the new programme from the background of the persons who advocate them rather than from their usefulness. Any programme of
social change undertaken by the Panchayat, if it is related to the existing order and is able to meet the felt need of the people, will succeed.

PROBLEMS

134. PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS: Discussion on C.I. and P.D. Kurukshetra, 13, 11; 1965 Ag; 7-12.

The Annual conference on Community Development and Panchayat Raj opened in Srinagar on July 24, with an address by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Shri Asok Mehta. He said, National Institute of Community Development is currently engaged in a country side survey. Talking about the future, it is perhaps possible to see a little more clearly the contours of the Community Development Programme for the next few years, that it was possible last time. An Applied Nutrition Programme could also be a rest here. Mehta said, 'the Panchayat catches new ideas as a magnet catches iron filings.' Shri Harbans Singh had said the Community Development and Panchayat Raj movement had come to stay in the country. So far as Jammu and Kashmir was concerned, the Community Development and Panchayat Raj programmes had generated a sense of co-operation and the willin near to stand on their own feet.

PROGRAMMES

135. PROGRAMME OF change. Kurukshetra, 13, 11; Ag; 3-6.

State Ministers of Community Development and Panchayat Raj discussed various problems at the two conferences in
Srinagar on July 28 and 29, 1965. They said, 'the Community Development Programme is essentially a programme of change. The C.D. and Panchayat Raj programmes should be oriented towards production — production of more food and less people. The concept of Panchayati Raj and Community Development implies a social revolution. Shri Dey said, the story of Community Development Programme has been one of struggle. He said, Panchayati Raj and Santhali Samaj were never considered as an end in themselves. The planning commission had imposed a new task on the Community Development Ministry to give practical shape to this policy. Sh. Dey referred to the danger of having a Panchayati Raj system on the basis of caste, creed or religion.

**PROGRESS**


The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment which came into force during the last financial year, is estimated to have generated 361.15 lakh mandays of employment at an expenditure of Rs.1,334.34 lakhs up to February, 1972.

The Applied Nutrition Programme which is designed to make the Community conscious of nutrition has already covered 285 out of the 450 additional blocks allotted for the Fourth Plan Period. There are at present 2,17,667 village panchayats, 3,298 Panchayat Samitis
and 244 Panchayat bodies in the country. Progress of the achievements in respect of Community Development Programme in different states is assessed regularly through the system of periodical reports from the state to the centre. Three new central sector schemes are proposed to be implemented as a result of the mid-term appraisal of the fourth plan.

REORGANISATION


Panchayat bodies are instruments to promote rural planning, democracy, development and administration. The existing Panchayat bodies are merely three layers and hence are the same segments of the integrated structure of state administrative machinery. The role of officials and non-officials should be clearly specified and well defined and authority must be commensurate with responsibility. The lowest tier should become the basic unit of planned community development and the planning process must start from bottom onwards. There should be a single system of line control by making the P.D.C. The existing community development administrative machinery is not suitable for community development administration and hence needs radical change specially in the context of development planning if Panchayat bodies are to develop into agents of effective change and communication.

In Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Council at the block is the key unit to carry out the development programmes and their schemes in the rural areas. During the third five year plan an agriculture Grant of Rs. 2 lakhs was made available to each Panchayat Union for implementing schemes under agriculture. It has been observed that there are most limitation in the role of Panchayat Union in the agricultural development. In order to boost the moral of the farmers the government should take necessary steps to ensure quantity with quality of the inputs supplied to the Panchayat unions.

TRAINING


The reason for slow progress of C.F. and P.A. is dependence on official machinery. It is only by providing opportunity to the people that they can be trained to handle responsibility. The V.K. Krishnamachari Institute of Rural Development as a part of Kamarajar Jayajirao University, Indore, gives training in Panchayati Raj. From 1966, training is also given to officials of village Panchayats. There is not training of Panchayat secretaries and there are two refresher
courses each of 21 days duration. Training of officials is necessary but it should not be at the cost of the non-officials.

URBAN COMMUNITIES


Peri-urban communities present some special problems. Panchayati Raj is concerned with the development and transformation of all villages. Villages generally are characterised by agriculture as a dominant mode of occupation. The need of peri-urban communities could be met by two alternative strategies: extension and development of present Panchayati Raj system or its radial transformation. The problem of the peri-urban communities require some special treatment.

PANCHAYATS


The first meeting of the National Committee for silver jubilee celebrations of Panchayats was held in New Delhi on October 5, under the Chairmanship of Shri Shoh Nawaz Khan, Minister of State for Agriculture and Irrigation. Referring to the effective functioning of Panchayati Raj bodies, the Minister said that while equipping Panchayati Raj bodies with adequate favours and resources care should be taken that these bodies strive more to
to rely on resources. The Minister drew the attention to
20 point economic programme. Shri Khan said that the
central and state Government have taken steps to implement
land reforms to provide land to the landless. In a
message the President Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed said,
the importance of Lanchayati Raj institutions can not
be overemphasized in our country where 80% of the popula­
tion live in rural areas.

PANJAB

142. NEW FACTS of community development in Panjab. Kurukshetra.
19, 5; 1970 Je 1; 9-10.

Panjab is legitimately proud of the fact that Panjabis
have done excellently well as Jawans and Kisans. Wali
Lindh who is a motor driver had been a Jawan for fifteen
years. Wali Lindh also pointed out that on most of the
farms there was a farm house too. The farm house is
an innovation in Indi. The Khanna Mandi is the biggest
train market in the Panjab and handled 36,800 quintals
of wheat in one day during the peak of the 1970 rise
season. Panjab has launched recently an ambitious
scheme of model village. They have selected 580 villages
initially for the first phase of the programme. The
scheme of model villages is nothing new in Indi. It is
there in every state in some form or other.

PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION

143. CHOWDHURY (D. Paul). Concept and method of public coopera­
tion. Kurukshetra, 18,4; 1970 Je 1; 16-17.

With the introduction of planning in the economic and
social development of the country, it was recognised that in a democracy, the best result of planning will be achieved when people actively participate in its implementation. In the programme of Community Development, the participation of people was manifested in a variety of ways. The awareness and understanding of the significance of different problems and programmes on the part of the people is very important. The process of public cooperation involves the entire community men, women and youth - through various agencies as local bodies, mobile mandals, youth clubs and other voluntary agencies. There should be undisputed leadership who should be able to take the initiative, participate in the programme and guide the community in their deliberation. Public cooperation is a continuous process. It is synonymous with community organisation or even community development.

144. CHOWDHARY (D.Faul), Public co-operation through voluntary agencies. Kurukshetra, 19, 14; 1971 Ap 16; 9+

It is clear that there cannot be real community development without people's participation. In C.. advisory committees were created with a view to associating local people with development. Later there were Block Development Committees and vikas mandals with wider powers. According to Evaluation Report of April, 1955 on C.I. work, participation was intended to imply popular initiative, but public participation was given the restricted meaning of contributing to the execution of
state plans approved by people of village. Since 1954 the Central Social Welfare Board formed non-official committees. Mahila and Yuvak Mandalas functioning in some villages have to be activated. They could get some funds from Panchayat Samitis.

145. KING (CLARENCE). People in Community Development. Kurukshetra. 14, 12; 1965 Oc 2; 11-12.

The art of leading people to organise for community action is older than history. Today scientists in various fields know enough to revolutionise human life and make it vastly better than it is. Almost without exception village workers are trained in agriculture cooperatives, cottage industry, home economics, adult literacy and in other content fields of instruction. Albert Mayer had just returned from India, where Prime Minister Nehru had asked him to help start the pilot project in rural development at Etawah, Uttar Pradesh.


The whole philosophy of community development is based on one very simple assumption that the government machinery, by itself, to achieve the economic and social revolution needed for ensuring a better and richer life for the vast masses of humanity living
in rural area. The first six annual conferences (between 1952- and 1957) were the most prolific in throwing out ideas as to the form of people's participation. People's participation as much does not seem to have been discussed at subsequent conferences starting from 1958 onwards. The idea of a dynamic and meaningful association with voluntary agencies does not seem to have sunk deep into our thoughts and actions.

147. PUBLIC COOPERATION in community development. Kurukshetra. 70, 5; 1971 Fe; 9-10.

The Community Development Programme means involvement of people in the various programmes of development so as to create in them a sense of participation. To encourage the participation of youth, youth clubs have been formed. University planning forums bring universities and colleges into closer contact with the Community at large which enables teachers and students to contribute towards national development through constructive programmes. The Applied Nutrition Programme with the collaboration of the United National International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture organisation (FAO) and the World Health Agriculture Organisation (WHO) aims at increased production in every village. Community Development week is celebrated every year from the 2nd October to 8 October to reaffirm the faith of the people.
Recently a survey was conducted in a village of Andhra Pradesh to find out how far the people were participating in the various Community Development Programmes with special reference to agriculture. The village selected for the purpose was Nallandapur in Ongole Block. About 85 percent of its population is engaged in farm and farming business. Majority of farms are below 10 acres. Out of 385 cultivators 20 were selected for the detailed enquiry 85.5 percent of the literate population had primary education and the remaining 14.5% were middle school passed. On an average 3 workers per sample family. The study pertains to the agriculture year 1969-70. Paddy, bajra and tobacco are the major crops of the area. 10 percent of the sample farmers raised Hamsa and improved variety of paddy, 15 percent raise Bajra H.P.I. while in case of tobacco 95 percent of the area was under improved seeds and all the farmers participated in H.Y varieties programme. However with the extension of banking facilities in the rural areas the supply position of adequate and cheap institutional credit is bound to improve.

WOMEN

As a result of learning and working together, the activities
of women's groups in different parts of the world have gradually widened. Women are usually interested in the home, in food preparation, child care and the health of the family. But when they become educated, they are able to perceive their needs and to learn better ways of meeting these needs. Unless women know how to use the houses properly no purpose will be served by building houses. Women can participate in Community Development through the women's club, mutual aid societies or cooperative for providing credit. The local woman who become a leader in her group is the most important community development worker.


The programme of Community Development is based on two premises, namely, integrated development of rural areas and active contribution and cooperation of the people themselves in the programme (contd)

Mahila mandals are associated with nutrition education and distribution of protective food to pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers, as part of the Allied Nutrition Programme in G.I. blocks. Another important need of the Mahila mandals would be finances. One of the most important methods of the strengthening a Mahila mandal is entrusting them with some programme. It may thus be seen that Mahila mandals and other associate
organisations are very important of public cooperation.

PLANNING

151. FOUR STEPS to C.D. Kurukshetra. 13, 12; 1965 Se; 5.

There are four basic steps which must be following if any Community Development Programme is to be a success as: A community must be directly involved in an improvement or a development project, there must be systematic planning, community development must harness all the physical, economic and social potentialities of local groups, and the fourth step is the creation of ambition and a determination to undertake new projects. Two facts need to be born in mind, the first is that to expect all members of a local community to mobilize to promote the community's first self-help improvement undertaking may lead to disappointment, the second any group in the community that waits to do something can be the nucleus of a community development programme.

