

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE  
(1967-68)**

**THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT**

**(FOURTH LOK SABHA)**

**MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION**

**(DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT)**

**Action taken by Government on the recommendations  
contained in the Ninety-Ninth Report of Estimates  
Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the Minis-  
try of Food, Agriculture, Community  
Development and Cooperation (De-  
partment of Community Develop-  
ment Part II—Programmes  
of Subject-Matter  
Ministries.**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*February, 1968*  
*Magha, 1889 (Saka)*  
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C O R R I G E N D A

To

Thirty-Fifth Report of the Estimates  
Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the  
Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community  
Development and Cooperation (Department  
of Community Development) - Part II -  
Programmes of Subject-Matters Ministries

Page	Line etc.	For	Read
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14	23	metheods	methods
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106	Col.4, S.No. 10	179	253+179
110	Col.9 S.No.7.	15448	15484

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# C O N T E N T S

	PAGE
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE . . . . .	(iii)
COMPOSITION OF STUDY GROUP 'E' . . . . .	(v)
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	(vii)
CHAPTER I. Report . . . . .	1
CHAPTER II. Recommendation; which have been accepted by Government. . . . .	2
CHAPTER III. Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply. . . . .	79
APPENDICES	
I. Copy of publication entitled "Effective and Purposelful Demonstration" issued by the Directorate of Extension (Department of Agriculture). . . . .	89
II. Statement showing State-wise distribution of Primary Health Centres . . . . .	105
III. Statement showing the work done by Hon. Education leaders from the year 1963 . . . . .	108
IV. A note on the programme called " Strengthening of Diver- sified Courses" in the existing Multi-purpose School . . . . .	113
V. Copy of letter from the Ministry of Education to the overnments regarding Agricultural Education in Multi-purpose Schools. . . . .	116
VI. Statement showing replies received from the State Gover- nment to the letter of Central Government reproduced at Appendix V . . . . .	118
VII. Copy of letter from the Government of India to the State Government regarding Scheme of outright grants to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and Central Co-op- erative Banks . . . . .	133
VIII. Statement showing the replies received from the State Gov- ernment regarding Unstarred Questions No. 7795 for 2-3-1966 to be asked in Lok Sabha by Shri Ranen Sen and Shri Dinen Bhattacharya. . . . .	137
IX. Analysis of recommendations in the Report . . . . .	140



# **ESTIMATES COMMITTEE**

**(1967-68)**

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- 3. Shri Onkarlal Berwa**
- 4. Shri Maharaj Singh Bharti**
- 5. Shri Bibhuti Mishra**
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**Shri K. D. Chatterjee—*Under Secretary.***

**STUDY GROUP 'E' OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE**  
**(1967-68)**

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**CONVENER**

**Shri J. M. Lobo Prabhu**

**MEMBERS**

- 2. Shri Panna Lal Barupal**
- 3. Shri Onkarlal Berwa**
- 4. Shri Maharaj Singh Bharti**
- 5. Shri Bibhuti Mishra**
- 6. Shri R. K. Birla**
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- 9. Shri Tulshidas Jadhav**
- 10. Shri Dhireswar Kalita**
- 11. Shri Yashwant Singh Kushwah**
- 12. Shrimati Sangam Laxmi Bai**
- 13. Shri Inder J. Malhotra**
- 14. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi**
- 15. Shri Rajdeo Singh.**

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Thirty-Fifth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 99th Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Community Development) Part II—Programmes of Subject-matter Ministries.

2. The 99th Report of the Estimates Committee was presented to the Lok Sabha on the 14th April, 1966. Government furnished replies indicating action taken on the recommendations contained in the Report on 27.12.1966 and 7.6.1967. The Study Group 'E' of the Estimates Committee (1967-68) considered the replies received from the Ministry at their sitting held on the 1st August, 1967. The draft Report was adopted by the Committee on the 19th January, 1968.