152. SHARMA (RC). C.D. as the basis of planning. Kurukshetra. (Republic day Number). 17, 4; 1969; 15.

The planners of today should plan to ensure that the economic strength of the human being increases side by side with the economic development of the country. Industry is important but not at the cost of agriculture. The main idea behind the Community Development is to make the people realise their responsibilities and extend modern technical knowledge of better production methods.
Mahatma Gandhi wanted that villages should be self-sufficient. The creation of the psychology of going to the cities should be stopped. Madras conference has shown a new way to the future of village development.

COMMENSTIC


The Indian rural community development movement was conceived in our philosophy. It is often said that Community development movement is a post-war phenomenon. The technique of community organisation demanded that in the process of raising the standard of living of the rural masses the individual, the family and the community played a vital role. Gandhiji developed the constructive programme to meet the need of the rural masses. Gandhiji paved the way for the Community Development movement. When Community Development movement was introduced, it was clearly understood that no government agency would go to the village in competition with matter. One of the main handicaps of the Community Development movement has been that while it started with the idea of democratic planning from the village upwards, we have done nothing but sand down a plan from the top down to the village.

COMMENSTIC


The Ministry of Community development was the target of
attacks when Mr. S.K. Dey headed it. At a meeting in New Delhi with some state officers, the Central Minister for Food, Agriculture and Community Development Mr. C. Subramaniam admitted the short comings of the movement and outlined the reforms needed to revitalise it under the Fourth Plan. Mr. Subramaniam also stressed the need for broad basing the rural manpower programme since the modernisation and intensification of agriculture will render a large number of agriculturists surplus to farming operations.


There had got to be a community approach to community development. Abolition of the post of C.D.O. in some states had been considered by some as the virtual way of the C.D. programme. Various studies made during the past several years had indicated that the Community Development Programme had really made an impact on the rural areas and had created an awareness about it. In the Community Development areas we had special programmes like the Applied Nutrition Programme, the Rural Works Programme and the Drinking Water Programme in selected areas which gave considerable strength to the weaker section of the community. The high rate of interest by the cooperatives was criticised. As a result since 1965-66 the crop loan system had been introduced progressively in various states.
POVERTY


The basic objectives of the U.P’s state plan for the period 1978-83 are removal of unemployment. Production strategies have been formulated to maintain the highest feasible rate of growth. In Uttar Pradesh out of an estimated labour force of about 344 lakhs about 4.87 lakhs were wholly unemployed while about 22.35 lakhs were grossly or substantially unemployed. More than 82 per cent of the state population residing in the rural areas and depending mainly on agriculture and agriculture based industries. Development of rural cottage and small industries, increasing income in the rural areas has been an important objective of the plan.

157. HOPE FOR the humblest. *Eastern Econ.* 72, 4; 1979 Je 26; 141-42.

The JANATA governments in north India states have attempted to provide succour to the poorest sections in the rural areas by evolving a new programme named 'Antyodya' which means hope for the humblest. The government in Himachal Pradesh selected five poorest families out of every 1,000 persons living in a village or group of villages. As a first step, the government has focussed attention on Antyodaya families by diverting all welfare schemes to these families. During the emergency, one of the legislative acts passed by parliament
had written off all the debts owned by the poor to the village money-lenders. The Congress government in the state had distributed crores of rupees by way of subsidy but the share of the families under references was meagre - not more than Rs.6.82 lakhs.


Many attempts have been made in the past three decades to assail poverty. But none has been as effective as the 'Antyodaya' programme launched by the Rajasthan government on 2nd October 1977. Antyodaya means uplift of the last man i.e. the poorest among the poor. Million families are likely to be benefited under this programme. It is creditable that some concrete assistance did reach about 124,000 very poor families by the middle of September 1978. It is significant that under the scheme credits amounting to Rs.7.3 crore have been distributed to about 36,000 families by cooperative and commercial banks by the end of January 1979. One of the serious cause of poverty in India is acute unemployment.

159. TOO MANY empires. Kurukshetra. 21, 9; 1973 Fe 1; 3.

The Community Development has undergone many changes in its two decades of existence and stands now on the eve of the fifth five year plan. The programme was
initiated in 1952 for bringing about the all round development of the human and material resources of India's vast country side through local efforts aided by government agencies. Since the C.D. movement alone has an organisation covering the entire country side. With the priority given to removal of poverty from and establishing social justice in rural India, the C.D. movement has gained added importance.

WEST BENGAL

160. RAY (SK). Assault on poverty - West Bengal front. Yojana. 23, 14-15; 1979 Ag 15; 87-91.

In the West Bengal the majority of the population is rural living below the poverty line. Most of the bengalies depended upon agriculture. The significant feature of state's agricultural economy is that a major part of total land is under the share-cropping system. A programme called Operation Barga was launched in September 1978 for Quick recording of the names of all share-croppers in order to extend to them the protection of the law including safe guar of against eviction and a guarantee for a fair share of the produce. The state government took various steps for increasing the income of the weaker sections of the farming community.
The new institutions of Panchayati Raj which have influenced on the sound growth of the Community Development Programme, and a new dimension to the problem of supervision. It is also clear that the supervisory personnel do not go on field inspections as often as was the practice in the initial years of C.D. The implementation of the various programmes in the C.D. Blocks are frequently reviewed at the state as well as central level. Personal contact at all level is very important for effective supervision. Now-a-days the most frequently practiced method for supervision is meetings. Prompt corrective action may be considered as the most important attribute of supervision and will ultimately determine its success.

Priorities, Problems


The working of the Community Development Programme has thrown up a variety of experiences. The operation of the blocks in five years stages was based on assumption. There was no systematic financial arrangement for the block. Funds from the centre to the state are available in the form of block grants and block loans. Apart from
unadequate funds, there are other factors which have also contributed to the uneven performance of different community blocks as insufficient orientation training for the block personnel, frequent transfer of block development officers etc. But at least it can be said that community development movement has much to contribute to balanced growth of agriculture and rural development.

PROBLEMS

163. EXAMINATION AGAIN. Commerce. 116, 2980; 1968 Jr 15; 1604.

The Community Development Programme which was launched on the birth day of Mahatma Gandhi failed mainly because it attempted to solve all ills of rural India without either adequate organisation or financial resources. A conference of Chief Minister was held but it is unfortunate that the conference did not make even an attempt at a realistic diagnosis of the deficiencies of this much-heralded programme of rural revolution. It is surprising that Mr. Jagjivan Ram should have spoken more about socialism at this conference than of resources mobilization both items of finances and manpower.


The recent decline in the tempo of criticism against the Community Development Programme in India does not
necessarily mean that the programme has come out of the woods. Since the introduction of \textit{ranchayti Raj}, the relation between the E.I.C. and his technical staff has become highly complicated. Rigidity of approach, especially at the lower levels has been the bane of the C.I. programme. The evaluation of the programme suffers badly for want of depth studies of Block activities. To obviate all these difficulties it would be better to set up an independent engineering organisation and entrust the execution of construction projects to it.

165. IAS (GH). \textit{The fall of community development. Khadi Gramodyog,} 14, 8; 1968 My; 584-89.

The Community Development Programme has failed to involve the people, it has not been able to achieve its basic objective of planning. The introduction of \textit{ranchayti Raj} brought in a new element in the block administration and work. Under the block programme in some cases the villagers were required to make a contribution so times as much as 25 per cent or more of the cost of project. To make the Community Development successful, the following directions are essential:

The \textit{ranchayti Raj} organisation should be charged with the responsibility of advising the block machinery in the formulation and execution of the programmes, the responsibility of execution should devolve on the block team and the ideal state would be to apprise the villagers...
fully of the details of each schemes.

166. TANDON (Rajesh). Rural development: problems and prospects. Productivity. 19,4; 1979 Ja-Mr; 521-29.

In a country like India, rural development is a critical element in the overall development of the economy. Most development programmes have been designed and implemented on the basis of a target area. The Community Development Programmes viewed the village as a community. An interesting approach to rural development was started in Kherwara block of Udaipur district in 1975. This Peer Group Project was aimed at the involvement of local population in their own development. In case of Peer Groups, initial assistance in developing these skills was provided by outside agents. The training intervention was aimed at enhancing such skills among the members of the development planning.


The Community Development was launched on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation, with the objective of developing economic, educational, social and cultural conditions of the masses living in 558,000 villages. The Government also has been trying to impart uniform and efficient training
in Agriculture and Extension methods all over the country. The main problem of the C. E. programme is the lack of coordination. The another deficiency of the programme is that it gave more importance of agriculture over less for education and health. There are so many other weak points of the programme as: Heavy work load on V.I.W., lack of women and youth welfare programmes and lack of peoples participation. It is said that through the programme the technical services to the local people are provided by persons who do not possess adequate experience.

PROGRAMMES


Another October 2. Another anniversary, but a totally different one. The National Extension Service covers whole of India. Panchayat Raj covers twelve states. Others will be covered within a year or so. Panchayat Raj and Sanskari Samaj institutions are forming ahead faster than we can cope with, despite the cynics and their prognostications. Jawaharlal Nehru hopes that Community Development Programme will be very much successful. Also, in the ocean of the Indian humanity, the C. E. agency began to net lost over the years. The people of India struggled against foreign rule and the motherland vivified. The Community development was ushered in with this as the basic objectives.


The Department of Education and Community Services of
Punjab University conducted an investigation to assess the impact of the Community Development programme on the people. For the purpose of study, the department selected two villages – Rajpura (backward) and Durgapur (advanced) in the Development Block of Phagwara in Firozpur district. The study says that between 1957 and 1972 the total grants given to Durgapur amounted to Rs.12,700 while the people's contribution stood at Rs.3,835. During the same period the grants to Rajpura amounted to Rs.3,340 against the public share of Rs.2,170. The study says that C.D. programme does not seem to have made much impact in Rajpura village. In Durgapur village, 80 per cent of the people agreed that the programme had changed the entire shape of rural life.

170. JAGJIVAN RAM. Equitable sharing of new prosperity: In address Kurukshetra, 16,10; 1968 J1; 3-5 +

Shri Jagjivan Ram in this address on the opening day said "the Community Development Programme was conceived as an effective machinery for all round rural reconstruction with a view to promote better living for all sections of the community. Another important aspect of Community Development is the premise that the entire community is the basic unit of development. Theynchayat Raj institutions have to be enabled to come to the help of the people and programmes for their welfare. The important problem is community development is difficulties and
disagreements arising between the nonofficials and
officials in regard to their respective roles in Community
development. An other important problem in regard
to Janchayet Raji is whether we should have the three
tier system or any other system.

1, 13; 1970 Ag 1; 8.

Recently a study was conducted in a progressive village
of Andhra Pradesh to find out how far the people were
participating in the various agricultural development
programme. The village selected for the purpose was
Paljer in Kurnool Block. More than 70 per cent of its
population is engaged in farm and feeding business.
The study showed that there was an appreciable conscien-
ciousness among the cultivators for the use of manure
and fertilizers. The block was unable to meet their
demands and there was a desire about the quality
supplied by the traders.