3. The Report has been divided into the following Chapters:—

I. Report.

II. Recommendations that have been accepted by Government.

III. Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's reply.

4. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 99th Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) is given in Appendix IX. It would be observed therefrom that out of 81 recommendations made in the 99th Report 74 recommendations i.e. 91 per cent have been accepted by Government. The Committee do not desire to pursue 7 recommendations, i.e. 9 per cent in view of Government's reply.

NEW DELHI;

P. VENKATASUBBALAH,

February 14, 1968.

Chairman.

Magha 25th, 1889 (Saka).

Estimates Committee.

# CHAPTER I

## REPORT

The Estimates Committee are glad to observe that the recommendations contained in their Ninety-Ninth Report (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Community Development) Part II—Programmes of Subject-matter Ministries have been generally accepted by Government.

2. While noting the action taken by Government on certain recommendations, the Committee desire that further information on the progress made in the implementation of some of the recommendations (included in Chapter II) may be furnished to the Committee before the end of the financial year.

## CHAPTER II

### RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

#### Recommendation (Serial No. 1) Para. No. 6

Since the success of the Intensive Agricultural Programme depends on 'package of services' besides the 'package of improved practices', the Committee urge that the Government should ensure that the requisite services are made available to the cultivators in the selected districts in time as well as in required quantity, so that quicker results may accrue from the programme.

In view of the urgency for increasing food production, the Committee suggest that after an assessment of the results achieved in areas covered by Intensive Agricultural District Programme, Government may draw up a phased programme for extension of the scheme to other areas which can profitably be brought under it. It should, however, be ensured that areas not covered by Intensive Agricultural District Programme are not deprived of their normal supplies and facilities they are getting in the usual course.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

In the planning of Intensive Agricultural District Programme care has been taken to ensure that the 'Package of Services' required to build up 'Package of improved practices' and help in its adoption by farmers is fully provided in each district. For instance, additional staff has been provided at the District and Block levels so as to strengthen the existing extension agency. This is necessary in order to provide adequate technical guidance and assistance to the farmers in the adoption of improved technology as well as to ensure closer supervision over the use of production supplies and field operation. Besides, the following services have also been provided in each IADP District:—

1. An improved agricultural implements workshop to undertake manufacture of prototype and popularisation and demonstration of implements.
2. A district information unit to undertake dissemination of agricultural information on the package of practices.
3. A soil-testing laboratory to undertake testing of soil samples collected from the cultivators' fields with a view

to ensuring a more efficient and scientific use of fertilizers based on soil test results.

4. A seed unit, having a Seed Development Officer and two to three Seed Development Inspectors and seed cleaning and processing equipments, has been set up in each district to help in production and distribution of quality seeds and exercise proper supervision at different stages of seed multiplication.
5. A water use and managements programme to demonstrate effective use of available irrigation potential has been taken up in each district. Under this scheme requisite personnel consisting of water use specialists and other supporting staff have been provided.
6. Steps have been taken by each district to strengthen the cooperative institutions at different levels so as make them effective instruments of serving the farmers with credit, supply and marketing services. Wherever cooperative are weak, the Government agency has stepped in to provide taccavi loans.

The IADP experience has established the soundness and validity of the concept of concentration of resources in potential areas with a view to achieving significant increase in agricultural production. The 'Package' approach has already been extended to additional areas in the country and in the beginning of 1964-65 an Intensive Agricultural Areas Programme was mounted in 114 selected districts.

Another programme having immense potentialities of raising food production to substantially higher levels than what has been possible to achieve so far, is being taken up from the beginning of the Kharif season of 1966-67 in selected areas. This programme envisages the cultivation of high yielding varieties of paddy, wheat, maize, jowar and bajra over fairly large areas during the Fourth Plan. The newly identified varieties are: Taichung Native-I, Taichung-65, Tainan-3, ADT-27 of paddy, Mexican varieties of wheat: Sonara 64, and Lerma Rojo and, the hybrids of maize, jowar and bajra etc. The overall target is to bring under cultivation of these varieties an area of 32.5 million acres by the end of Fourth Plan period. The target for the 1st year (1966-67) is about 6 million acres. This programme is being taken up mostly in the IADP and IAAP Districts. Arrangements have been made to meet the requirements of inputs of this programme in respect of seed, fertilizers and pesticides. An additional food production of 25.5 million tonnes is expected from 32.5 million acres.