172. TANGAMALI (ED) and VURAKHIBBAH (ED). School action
programmes : study of experience and difficulties.

The village school is one of the basic social institu-
tions in the rural areas as function as a community
centre. According to the Union Minister of Food, Agri-
culture, Community Development and Cooperation has adopt-
a scheme for training the graduate teachers. The pro-
gramme is most challenging one, its success depends on
several factors like the nature of the management, the condition of the schools, students and people. The programmes may be selected not on the basis of the size but on the basis of capacity of the school to carry it out effectively. The girl student can undertake cooking demonstration and can teach the village women better ways of food preservation.


The Community Development Programme launched on October 2, 1952, the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, with a view to bringing about all-round improvement of villagers. Starting with 55 pilot project, the community development today embraces the entire country and has become a people's movement. The role assigned at the district level has also been assigned an important role in Community development work with a view to advising the government in the matter of community development informal consultative committees have been set up at the state and central level.


Right implementation is particularly in a programme like that of Sevodaay which ultimately relies on individual efforts and believes in the individual's full participation in covering himself. An important reform to all offices public or private the need for greater courtesy and helpfulness on the part of the staff towards the public
If the [certainly] programme is to be successful, there is 
need to re-emphasise the importance of the village in 
the pattern of administration and young offices encourage 
to work with them and become familiar with their way of 
life and thought processes.

AGRICULTURE

175. SINGH (MP). Community Programmes aid farm output. 

One of the persistent charges against the Community 
development programme is that it has not substantially 
helped in increasing farm output. An important point 
to remember is that the outlay on C.D. has always been 
treated as a part of the overall agricultural outlay 
and is an integrated part of the agricultural sector 
of the plan. In 1957-58, the average distribution per 
block was 407 quintals; in 1965-66 this went up to more 
than a thousand quintals. Apart from the community 
development, the other activities were not less important. 
When the C.D. programme was started, the big problem was 
to lift the villagers from centuries of stagnation. Com-
munity development programme has many achievements as:
four lakhs drinking water wells were built, four lakhs 
adult literacy centres organised and 4,000 primary health 
centres established all by the end of the third plan 
period.
WORKERS


Community Development Programme requires a national
infrastructure or superstructure. Community development programmes are now great enough in number for it
to be possible some formulate some generalisations
arising out of their experiences; generalisation about
the role of local community workers, and the role of
other echelons of programme personnel. This is very
difficult to find local workers who are capable of
undertaking liaison between the people of the local
communities and the higher echelons of programme personnel.
The need to establish the effective relations
between the organised efforts of local communities
and government assistance. The same types of relations-
ships which prevail between the local worker and the
local community must also prevail between the local
workers.

PROGRESS

177. BOAT (GD). Progress, but not sufficient. Kurukshetra. 13, 5; 1965 Fe; 8-10.

It is very difficult to describe the psychology of
our people at the present juncture. A considerable
part of the welfare measures planned for the people
gets canalised through the organisation for Community
Development. We often hear that our people are good
at receiving at claiming their rights but not at all in
giving or in realizing their responsibilities. When we
found country in our own hands we realized that literally
a thousand and one thing, big and small needed to be
done. The task was sufficient to keep hundreds of men
busy in commissions and committees. Agricultural pro-
duction problem has become so important particularly
because of the recent food scarcity. Cessital reconstruc-
tion programmes which we have undertaken necessitated
the employment in government service of a vast army of
men and women at various levels.

176. RAMNAGAR (Douglas). Assessing progress in community
development. Kurukshetra, 13,4; 1965 Ja 26; 6-7.

India's Community Development Programme is a powerful
innovative force working in manifold ways to aid the
growth of the nation. Broadly speaking the objectives
of Community Development are: To develop the people's
capacity for meeting their local needs instead of on
government, to develop the people's competence to make
wise decisions based on known alternatives to increase
the people's awareness of modern technology and their
willingness to look to science and technology. To develop
vital and effective village institutions and to promote
increased reliance on these institutions for leadership
and service in meeting village needs. This approach seeks
an objective appraisal of progress, rather than mere identi-
tification of deficiencies.
It seems that Community Development gets resurrected in our country once every year in the form of country wide celebration of Community Development week from 2nd to 8th October; just as we remind ourselves of Gandhiji. Janchayati Raj represents sustenance of traditional and institutional authority of utilising springs of voluntary action with a view of mobilising local resources for common benefits of the community. Our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi said, the Community development movement had unfortunately lost much of its early luster. The performance of community development programmes and the problems suggest that small farmers should receive specific attention. The functioning of the extension agency is another question that requires immediate attention. The Community development would be necessary to give the programme a genuine policy support of the government.

Our political independence in 1947 needs to be reinforced by economic development and social change. The poverty, ignorance and substandard conditions of living of rural people were too widespread, apparent and appalling.
to escape attention of a welfare state. In an agrarian
rural society, such as ours food production was the
primary concern of our people. The programme of a
community development became a natural corollary of
the principles, philosophy and objectives of a welfare
state. In a span of ten years, by 1963, the National
Extension Service covered the entire country. Panchayat
Raj was introduced in 1959 with a view to evoking and
sustaining people's participation in planned change.
Community development prepare the rural farmers for
what are called the "green" and the "white" revolutions.

181. PATIL (RK). Community development : Achievements and
failures. Kurukshestra. 13,4; 1965 Je 26; 5-6.

The Community Development Programme has drawn the
nation's attention to the development needs of the rural
areas. On the debit side, the programme has failed to
create a genuine spirit of cooperative and community
eendeavour amongst the people. The three institutions
of Panchayati Raj, Panchayat Samiti and Uliwarshad
were intended to transfer real power and authority to
units of local government. Even today the first necessity
is to make the development programme a people's
programme. The various schemes are still government
schemes, not the people's schemes. The generation
of initiative and a sense of self-reliance among st
the people is dependent on a change in the attitude of
the governments as well as the village leadership.

CO-OPERATION

22,15; 1974 My 1; 13.

Under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment a sum of
Rs.4,233.55 lakhs was allotted to various states and
union territories in 1973-74. Under the pilot intensive
Rural Employment project a total expenditure of Rs.118.75
lakhs was incurred and 32.17 lakhs mandays of employ-
ment were generated. The Drought Prone Areas programme,
which is in operation to an area of 1.25 lakh hectares.
The annual report of the Department of cooperation
shows that there was good progress in all fields of
activities. The value of agriculture produce marketed
by cooperatives in 1972-73 is estimated to be about
Rs. 950 crores as against Rs.844 crores in 1971-72.

REPORTS

183. MOORA (Karan Singh). Progress reportin under C.D.
Kurukshetra. 17, 12; 1969 Se ; 13-15 +

The objective of the Community Development Programme
is to secure the fullest development of the material
and human resources of rural masses over a period of
years. The work relating to the Community Development
blocks means team work. The team consists not only of
the project staff but also the officials at the state and
the centre. Any agreement had been signed between the
government of India and the U.S.A. for the grant of Rs. 105 crore from P.L. 480 funds for a new Rural Electrification Corporation. The corporation will finance rural electrification project undertaken by the Electricity Board. The committee of Es. on Rural Electrification had recommended that a target of 15 lakh pumps should be set for electrification during the Fourth Plan period. In the draft Fourth Plan it is estimated that an outlay of Rs. 3.3 crore could be provided within the state plans and Rs. 5.4 crore in the plan of union territories for rural electrification.

PROSPECTS


Community development in our country assumed its present shape out of the specific recommendations of the Fiscal Commission (1949) and the Grow More Food enquiry Committee (1952). The full impact of the Community Development Programme on our rural communities is not yet well understood. Thus there has been a disequilibrium between the social and economic development of the rural communities. Change in human society essentially proceeds from a family-centred peasant type to a market-centred commercial type. Hence change invariably involves specialization, which is associated with division of labour.
of change and the focus of Community development thus get shifted from the Block establishment to the Panchayats. But Panchayats have, by and large, failed to perform this vital role.

PSYCHOLOGY


The planners and administrators have maintained that the main emphasis of the community development programme is on bringing about a mental revolution among the villagers. Development of the community consciousness has a major plank in C.D. However this found lacking in the village studies. This is a book divided into 10 chapters and chapter one deals with the objectives of community development programme. Chapter three gives details of the sample. The study which was financed by the National Institute of Community Development covers six villages from Allahabad district, three of them developed and three undeveloped.

PUBLIC RELATIONS


Community Development Programme was inaugurated in our country for the purpose of transforming the social and economical lives of the villages. The success of Community Development projects require a concerted effort by the entire community. The role of public
relation can never be minimised in the success of Community Development projects. The present state of affairs in villages makes us think that Community Development projects have not been able to bring a harmonious relationship and well-feeling among the villagers. The important characteristics of a community are locality and community sentiment. Gandhi and Vinoba recommend 'Familization of Society instead of Socialization of Property.

RAJASTHAN

187. IQBAL NAKAIN and GROVER (VP). Technocrats as head of the block team: Some hypotheses about the Rajasthan experiment. Econ and political wkl. 5, 51; 1970 De 19; 2041-47.

The office of the Vikas Adhikari i.e. Block Development Officer, has lately been the victim of assault at the hands of the politicians and the heads of the technical departments, particularly those of agriculture and animal husbandry. The comparative situation in regard to physical achievements does not show any radical change. From the standpoint of administrative theory and practice the change made in the Vikas Adhikari's post has its now short comings. It has tended to envenom rivalry and animosity among extension officers and the A.A.C., who in spite of being a non-gazetted civil servant in lower grade than the gazetted A.A.C., in some cases holds the post
of Vikas Adhikari. The obsession with the generalist vs the specialist controversy carried into the sphere of Panchayati Raj seems to yield adverse results.

REASSESSMENTS

188. REASSESSMENT. Kurukshetra, 19; 6; 1970 Mr; 1.

The Community Development Programme occupies our national life is second only to the planning commission in magnitude and importance. The programme which made a modest beginning with a few villages in 1952 now covers the whole country. But now the central government has decided to institute a high power commission to examine the working of the Community Development and Panchayat Raj bodies. The Commission provides an opportunity for the public to know what exactly the effect of the community development and Panchayat Raj have been on our rural life and body politic.

RECOMMENDATIONS

189. REVIEW AND recommendations. Kurukshetra. 13, 11; 1965 Ag; 12-16.

A small expert group consisting of both officials and non-officials should be set up to suggest ways and means of ensuring effective implementation of development schemes by the Panchayat Raj institutions. It should be compulsory for Panchayats to impose certain taxes on house tax, profession tax and vehicle tax. Local Fund Accounts
should audit the accounts of Panchayats. For selection of the staff of the Panchayati Raj bodies in the district, selection committee consisting of officials and non-officials may be constituted. In states where the programme is at present being undertaken through Government departments it should be progressively handed to the Panchayati Raj institutions. During the Fourth Plan it is necessary to adopt an area approach to Tribal development.

REPORT, 1965-67

190. INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL district programme, third report 1965-66 and 1966-67. Indian J agric Econ. 23, 3; 1968 Jul-Sep; 83-84.

The objective of the Intensive Agricultural District programme (IADP) is to demonstrate the way to achieve a rapid increase in agricultural production through an integrated and intensive use of improved agricultural techniques and by providing sufficient facilities to the farmers. A significant development during the period was the introduction of the High yielding varieties programme on an extensive scale in the country. In regard to agricultural credit, supplies, marketing and storage, co-operatives societies continue to be the principal institutional agency for providing these services to the cultivators in the I.A.I. districts.
Development' according to the latest concepts afloat, involve human's as distinct from 'material' produce. It is defined as a process which involves improvement in the quality of life of the weaker sections and a larger participation and involvement of the masses in the process of decision making in the economic, social, political and cultural life of a society. One of the first efforts towards rural development was the Community Development Programme which emerged from the Gandhian framework to which the then national leadership was committed. The schemes of Farmers Development Agencies (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development (MFAL) were introduced on a pilot experiment basis in 87 project areas during the Fourth plan.

Community Development may be defined as the development of the community. In a programme of community development the first task is to locate the community and to study its characteristics. An average Indian rural society does not satisfy the requirements that go to give a social group the shape of a community. Such a rural society which was a typical community in the true sense of the term was a group of independent people, all of whom were...
guided by a common set of social values originating from the objective conditions peculiar to Indian feudalism. To see the achievement one can say that we have failed for achieving the objectives during the entire period of community development programme.

194. MADAN Gopal. Rural development in perspective. Kurukshetra, 26, 1; 1977 Oc 1; 9-12.

After achieving the freedom many congressmen, specially those who occupied seats of power forgot the eighty per cent people living in the countryside. The community development scheme was the first important programme for the betterment of the lot of the village people. The Panchayats and the village cooperatives were the two 'basic institutions'. The third was the village school. The Ministry of Community Development took over the village schools to provide the infrastructure for the rapid development of villages.

Jawaharlal Nehru, the supporter of the Community Development Programme, passed away and the Ministry of Community Development became department of rural development in the Ministry of Agriculture.

195. MUGA (David). C.I., and traditional values. Kurukshetra, 21,8; 1975 Je 16; 6-8.

One of the crucial but yet unsolved questions of rural development concerns the role that rural tradition play in the processes of modernization and local reconstruction. Traditions in the form of local authority relations
form an important focus where customary differences are institutionalised. Traditional values surrounding the family and caste may benefit group loyalty and serve as an impetus for group achievement and entrepreneurship. On the other hand, traditional values associated with practices of social exchange may also create imbalances and inconsistencies on the development front.

196. NAIDU (Kshunirethne). Issues in rural development. Econ Stud. 19.2; 1978 Ag; 135-42.
India lives in villages. But development effort so far, benefited mostly urban population. Thus for dynamising the rural areas, community development blocks were created from 2nd October, 1952 which were later converted into National Extension Services Programme in each state. For a development thrust to be operative in rural areas the services and facilities of primary cooperative society, health, clinic, commodities, distribution centre, a bank branch, post offices etc. are to be within the reach of every village. Finance is not less essential input for development of rural area. It is said, India rises still higher in economic standards, if rural people attain high level of living.

The community development programme in India introduced in 1952. The big push given to the programme by enthusiasts under the patronage of the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru
soon after independence led people to think of it as a panacea for all ills afflicting the rural people. The first attempt of rural reconstruction in India were made by Christian missionaries. As early as 1793, Dr. William Carey established the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, aimed at uplifting the economic status of the farmers in Bengal. The obvious success of community development programmes in India cannot be ignored. While the programme failed to uplift the productivity of Indian agriculture.

198. REORIENTATION IN rural development. Kurukshetra. 26,4; 1977 No 13; 5-6.

Community Development approach to rural uplift was initiated on October 2, 1952. Economic growth with social justice were handed over to community development. Panchayat raj was created for development of the rural areas. During the fourth and fifth five year plan importance was given for community development. Brought Prew Areas programme was introduced. Community Development into rural development was a logical sequence for economic growth that we are trying to achieve.


Development towards the rural areas which has been one of the main planks of the Janata economics and industrial
policies was a special brain child of the deputy prime minister Mr. Charan Singh. In India attempts to give a new direction of planned development predate the emergency and the Janata. The first concrete steps were taken by Mrs. Gandhi during the last three years of the fourth five year plan when the government started a number of rural employment and small and marginal farmers, development programme. The dairy development programme and the food for work programme have also been remarkably successful.


For eight percent of the rural people against 45 percent in urban areas are said to be below poverty live on the basis of the norms of calorific consumption and 160 million out of the 290 million of total poor are found below 75 per cent of the poverty live. Community development introduced to effect all round development of the rural people failed to produce satisfactory result only because it stressed functional integration without special integration. Department is a function of four variables; motivation, knowledge, capital and demand. A massive programme of rural development requires effective organisation and mass involvement. Rural development has suffered from wide dispersal, fragmentation of approach and over-lapping of organisations and resources.
201. SUBRAMANIAM (V). Rural development: Involvement of voluntary agencies. BM. 1980 Fe 9; 5: 3-6.

Rural India means 80 Indians out of every 100. This was the proportion 20 years ago and according epidemiologists there will be no appreciable change by the year 2000. Neglect has been the principal attention vouchsafed to the rural areas. There are various objectives of the rural development as: select an area, select a target group, select a technology, select a time horizon, select the withdrawal hour etc.

A new technology for producing d-4 cotton was introduced in these areas with remarkable effect. Free medical facilities are provided to the beneficiaries through doctors employed by the company who visit the villages and do a total check up of the entire population in these villages. Drinking water and water for crops are two great constraints in rural development and particularly the improvement of the quality of life.


Development has been recognised as a multi-dimensional and interdisciplinary concept. That it becomes necessary that any rural development strategy is preceded by a sympathetic appreciation of rural psychology and aspirations. The Danatwala Committee appointed by the Planning Commission to suggest the mechanics of block level planning has
identified "A Minimum Needs Programme". Rural Industries should be organised on the basis of easily available raw materials, traditional skills, improving technology and competitive wages to check the population drift to urban areas. A welcome feature in the development of rural areas has been the adoption of village by commercial banks and institutions in the corporate sector.

ADMINISTRATION

203. BHATTACHARYA (Mohit). Administrative and organisational issues in the rural development. Indian J Publ Adm. 24,4; 1978 Oc-Le; 1173-88.

Rural development is a process directed essentially towards improving the living standard of the rural poor. Rural poverty under the circumstances shows no sign of abatement. There are various estimates available of people below the poverty line calculated on different bases. Under integrated rural development, comprehensive block level plan are contemplated for production and employment generation and for the development of infrastructural facilities and social services. The National commission on agriculture made pointed reference to the skewed distribution of land holdings. According to the commission the cooperatives and commercial banks lacked the understanding and ability to tackle the special needs of small farmers. Rural development for rural poor calls for a review of the institutional support system for it.
Much of the success of India's rural development work, through implementation of community development programme depends on what the village level workers do in their job situation. A study in this line was taken up in five community development blocks of Delhi state before they were brought under the Intensive Agricultural District Programme. Reports of observation were collected from the village level workers, 65 villagers, 14 extension officers and four block development officers by the method of personal interview. Block Development officers seemed to lie in behaviours involving working with groups, completion of community works and office maintenance. The villagers on the other hand placed high value for effectiveness on behaviours leading to success in community works and educational programmes.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture has been made the first love not only of block development officers and village level workers but of the subject matter specialists. Community Development in a programme of mutual self-help. Its main objective is to develop the human personality. Community Development programme solved the problem of agriculture to some extent but the problem of education, the problem of health, the problem of communication - all these
persist. Thus the dealing with the problem of agriculture alone will not lead the automatic solution of the agriculturists problems. The recent shift in programme emphasis brings about a change in the form not in the content of the programme.

COMMUNICATION

206. DUBHASHI (PR) Communication and rural development. Yojna. 23,10; 1979 Je 1; 13-14.

Development is a human process and not just a mechanical or technological change. Development of people implies generating in them of the awareness of their surroundings, understanding of their problem, a capacity to work out what needs to be done and formulates programmes to solve problems. Community Development was initiated in 1953, high priority was given to social education amongst men, women and youth and to extension as a basis of community action. Integrated rural development implies development of all sectors of the rural economy. A comprehensive programme of rural communication is required to deal with rural programme covering all sectors of the economy.

COMMUNITY

207. THEKKAMALAI. Village community and the values of community development programme. Voluntary Action. 18,11-12; 1976 Nv-Re; 146-49.

Village development is one of the important values of community development programmes. All believe that
community Development would strengthen the community feeling since it provides enough opportunities for people to come together. They welcome the democratic approach of community development and are convinced of its effectiveness in getting the cooperation of the village community. Most of the persons (specially villagers) that after several years of operation Community development programme did reach all sections of the village community. The Panchayat members believe that government has decentralised its power to a great extent. Panchayat members believe that the Panchayat as the only body engaged in village improvement. Most of the office bearers welcome the idea of teachers participation in community development programme.

DEMOCRACY


A month back author attended a meeting of a Gram Panchayat. The group was trying to prepare a priority list of development projects to be undertaken with the Gram Sabha. The other day author attended a meeting of Panchayat Samiti. The Block development Officer was a little late in coming. The B.D.O. answered the critical members with counter arguments. The Panchayat bodies are expected to define the needs of villagers. The official experts are expected to help them. Community Development workers often fail to involve the leaders
in decision making due to lack of interpersonal competence. The planners, the workers, and the administrator will perhaps shun at the idea of development of human abilities.

DEVELOPMENT


The country has expressed a good deal of concern rently over the growth of politically motivated rural violence. Gandhiji contribution is very great in the development of rural India. Gandhiji did not line to carry out his plan, and after him erstwhile colleagues, being deluded about their ability to solve the country's problem with the political power that had come into their hands. Fortunately the country had Vinobhaji who came forward after a time and picked up the torch that had dropped down from Gandhiji's hands. As is apparent, our progress has been rather slow. Some critics say that the Gramdan movement does not go far enough. Of course it is true, if they are measuring the distance from ultimate goal.

FINANCES


Economic development involves stupendous investment which in its cumulative way generates incomes through multiplier and acceleration processes. The phenomenon of rural development influences the circular flow of loanable funds by redistributive effect in favour of rural households, irrespective of the sources from which
such funds are obtained. The economic development will have its impact on financial development too which is not synonymous with mere extension of financial institutions and expansion of industrial credit. The commercial banks are new entrants to the domain of rural credit. Constructive saving schemes seem to be relatively more significant in the rural sector as their values for rural household are reported to be higher than any other financial asset.


From the point of view of provision of credit, the development of present financial structure has been grossly lop-sided. Although the working of banks in this adverse manner has received attention, there has been a tendency to ignore the fact of resource drain caused by other financial institutions operating in rural areas. With regard to mobilisation of savings one often comes across a conventional argument that the financial structure should be so developed as to raise the rate of savings and to reduce the holding of savings in the non-financial assets like gold, buildings, land etc. in rural areas and elsewhere. The present Government has rightly decided to give top priority to the development of agriculture and village industries.
Rural development calls for an integrated credit plan along with a number of sub-plans, like resource, employment, training, health and education plans. Rural development involves participation of a large number of rural population as possible. Financial institutions in India, in the last seven years or so, shown a real capacity to adapt themselves to the task of developing and modernising agriculture. The committee set up by the Reserve Bank to review the performance of regional rural banks has come out strongly in favour of their continuance and extension. Financing institutions in the context of development task are expected to play a significant role in extension work.

INDUSTRIES

GANDHI (Pravin Chandra V), Industry and rural development. Productivity. 19, 4; 1979 Ja - Mr; 551 - 54.

The role of rural development in the total economic health of the nation cannot be overemphasised. The federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) as early as in April 1976, set up a special sub-committee on Rural Development with a view to motivating business houses and units to undertake rural development programme. Rural Development has to be supported by scientific institutions, voluntary agencies and the business houses. Industrial units that are
engaged in research and development or manufacturing activity which could be useful in the development of rural areas. In conclusion, it may be stated that business houses and industrial units should take up rural development work as an integral part of their normal functioning.

INJUSTICE


We believe that the underdevelopment is essentially not as a matter of poverty but of injustice in the whole system. The community development worker must enter the village as an imator or facilitator of this process by which the people educate and organise themselves. On entering into the area and taking up residence there, the development worker will first concentrate on finding some means of establishing himself subsistence, through cultivation of a vegetable garden, keeping some milk animals or by any other means of self-support in keeping with the economy of the place that will also leave him sufficient time in the evening to establish contact with the nearby villages.

INTEGRATED


Community Development Programme was based mainly on
self help and was comprehensive to include activities not only agriculture and allied but also education including adult literacy, health, drinking water, road, cottage and village industries. The working of community development programme is therefore considerable important and relevance to the Integrated rural Development Programme. An I.R.D.P. should as well essentially have, as its central piece of approach to rural development the special and sectoral linkages with the resource endowment of the concerned area including the most valuable of the resources – the human resources. Thus, therefore, we can say that the I.R.D.P has to avoid the pitfalls of community development movement.

216. INTEGRATED RURAL development. Voluntary Action. 18, 11-12; 1976 Nov-Dec; 143-45.

Continuing the work started by the Rural uplift Department, the Ministry of Community Development at the centre and states tried to recharge the mainspring of rural development in common men. Among factors for rural development, the involvement of beneficiaries in socio-economic and cultural work received but little sympathy in the seminar. It should be remembered that this new surge of activity for integrated rural department. It would meet the fate of C.D. movement unless involvement of beneficiaries is ensured. It is true that every voluntary body cannot afford to have trained
engineers, agronomists, economists, sociologists and persons of other disciplines to help them prepare area plans.


The process of economic growth has been unfolded in the past five year plans has multiplied the problems, making the rich richer and the poor poorer. It is in background that our Asian scholars were invited in 1975 by the United Nations Asian Development Institute to suggest an alternative strategy for development to the Asian underdeveloped countries. They reached the conclusion that development is fundamentally about human beings, they must participate in the decisions that affect them and there is adequacy of resources and technological capabilities are not found wanting to meet the reasonable felt need of people. In India Amnavi village in Andhra Pradesh initiated the development process through a village development committee constituted by the villagers themselves.

218. Nac (VKNV). Integrated rural development - the concept commerce. 139, 3557; 1979 Ag 18; 316.

Development is no longer identified with a mere increase in GNP or even per capita national income. Less unequal distribution is also a part of the accepted goal of development. Integrated rural development has to be done within defined areas. It also requires the identification
of the poor and specific measures designed to left
them above the level of poverty. Integrated rural
development is the optimum utilisation of the natural
and human resources of a given rural area for the enrich­
ment of the quality of life of its population. The
integration aspect of rural development has not only
to cover the rural areas but also the other areas and
people which have a bearing on their development.

219. SELAMA (VK) and JAULISH KUMAR: Integrated rural
area development and systems approach. Eastern Ecol.
72, 4; 1979 Ja 26; 149-51.
Most of the research studies which relate to rural
development in our country deal with a specific aspect
of the development and hence are partial studies. Under
the Rural Area Planning Research and Action project
carried on by G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and
technology, Pantnagar, and financed by Ford Foundation,
a sub-command of Dhora reservoir system falling in Beheri
block of Bareilly district was selected. The objective
of this project was to identify the constraints in rural
area development and suggest a strategy for the same. In
order to establish relationships among various components
the system a bench mark survey was conducted with respect
to soils, socio-economic condition and livestock.

220 TARICK SINGH. Integrated rural development. Kurukshetra.
26, 1; 1977 Oc 1; 13-19.
Five broad phases since independence for agricultural
and rural development can be distinguished. First phase is Grow More Food committee and the first five year plan, second phase rural development, third Panchayat aid, fourth deep concern over the state of agriculture and finally the problems of agriculture and rural economy. The process of development involves the availability of natural and human resources. Integration can be defined as a system of inter-relationship. In speaking of integrated rural development, development should be looked upon as the objective. In an economy it is necessary to organize the operation of planning. Integrated rural development will achieve its objective on the foundation of effective functioning of the rural community.

CO-OPERATIVES


The concept of integrated rural development envisages the attack on rural problems at micro as well as macro levels. Cooperatives act as a financier and provide institutional arrangement for separate activities like dairy, poultry, cottage industries etc. A very important aspect of rural development is the income of the villagers. This can be raised only by means of encouraging allied occupation like poultry, dairing, and other such cottage or village industries.

The village cooperatives in many parts of the country are not viable enough to undertake the multi-various activities.
There can be no doubt about the overall improvement that has taken place in the Indian economy during the period from 1960-61 to 1973-74 in terms of economic growth. What we need is not only institutional reform but also an entire re-orientation of national economic policy in several directions. The Union Government had introduced 'Food for work' as early as April 1977 with an object to ease the foodgrains stock which was becoming a physical and financial burden on the country. A massive programme of agriculture and rural development is on a sensible course for the country to adopt at the present juncture.

In a predominantly agricultural based economy like India's where nearly 80 per cent of the population belongs to rural areas, rural development ought to priority. The concept of rural development can note different situations. Planned development of our rural areas for the optimum allocation and mobilization of resources should be selective. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Dr. T.T. Jakdawala, has
stated that a planning at block level would be an additional growth factor. Integrated rural development will thus help in containing the inflationary rise in prices.

Policies


Abject poverty, gross inequality in the distribution of wealth and income, chronic unemployment, equal or, want, ignorance and appalling insanitary and sub-human conditions of living are still deep rooted in rural areas in India. The growth has been slow and rural poverty has been increasing. Rural development is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people. The efforts now have been to make the programme area specific and utilise the local endowments for growth, for social justice and for full employment. It is important for rural development that the overall relationship between input and output prices within agriculture should be such as to stimulate growth in the rural areas.

Leadership


The village under study is situated on the roadside four miles to the west from the Tendori rail station.
headquarters in Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. In this village a cooperative mill society is working since 1959 with a membership of about 200. Almost up to fifteen years ago the main village was dominated by a vyaya businessmen-cum-money lender and two village officers, the Karam and the Munisiff. When the leaders of the village interviewed, all the leaders generally expressed their appreciation of community development activities and each blamed the other group for the present state of affairs in the village.

MANAGERIAL SKILLS

226. RAJATHYAKSHA (VG). Managerial skills for rural development. Yojana. 23, 4; 1979 Je 1; 4-6.

The Draft Sixth Plan provides new opportunities and presents the perspective of the future. There is no doubt that the medium and large cooperative sector has in the last 25 years made impressive contribution to creating technical capability and reducing our reliance on imports. Besides resources, our strategy must take careful note of three other constraints to which in the past we have given little attention. First of all our educational system has sought us to think logically and rationally and to analyse problems in terms of their commercial, financial, technical and above all human content. The author says that the only other thoughts that I would like to share with you is self employment on which we are relying heavily for solving our problems of employment.
MIGRATION, PLANNING

227. DATTA (BC). Planning for rural areas. Shadi Gramodyog, 21, 3; 1974 Dec; 179-82.

The constant flow of rural folk towards urban areas, has been causing unprecedented and colossal problems for urban areas setting in the process of degeneration in the rural areas. Different rural areas have not different potentialities for development. The greatest drawbacks of rural India are illiteracy, lack of innovation and progressive attitude. The concept of special planning is useful in the balanced development of rural areas, in a comprehensive and integrated manner. It is also fact that Indian farmers cannot have enough jobs in agricultural field throughout the year. Rural areas have got acute shortage of health facilities.

PANCHAYATI RAJ, ADMINISTRATION, ANDHRA PRADESH


Gram Panchayat in Andhra Pradesh are functioning under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayat Act of 1964. The administrative control can be classified as normal and extra-ordinary. Normal control includes power to constitute and abolish Gram Panchayats, while the extra ordinary control includes power to suspend of cancel resolution. There are some suggestions:

At the state level there should be a separate director of Panchayat Raj. At the district level there should...
be a high level officer. At the state level, there should be a state Panchayat Raj body.

PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION


In the 1960s it was the green revolution which promised to put an end to rural poverty in the third world. Among the various schemes of rural development, Food for work programme (FFW) started in April 1977. Today the programme has been well received by many states of the country and has become an important instrument of rural development. The impact of programme on rural poverty has been considerable. The programme will become more and more important in the areas of scarcity of foodgrains. Recently the government is considering a fourteen point crash programme to meet the drought situation in the country.

PLANNING

230. GURU AMY (Ml). Planning of the village, for the village, and by the village. Khadi Gramodyog. 24, 12; 1978 Fe; 597-601.

Since Independence the government of India has been trying its level best to fulfil the aspirations of the people and to solve many felt problems through various measures like the launching of Five year plan and the Community Development Programme. Our five year plan aimed to reconstruct the economy as a whole to raise
the national income, to achieve self sufficiency in food grains and increase agricultural productivity to provide employment opportunity. The village plan must aim at establishing social justice in the village. It should not help the rich to become richer and poor poorer. It is important for the people to feel that the plan is their own and they should actively participate in the process. Now the universities have started realising the need for undertaking rural development work by the students.


The concept of economic growth does not only have the respectability, but it is now considered as essentially a nineteenth century concept of development. In India there is, as yet, no compelling reason why people should migrate in large numbers to the town. The towns certainly don't provide opportunities for employment to more than a handful. It will be current to say that there never was a sincere effort to make village industries successful. The first five year plan included schemes of development for a dozen industries whose importance can be exaggerated in the inflation-dominated economy of the present.
There is no denying the fact that Community Development Programme, a silent revolution of vast potentiality is on in every walk of life in India. The villagers are more reluctant to adopt new methods of developing in social and economic fields. India should adopt some good means of communication and the radio is the best means of communication for increasing their capacity of thinking. At the same time we must not lose sight of the utility of printed word. It can also play an important role in communicating general information to the villagers during the campaign period through newspapers, magazines and other reading materials. The green revolution is the result of the changed outlook of the farmers.

POOR

A new programme of Integrated Rural Development (IRI) launched in 1978-79 has aroused considerable expectations in many quarters. Although it was claimed that 1158 persons in agriculture, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, fisheries and marketing were benefited under the scheme at a cost of four lakhs of rupees. Special courses are being conducted at Bursa to impart training
in electric motor repair and wiring to 126 persons so that they can find chances for earning money after completion of training. Under the IR programme the scale of subsidy is 25 per cent of the capital cost for the small farmers and 33-1/3 per cent for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

POLICIES


Rural development has, therefore, come to be realised as a sine qua non for national development and social welfare. Our villages need adequate food, clothing, sanitation, health care and primary schools. The sixth plan has accorded priority to rural development. The experience of rural development programmes and project appears to confirm that it is possible to reach a large of rural poor at moderate cost, with reasonable expectations of acceptable economic return. Community activities should organised so as to reach a large number of the rural poor. The sixth plan document (1978-83) has aptly recognised that the distribution of un-employment and poverty vary from region to regions. Development of rural industries requires a nationally supported programme to provide inputs like credit, raw materials etc.

POVERTY


In India nearly 50 per cent of rural population live
below the poverty line. One of main causes of rural poverty is the slow productivity of land and labour. During the first three plans the emphasis was on overall growth and no particular programme was designed for the removal of poverty. Rural development is necessary not only majority of the population live in villages but also because of the development of rural activities. The agriculture sector has been assigned high priority in the current Five year plan. Another recent addition to the employment-oriented programme of rural development is the Food for work programme. Under this programme employment is provided to the rural masses. Thus we can hope that soon the country will be out of the clutches of poverty and a new era of progress and prosperity will set in.

PRAGMATIC APPROACH


The cumulative experience of the last two decades has demonstrated that development strategies have not found an adequate response to the problems of mass unemployment and widespread poverty in the majority of developing countries. Recently the World Bank has also prepared a succinct paper on rural development. It defines rural development as a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people - the rural poor. It appears beyond doubt that increased
agricultural production can provide new employment opportunities for a significant number of unemployed rural population.

PROGRAMMES


The Community Development programme has a special relevance for the Indian situation today in which the individual finds himself reduced to a much too insignificant a phenomenon to go it alone. The area in which the community development programme may be effective, have to be clearly identified for enabling assessment of the extent and magnitude of the task and for finding out the appropriate mode of implementation. The cooperatives must now assume a big role in the improvement of economic situation. With its ever increasing membership from amongst the weakest and backward sections of the societies, it can be of real assistance to the common man to overcome his depressing economic state.

RECONSTRUCTION

238. DHOLAXIA (JL). Community development and rural reconstruction. Khadi Gramodyog. 11, 8; 1965 My; 660-68.

The programme of community development is the method through which the process of economic and social transformation of villages in India is to be accelerated by the participation of the people. It is said that the
economic development of rural areas suffer due to absolute shortage of certain types of resources. The programme of community development has increased the rate of utilisation of available human and material resources of the villages. The community development programme as the method of economic and social transformation of the villages has been showing encouraging trends of development but the programme cannot boast of outstanding success in eradicating poverty and unemployment from the Indian villages.

It is heartening to note that special stress is being laid now on rural development programmes. Any plan to develop village should not miss the fact that all villages are not homogeneous in size. There is need for evolving new methods of communication to impress the farmers. Considering the various socio-economic objectives of rural development there is need for developing the relevant rural technology. Rural education has not received due attention. In fact Indian education is urban biased. Last but not least is the problem of pernicious power structure in rural India. Real rural reconstruction is impossible unless there is an asset redistribution in favour of the poor.

239. SUNDARAM (Kesyta), Rural reconstruction: Facing the hard realities. Capital, 182, 4545; 1979 Fe 8; 100-01.
SCOPE


The government is now laying a lot of emphasis on rural development. This has created a favourable environment for voluntary services organisation to participate in rural development activities more actively. Many rural development programmes begin with adoption of a village. This has to be done very carefully. Project on drinking water supply call for high priority.

There are government's schemes where local community must raise 10 per cent of the cost. Liberal assistance is available from Khadi village and Industries Commission in setting up cottage, village industries. Various educational facilities provided to the villagers as distribution of books, stationery, uniform, toys, sweet and food items, library, school equipment, laboratories and other facilities. Agricultural facilities are also provided as fertilizers, seeds, pesticides etc.

SCHOOLS


The schools under study were basic schools, Lakhooti, Isuharka and Sheikhpur in Bulandshahr district of U.P. The respondents were directly interviewed through
structured schedules prepared separately for the Headmasters, students and villagers. It was known that none of the schools reached the distinction of being a good community centre. Village school Lakhaoti did considerable work in kitchen gardening. In village Leukharka the extent of involvement of the students was less than the villagers with the result that 40 percent of them adopted it through school. Only 10 kitchen gardens could be laid out by the students whereas none in Sheikhpur as they had no land for training the students. Thus it is clear that three schools under study have failed to impart right type of education to the students and to perform their role in C.D.

SOCIAL WORKS


Community Development specially in rural areas could last for sometime because the concept of community development was well accepted at the higher administrative levels. Community Development is a process which is inherent in every institutions rendering or extending public service. The rural urban relationship has rightly observed that the municipal services are hardly competent even to perform normal functions of local government. The Ministry of Health and Family Planning had started 14 U.C.I. pilot projects. The U.C.I. projects need complete reorganisation.
STRATEGIES


Broadly speaking, rural development is defined as improving the living standard of the low income population residing in rural areas and making the process of their development. Serious attempts at rural development came to be made in India with the start of community development programme in 1952. For developing agriculture production the community development programme was followed by package programmes like IADIC. Intensive Agriculture Development programme and HYVP (high yielding varieties programme) one of the important sectors of rural development is village and cottage industries. There have been identified under 21 major heads and miscellaneous heads. Thus the major thrust of the sixth plan would be to mount a frontal attack on widespread unemployment and poverty specially in rural areas.


Having attained independence in 1947 the first programme for the rural areas was that of community development. The aim of this programme was to make the villages self-dependent within a period of ten years. The cooperatives have been given the place in the rural development. It was felt that in order to mobilise the active support
of the people some institutions should be established. The weakness of the Community Development programme was that it tended to benefit the privileged class at the cost of weaker section. For promoting the status of weaker section some programmes such as Drought Prone Area Programme, Tribal Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, whole village development programme were started.

RURAL WELFARE


The activities of the Board, during the year under review, comprised the Community Development Project in the Satara District in Maharashtra state. There is following work on the Satara project: Board started its work in this totally backward area, under the Food Work Programme, two irrigation wells were completed, the Panchayat persuaded to undertake the survey, the centre's agricultural operations were quite successful. At an 'Eye-Camp' at Fulkoti, 21 cataract operations were performed. The programme of soil conservation, jointly undertaken by the Taluka Panchayat and the Rural Welfare Board, more than 200 villagers were individually spoken to and the Board runs a nursery school at Shadachi.
Community participation is the core element in the Community Development programme in India. During 1969, it is estimated that 1,16,300 yuvak mandals with a total membership of 23,93,600 and 58,200 mahtila mandals with a total of 13,96,000 members were functioning in the country. The Programme Evaluation Organisation in a study of a Rural Youth Club undertaken in 1966-67 observed that in the context of the problems of generating proper leadership in rural development programmes, youth could make a significant contribution. For rural youth (boys and girls) camps of 12 days duration are organised at the agricultural extension training centre. It is estimated that about 22,000 youth workers and leaders have been trained so far under this scheme.

**SELF-RELIANCE**

One of the principal objectives of the Government's Industrial policy Revolution of 1956 was to take the national economy to the stage of self-reliance at an early date. Unfortunately, the Community Development has failed to organise our small peasant proprietors into vibrating dynamic leaders of an agricultural revolution, struggling vigorously for growth and
expansion. Community Development movement consisted mostly of propaganda work among the weaker sections. Large sums of money spent on mere propaganda by a numerous bureaucracy have largely been a waste of funds. If we really want to be self-reliant in agriculture, we have to take the new discoveries by our agriculture scientists.

SIGNIFICANCE

KAI$THA (Jk), Community development week : Its significance, Kurukshetra (Annual Number) 1970 Oc 2; 44-45.

The launching of Community Development programme on the 2nd October 1952 was, in a sense a fulfilment of the promise of improving the lot of the common man made by the national leaders. To bring with the programme was taken up on an intensive scale in the selected pilot areas. The question whether Community Development should be continued or not was then discussed at the Chief Ministers' Conference held in Madras, which came to the conclusion that the programme should be continued. The Community Development is not a kind of development, it is a particular kind of development with emphasis on people's initiative and participation. The continuing appeal of the Community Development in future will depend more on the manner in which and the extent to which it can grow on the basis of self-reliance.
SOCIAL CHANGES

249. FOCUS ON SOCIAL CHANGE. Kurukshetra. 20, 2; 1971 Oc 16; 1.

The Community Development week has come and gone. The purpose surely is to provide the public in general and engaged in the planning and implementation of Community Development work in particular an opportunity to do some earnest introspection on its assumptions, achievements and aims. The aim of the Community development is to produce a popular enthusiasm for development programme. The success of the Community programme depends upon the people. They must have faith in the people. They must be told what is going on, what are the changes taking place, which of these changes are good, which are bad, how far we are succeeding in solving problems, where we are failing and why.

VIKA. MANDAL

250. GANGRADE (KD) and HAILF (Vera F), local self government and social change: A study of Vikas mandals. Voluntary Action.

The lehre Pilot Project, as it was called in the beginning started with the formation of six pilot projects and six Vikas mandals. The Municipal Corporation of lehre did not make the Department of Urban Community Development. Even now the future of this department is uncertain. In spite of this, the study did seem successful in increasing understanding of the operation of Vikas mandals and community organisation in India. There is a preparatory meeting of an executive committee to nominate officers.
and prepare the programme for the inauguration of the Vikas Mandal. The executive committee met regularly. Throughout the years the question of starting a cooperative store has been raised, but not been acted on.

251. GANGRADE (KD) and HAILE (Vera F), Local self government and social change: A study of Vikas Mandal VI. Voluntary Action. 8, 1-2; 1971 Ja-Ap; 22-26.

The following is the attempt to summarise some of accomplishments and problems of Vikas Mandal and analyse these in terms of their causes and implications. In the structure of the Vikas Mandal, the secretary is given more responsibility than the president. The Department of Urban Community Development took the initiative in the formation of the Vikas Mandal and has continued to provide staff assistance and financial subsidies over the years. The objective of the Vikas Mandal is to raise funds for the various activities of the Mandal. There are some other objectives also as: to foster the spirit of self help, to devise ways to solve the local problems and to propagate and share ideas in the promotion of general welfare of the neighbourhood and the city.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

252. GROWTH WITH social justice. Kurukshetra. 20, 2; 1971 Co 16; 2.

On the eve of the Community Development week to be
celebrated from October 2 to October 8, 1971. We have not only to reaffirm our faith in Community Development movement but also a readjust our sights in the face of advances being made in agriculture. The programme of Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, the small marginal farmers and agricultural labourers deserve special mention. Community Development being a set up in the direction where the state shall strive to promote the welfare of the people in securing a social order in which justice, social, economic and political shall inform all the institutions of national life. Panchayati Raj having been accepted as the pattern for local development administration.

SOCIAL WORKER


In the rural setting the social workers have to act as important change agents. To bring about constructive change we require social workers who would shake the rural masses from the lethargy of ages. This is a need to develop indigenous models and indigenous systems to suit the people in different parts of the country by a spirit of innovation. The Indian villagers still adhere to such traditional methods as the use of cowdung cakes for fuel, sunshine for drying clothes, coconut and palmyra leaves and mud for house building. The problems now being experienced by the rural poor and the unemployed cannot wait. These call for immediate intervention by public authorities.
The working of community development programme in India reveals that the programme has not been able to attain the aims to the extent desired. But this does not mean that one should lose heart over the future of Community Development because 18 years is not a very long period in the life of community. The group worker can help the community to form functional groups which can take up the various activities of the programme. Community organisation plays an important role and is found to be a useful method of working with the people. Thus it is said that the community organiser would diagnose the community.

SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH

Community Development programmes have come to stay in India. Community Development programmes seek to reconstruct the rural society not by coercion but by persuasion. Rural folks are generally suspicious of any outside attempt to change their way of life. An economic activity is not only an economic activity, it may have many social functions as well. For any realistic planning for the economic development of the country, a sociological analysis of the religious, social, economic, political and psychological characteristic of Indian society is essential not only for fixing the
targets and the size and range of the development programme, suitable infrastructures in the social, economic and political fields.

**STRAATEGIES**

256. BARNALA (Surjit Singh). New strategy for rural development. *Yojna*. 23,2; 1979 Mr 1; 5-6.

The Indian economic situation has for long been characterised by a low growth rate. The average growth rate is 3.5 per cent which is inadequate to meet the growing needs of the people of our country. To solve the problems of villagers, the Community Development programme started in 1952 with the main objective of bringing an overall improvement in the rural areas. A beginning was sought to be made in 1977-78 by taking up 16 districts for integrated rural development. Twenty-three village industries have been identified by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for assistance and development.


The Integrated Rural Development (IRD) concept and to work out the indicators of integrated development. IRD can be attempted with the objective of bringing about higher return from a given investment and ensuing better integration between the local resources base and the productive activities and infrastructural facilities. The programme calls for decentralised decision making and local level initiative and responsibility. Special attention was drawn to the need to
provide work to the landless labourers during the critical period of unemployment.

258. MUKHOPADHYAY (Arun K). Rural development: shifts in strategy. Eastern Econ. 73,4; 1979 Jl 27; 174-79.

The two decades from 1952 to 1971 have witnessed the rise and fall of the community development movement in India. The object of it was to create socio-economic development, leading to a continually higher standard of living for the rural people as a whole. The experience of the implementation of the package programme showed that the farmers were receptive to the adoption of new technology, provided the new methods were demonstrated and the benefits were provided to them. The basic conceptual trait of the programme as investment in men for their all round development was lost within the first decade of its operation.

REPORT

259. BRAHME (Suleima). Rapporteur's report on strategies for integrated rural development. Indian J agric Econ. 32,3; 1977 J1-9e; 170-80.

Various paper published on the Integrated rural development. Nine papers examined different approaches to rural development. Four of these review various development models adapted in India beginning from the Community development model and ending with the IRD model. Kalyan Sarkar Mandal points out in his paper on "The Central problems of Rural Development in India and its solution".

TRAINING


The task laid down before the Extension Organisation in the Fourth plan is : The extension network of Community development will be harnessed for programmes of nation-wide priority and coverage like agriculture and family planning. The Fourth plan also mentions, "one of the most important lessons that we have learnt from our failures in the past has been the lack of coordination between different departments and institutions dealing with complementary aspects of the same programme. The India possesses training institutions ranging from the village level workers, members of the village panchayats and progressive farmers to that of district collectors and Members of Parliament.

261. DURHASHI (IR). Approach to training. Kurukshetra, 13, 6; 1965 Mr; 11-12.

During the last few years there has been growing awareness of training in the country. Among the diverse views on training, at one extreme stands the 'diehard administrator' and at the 'diehard academician.' The 'diehard administrator' does not believe in training. The diehard academician deals with this mentality with the disdain it deserves. It is the interest of the training that the voice is not silenced. Indeed it is the interest of the extremists themselves.
TRIBAL AREAS


There are about three crores of tribal people in India and they constitute about 7 per cent of the total Indian population. Tribes are at different levels of economic and socio-cultural development and thus have different problems. Due to lack of proper approach, the C.D. movement could not make much progress. Our late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru had also firm faith in anthropological approach and while writing the foreword to Elwin's "A philosophy for NEFA", enunciated five fundamentals of an approach to the tribes. Kurchu village was studied and it was found that people had faith in traditional religion. What the Nehru strongly felt was that the NGOs, the Extension workers including the V.L.s must have adequate training in tribal life and culture before they are posted in T.D. Blocks.

TRIBES, FUNCTIONS


The process of change in recent days has further been accentuated by the Community Development programme. Community Development is sought to be achieved through community organisation and introduction of innovation in different fields. The impact of programmes in producing changes in leadership structure has been varied depending on the state of development of the tribal communities.
We find the growth of a class of development leaders based on better economic position, education and power in the local power structure who are playing the role of pioneers economic and technological changes in advanced tribal areas.

IMPACT


A research study was launched two years after the community project block was started in the proverbially backward region of Budhi and concluded by the time project had run over a span of seven years. Budhi is an exceptionally backward region where the poverty-stricken populace live in dilapidated huts, erected on lands not their own. Until recently the entire region was almost cut off from the outside world. The introduction of the Community Development programme enabled complete study of the problems and prospects of this area and of means for its fuller development.

URBAN

265. OUR CITIES too, deserve community development. Yojana. 9, 1; 1965 Ja 26; 47-48.

According to the 1961 census, the urban population is 18 per cent of the total of nearly 44 crores. In 1961 the number of cities and town groups each having a population of over a lakh had risen to 113. If welfare services were to be planned so as to uplift living standards in cities, the bulk of our city population would be requiring the benefit of such services. The welfare of city-dwellers is therefore a matter which calls for urgent and serious consideration. The experiences
of rapid urbanisation gained during last 15 years, including the growth of new industrial towns, clearly indicate the fallacy of treating villages and cities as different entities to be developed in isolation from each other.

266. **URBAN COMMUNITY Development. Joins.** 10, 12; 1966 Je 26; 19-22+

In a middle-income area of the Baroda, the Community development worker found that a number of parents were disturbed by the attitudes and conduct of their young people. A committee was appointed to talk with a number of young people individually. They found that their youth deeply troubled and frustrated. The community development worker asked about sanitation and health services provided by the Municipal corporation. The Baroda community development service is the third pilot project in India.

**VO UNTARY AGENCIES**

267. **S:STKI (MV).** After a score of community development years. *Voluntary Action.* 14, 4-5; 1972 Jl-Oc; 1-2.

Perhaps it is not without significant that a long period of five years had to lapse after Independence before the Community Development programme was launched in 1952 on the Gandhi Jayanti day. The Community development was of vital importance not so much for the material achievements, but much more so because they seem to build up the community and the individual. There is need to re-examine other role of voluntary agencies in rural development. After the C.I., the Panchayat Raj bodies were introduced like the proverbial putting of the cart before the horse.
The Community Development programme was formulated to provide opportunities for growth and better living conditions for our people in the rural areas. The bulk of rural population depend on agriculture. Agriculture being the mainstay of the rural economy, emphasis was naturally laid on its improvement. The Second Community Development Week was celebrated from 2nd of October this year. It is often claimed that the Community Development Programme which was aimed at overall economic and social development of the rural areas in an integrated manner, has not been able to achieve its objective. There is still need for further toning up of the C.D. organisation.

Community development does not necessarily mean the overall development of communities. It refers to that aspect of development which is based on certain agreed principles. Since a Community Development Project is not a total success unless all the people, old and young men and women, participate a worker has to promote such participation. Acquaintance with community values and taboos is an important factor in winning the confidence of the people. Felt need is another factor that has to be taken into consideration.
The concept of Community Development came on the anvil just about thirteen years ago - 1952. The National Extension Service network envelopes the whole rural India. Community Development is the accepted approach. Community Development programme was ushered in to awaken the dumb, and mute in the sprawling country side to their share to the title deed, their obligation to the real estate which is theirs. If we have attempted this with honesty and industry, there need be no fear - external or internal.
PART III
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACHARYA (Saratho)</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGARWAL (Virendra)</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMIN (Devendra K)</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANAND SARUP</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARUNACHALAM (K)</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZAI (RN)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAIGAIY N (SD)</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAIKAL (S)</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BANDYOPADHYAY (AC)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAPNA (Ashok)</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARNABAS (JOHN)</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARNAL (Surj Singh)</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASU (Asit Kumar)</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHATNAGAR (S)</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHATTACHARJEE (BD)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHATTACHARJEE (JP)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHATTACHARJEE (Sibhath)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHATTACHARYA (Mohit)</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHATTACHARYA (SN)</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHIOLA (LM)</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BISWAS (Dipti Kumar)</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOAZ (GL)</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOSE (Ashish)</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAHM PERKASH</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAHME (Sulabha)</td>
<td>257, 259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARL (C Taylor)</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARYULU (UVN)</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHATTERJEE (Pibhs)</td>
<td>92, 205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHOWDHRY (D Paul)</td>
<td>143,144,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COORAY (Tyrrell)</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAHIYA (LN)</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAKSHINAMURTHY (J)</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DANTWALA (ML)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAS (GN)</td>
<td>164, 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DASODHEDHI (G)</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATTA (BC)</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESAI (MB)</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESAI (Yogesh)</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHEMUKH (Durgabai)</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEY (K)</td>
<td>33, 107, 168, 270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHARAMRAJ (K)</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHEBAR (UN)</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHIKAKI (JL)</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DURHASHI (PR)</td>
<td>127, 206, 261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWIVEDI (RC)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWIVELY (Surendra Nath)</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENSMINGER (Douglas)</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAKHRUDI IN ALI AHMAD</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOUZ DAR (Filip K)</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GANISHI (Previn Chandra V)</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GANGRALE (KD)</td>
<td>250, 251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GARG (JS)</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GARG (REL)</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAURHA (R)</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGE (M)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHIL DIAL (US)</td>
<td>179, 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHOSH (Pudddeb)</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOVINDA</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUPTA (BN)</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GURUSWAMY (MP)</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAILE (Vera F)</td>
<td>250,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARPAL SINGH</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOBESIS (Charles T)</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDERJEET SINGH</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IQBAL NARVIN</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IYER (EK)</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAGLISH KUMAR</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAGJIVAN RAM</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAI KRISHNA</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAIN (BK)</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAIN (Dharam Chand)</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAIN (LC)</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAYAPRAKASH NAHAYAN</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHA (JC)</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHA (Satish)</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOSHI (Navin Chandra)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAISTHA (JP)</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAMAL VIR</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KANTI SWARUP</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KESHAVAMURTHY (KS)</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KHAN (Wheeduddin)</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KING (C Lawrence)</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KISHORI MOGAN</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KISTAIAH (M)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRISHNA MURTHY</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUMAR (EB)</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAL BAHADUR</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEEFT (Glen)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUTHRA (Ved P)</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRAN GOPAL</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAHAPATRA (P)</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAHESHWARI (P.)</td>
<td>100,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAJUMDAR (AK)</td>
<td>44,94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAHIJA (HR)</td>
<td>8,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALLYA (Indira)</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATHUR (PA)</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEHROTRA (Gopi Roth)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEHTA (UR)</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISHRA (Shyam Bher)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOGRA (Karen Singh)</td>
<td>109,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOHAMMED AASAM</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOOKHERJEE (IK)</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOOSAD (PN)</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUGA (Devid)</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUKHERJEE (Shakti)</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUKHOPADHYAY (Arun K)</td>
<td>11,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MURTHI (S Krishna)</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAIDU (K Munirathna)</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKKIRAM (.)</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NANAVARAY (Meher C)</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARAYAN (MA)</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARAYANAN (AK)</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAYER (LP)</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANDA (Bseudev)</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANDA (PP)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANDA (VP)</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANDAY (HK)</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAREEK (PL)</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FATHE (AR)</td>
<td>3,224,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patel (Jaya)</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patel (ML)</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parvathamma (C)</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patil (Rk)</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patil (SM)</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patil (Donald)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phukan (Umananda)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phakad (CS)</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rai (AK)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajacharya (VG)</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajamani (AN)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raju (E Yerram)</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramaswamy (A)</td>
<td>15,42, 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramakrishna (KR)</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rao (E Premnanda)</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rao (GVK)</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragi (KRnga)</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rao (VRKV)</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ray (SK)</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ritiy (G Aghava)</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roy (IC)</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahay (FN)</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahay (B)</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahay (IV)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sastri (MV)</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen (KR)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen (LalitK)</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singh (AK)</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singupta (T)</td>
<td>184, 204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhaduri (K)</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sethi (K)</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shah (Jayendra)</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharma (EK)</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharma (RC)</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharma (VK)</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shastri (CR)</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shetty (VV)</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shukla (B)</td>
<td>148, 171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singh (Ambika)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singh (BI)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singh (GN)</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singh (KK)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singh (MP)</td>
<td>175, 232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singh (Ram Iqbal)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singh (TN)</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinha (BK)</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinha (RK)</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinha (:Surendra Prasad)</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sivaprasakam (E)</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srinivasa (Sastry) (C)</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sivastava (RK)</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subramaniyar (Haripad R)</td>
<td>4, 121, 122, 125, 126, 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subramania (C)</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subramanian (R)</td>
<td>47, 172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subramanian (V)</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundaram (I Cetry)</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamon (Rajeeh)</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarlck Singh</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thakkamalai (SO)</td>
<td>9,133,172,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripathi (OL)</td>
<td>106, 167, 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripathy (AI)</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyagi (MK)</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulagai (JJ)</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulagai (Orion)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uppalhyay (RA)</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venkataramiah (HV)</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEPA (Rpm K)</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERMA (HS)</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERMA (JC)</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TITLE INDEX

A

Administrative and organisational issues in the rural development 203
Administration of Intensive Agricultural District Programme 19
Administrative reorganisation for rural development 2
After a score of community development years 267
Agricultural extension, inputs and community development 13
Agriculture cooperatives in package districts 22
Agriculture growth in Lahoal Development Block 20
Agriculture through C.P. 32
All sided approach to rural development 192
Anatomy of infrastructure 3
Antyodaya 38
Antyodaya schemes of Rajasthan 39
Approach to C.P. 57
Approach to integrated area development in Pratapgarh, U.P. 96
Approach to training 261
Area planning and integrated rural development 223
Assault on poverty 158,160
Assault on rural poverty 235
Assessing progress in community development 178

B

Banalities again 163
Basic problems of community development 167
Block as an optimum unit 41
Block development at roads 42
Block set up and agricultural extension 15

C
Case study of a C.D. project 102
C.D. and cooperation in Andaman and Nicobar 57
C.D. and cooperation in the service of the weaker sections 56
C.D. and experiments in mass India 82
C.D. and P.R. 111,131
C.D. and P.R. in Tamil Nadu 138
C.D. and the emergency role of mass communication 48
C.D. and traditions values 195
C.D. as the basis of planning 152
C.D. expenditure pattern in Haryana 81
C.D. in India 18
C.D. in national development 1
C.D. in tribal areas 262
C.D. lacks firm educational basis 7
C.D. needs to be adjusted to suit Kerala's need 98
C.D., P.R. cooperation 136
C.D. programme 108,164
C.D. programme and rural economic development 62
C.D. programmes 171
C.D. with farm focus 205
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Computer technology in C.D.</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concept and method of public cooperation</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concept of community development in animal husbandry</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concept of integrated rural development</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuing validity of integrated approach</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative education in I.A.D.P. districts</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative training in the I.A.D.P.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and communication in agricultural development</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination in community development administration</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination of development programmes at the block level</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination - why and how?</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical requirements for village level workers</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decentralization pre-requisite for development</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decline of Antyodaya</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defects deeper prejudices</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi or Fatehpur Sikri</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct contract in Community Development</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does Panchayati Raj need B.D.Os?</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic study of Aravilene Block</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education in rural participation</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry into a village</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equitable sharing of new prosperity</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation of I.A.D.A. district Aligarh</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation of Intensive Agriculture District programme</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation of plan programmes</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension workers deserve new deal</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face to face</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fading of community ideas</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faith in C.D. reaffirmed</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Few thoughts on financial intermediation and rural development in India</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial intermediation and rural development</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial structure for rural development</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus on social change</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food production and community development</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format for rural development</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four steps to C.F.</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Functionalism' what next? social sciences can provide the answer</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functioning of the block development administration in relation to agriculture</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future of C.I. and P.R.</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future of C.D. programme</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future of community development in India</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generalist - specialist relations in community development administration</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green revolution and role of community development</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth with social justice</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Yielding Varieties Programme</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical background</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hope for the humblest</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I
I.A.D.P. cooperative still not vital 21
Impact of C.D. programme on people 169
Impact of C.D. programme on tribal life 264
Implementing development programmes 174
Increasing agricultural production 26
Industry and rural development 213
Infrastructure for viability 90
Integrated area development and systems approach 219
Integrated area development plan for west district, Manipur 104
Integrated area development with reference to district planning 94, 95
Integrated rural area development and systems approach 219
Integrated rural development 216, 217, 218, 220, 222
Integrated rural development and cooperatives 221
Integrated rural development and policy frame 224
Intensive agricultural development 14
Intensive agricultural district programme, third report 1965-66 and 1966-67 190
Issues in rural development 196

K
Kallupatti conference 54

L
Leadership in a community development village 225
Local leadership and community development 99
Local self-government and social change 250, 251
Local workers in C.D. programmes 176
Logic of C.D. expenditure pattern 80
Lok Karya Kshetra 75
Lok Sabha debates C.D. and C. Ministry 119
M

MADRAS conference dispels unworthy fears 53
Mahila mandals as instruments of public cooperation 150
Managerial skills for rural development 226
Mercurial approach to people's participation for community development 146
Myth of village community 193
Nation prepares 107
Need for a new dynamism 88
Need for block reorganisation in West Bengal 45
New C.I. policy in the making 155
New deal for the rural poor 233
New directions in community development 63
New facts of community development in Panjab 142
New strategy for rural development 256
New Tasks 120

O

October 2, 1965 168
Origin and progress of community development in free India 180
Our cities too, deserve community development 265

P

Panchayati leaders and their problems 133
Panchayati raj 121
Panchayati raj and integrated rural development 123
Panchayati raj and peri-urban communities 140
Panchayati raj in Andhra Pradesh 126
People in Community Development 145
People's participation in community development programmes 148
People's participation in rural development 229
Falls of community development 165
Planning for rural area 227
Planning of the village, for the village and by the village 230
Planning public relations campaign for upliftment 232
P.L. and C.D. 137
Problems and Promise of ODF 110
Problems and prospects 134
Problems of block development 103
Problems, priorities and programmes 162
Programme of change 135
Progress, but not sufficient 177
Progress of C.D. and cooperation 182
Progress reporting under C.D. 183
Psychology of community development 185
Public cooperation in community development 147
Public cooperation through voluntary agencies 144
P Jttur captures integrated idea 93
R
Rajasthan's Antyodaya programme 40
Reassessment 188
Recent trends in community development and Panchayati raj 117
Removal of unemployment and poverty 156
Removing poverty through Antyodaya 37
Reorientation in rural development 198
Reporting under C.D. programme 109
Reporteur's report on strategies for integrated rural development 259
Resource use and productivity on farms 30
Review and recommendations 189
Role of P.D.Os in C.D. programme 6
Role of C.I. and P.R. Prime Minister's message 118
Role of community development programme in rural reconstruction 237
Role of industrialisation in community development 87
Role of non officials in community development 106
Role of non officials in the Community Development programme 173
Role of public relations in community development 186
Rural development 166, 199, 200, 201, 234, 236, 240, 253, 258
Rural development efforts in India 191
Rural development in perspective 194
Rural development strategies 244
Rural development strategy 243
Rural economic development and employment potential 67
Rural reconstruction 239
Rural welfare board 245
Rural youth and C.D. 246

School action programmes 172
Selective integrated approach to C.D. 92
Service condition in development blocks 7
Should the cooperation of members to PR bodies continue? 122
Silver Jubilee of Panchayats 141
Small man is the key to self-reliance 247
Social education 76
Social education organiser 78
Social welfare and economic development 68
Social work and community development

Social work and community development

Sociological approach to community development

Special programmes for agricultural labourers

State administrative control over gram Panchayats in Andhra Pradesh

Streamlining C.I. for agricultural development

Study on some areas of conflict at block level

Subject II - strategies for integrated rural development

Supervision in C.D. programme

Technocrats as head of the block team

The comrades and fellow workers

Too many empires

Training C.D. personnel for new tasks

Training cost of PR officials

Training for community development personnel in India

Training programme and development of leadership qualities

Unseen threat to rural democracy

Urban Community Development

Vanishing under dog

Village based planning
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Village community and the values of community development programmes</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village community project in India</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village school in community development</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What price Antyodaya</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whither community development ?</td>
<td>127, 153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women and community development</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year in retrospect</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>