While these Intensive Agricultural District Programmes are being implemented in selected potential areas, care has been taken to ensure that the agricultural production programmes in the other areas are implemented according to the plans drawn up and normal supplies and facilities are made available.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P.&B. dated 27-12-1966]

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 2) Para No. 7**

The Committee gather from the table above that yield per hectare of various crops in the districts where Intensive Agricultural District Programme is being implemented is not satisfactory. In some districts the yield of some crops has been going down, in some others the yield has been fluctuating from year to year.

The Committee are unhappy that even with concentration of inputs in Intensive Agricultural District Programme areas, Government have not been able to achieve the desired results.

The Committee suggest that causes responsible for the unsatisfactory and unsteady yield per hectare of different crops in the selected areas may be investigated and necessary remedial measures taken to improve the situation.

#### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee is being referred to the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics, New Delhi, who are concerned with the assessment of the IADP, requesting them to investigate the causes of low yields in the IADP areas.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P.&B. dated 27-12-1966]

#### **FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE**

Please state the present position in the matter.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4/4(1)ECII/65 (Vol. II) dated the 25th May, 1967]

#### **FURTHER REPLY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT**

The matter was referred to the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics (who are concerned with the IADP).



The trend of yield rates in certain districts had been vitiated by seasonal fluctuations in crop yields from year to year and variations in seasons have affected different areas differently. The variations would narrow down if yields are adjusted for weather fluctuations.

2. It may be added that the Second Evaluation Report on IADP has recently been brought out by the Expert Committee on Assessment and Evaluation, set up by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation. The report has stated very clearly, while analysing the causes for low yields as well as fluctuations in yields from year to year in the IADP district, that the seasonal fluctuations have affected the trend of yield rates. In areas having assured irrigation the fluctuations in yield rates have been of much lower order than those in other areas.

The yield rates of kharif crops, which mainly depend on rainfall for their normal growth, particularly, in Northern India, have shown much wider fluctuations. Thus seasonal factor has been the chief cause for crop yield in IADP districts also.

#### COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee may be informed by the end of the year 1967-68 of the average increase in the per acre productivity in Intensive Agricultural District Programme and Intensive Agricultural Areas Programme districts.

#### Recommendation (S. No. 3) Para No. 8

The committee appreciate that farm planning is an extremely useful extension technique in ensuring intimate personal contact between the Village Level Worker and individual farmer. Not only will it help the farmer in preparing an inventory of his requirements of various agricultural supplies and in defining his credit requirements, but it will also enable the Government to make an advance assessment of the demands of the people for agricultural inputs etc.

The Committee would urge that along with the preparation of farm plans, Government should make arrangements for timely supplies of fertilizers, seeds, plant protection materials, improved agricultural implements, credit, etc. to cultivators, failing which the very purpose of these plans will be lost and the confidence of cultivators in the extension agencies seriously undermined. The Committee note that the supplies do not reach in time and, thus, the purpose is not served in full. They, therefore, suggest that the Extension agencies should ensure that the farmers are provided with the essential inputs according to an agreed time-schedule synchronising with each phase of agricultural operation.

## REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Since the beginning of the IADP, attempt has been made to make available all the inputs to the farmers in the quantities recommended in the farm production plans. Fertilizers is the most important of the inputs and requirements of the IADP districts in respect of nitrogenous fertilizers have been met in full through special allotments from the Centre. The annual allotments made so far are indicated below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity allotted in terms of A/S (Lakh tonnes)</i>
1961-62 . . . . .	0.71
1962-63 . . . . .	1.24
1963-64 . . . . .	1.10
1964-65 . . . . .	1.40
1965-66 . . . . .	3.91

Similarly credit based on the farm plans is being extended to the participating farmers by the Cooperative Societies. Wherever the cooperative structure is weak, Taccavi loans are being advanced to the farmers by the Government. Every district has drawn up a time-schedule according to which the inputs are provided to the farmers and various agricultural operations undertaken. A large number of storage godowns have been set up both at the rail head, mandi level and village level and a net-work of distribution points have been created in the interior with a view to bringing the supplies within easy reach of the farmers.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27-12-1966]

## FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please furnish a statement showing the quantum of fertilizers credit asked for and actually made available to farmers and other agricultural operations undertaken during each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4/4(1)ECH/65 (Vol. II) dated the 25th May, 1967].

### FURTHER REPLY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

Since the beginning of the IADP, attempts have been made to make available all the inputs to the farmers in the quantities recommended in the farm production plans.

(i) *Fertilisers*: Nitrogenous fertilizers have been met in full through special central allotments. IADP districts' requirements are reflected in the farm plans prepared for them during every crop season. Supply of inputs is based on such requirements. Quantities of fertilisers distributed during 1961-66 are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity in lakh tonnes</i>
1961-62 . . . . .	0.71
1962-63 . . . . .	1.24
1963-64 . . . . .	1.10
1964-65 . . . . .	1.40
1965-66 . . . . .	3.91

(ii) *Credit*: Cooperative credit, the quantum of loans advanced by the cooperatives to the farmers participating in the programme is given below:

	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
1961-62 . . . . .	16.58
1962-63 . . . . .	18.71
1963-64 . . . . .	19.33
1964-65 . . . . .	20.14
1965-66 . . . . .	Information not yet available.

The Ministry does not get information in regard to actual supplies of inputs against the actual demands.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Department of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P & B, dated 7-6-1967].

### Recommendation (Serial No. 4) Para No. 9

The Committee feel that while selecting blocks for the implementation of the programme, attention should be paid in the initial stage only to those which offer scope for rapid agricultural development. Later, a phased programme should be drawn up for extending the scheme to other areas. For this purpose, preparatory arrangements should be made for providing 'package of services' e.g. soil conservation, drainage, compost, green manure, etc. so that these areas can also develop the potentiality for increased agricultural output.

*The Committee emphasise that field staff in these areas should be given adequate training in regard to 'package of practices', particularly use of fertilizers. All available communication media should be made use of for the dissemination of knowledge about 'package of practices'.*

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The main criteria in selection of blocks for the implementation of Intensive Agricultural Programmes is the scope of the area for rapid agricultural development. The factors which are generally taken into account are that the areas should have assured irrigation supply, should suffer from minimum natural hazards and should possess strong village institutions like cooperatives. Initially the programme is taken up over a small area and gradually extended over larger areas according to a phased programme drawn up by the State Governments. The intention behind the adoption of such a procedure is that in the areas to be taken up in the future years, all preparatory arrangement should be started in time and completed before the field implementation of the programme. Such a procedure has been followed in the planning and implementation of the IADP as well as IAAP.

Special attention has been paid under the IADP to the training of staff at different levels in regard to the package of practices. On-the-job training is organised every year well before the commencement of the crop season. The district staff are trained and they, in turn, organise training of the block level and field staff.

In the educational process, all available communication media have been utilised for dissemination of knowledge about package of practices. One of the important media has been the organisation of field demonstrations mainly of a composite nature, intended to show the effects of the adoption of a package of practices on cultivators' fields. A large number of such demonstrations are organised in the IADP districts in every crop season and it has been found to be very effective in creating an awareness among the farmers about the benefits of adoption of package of practices in stepping up crop yields. Besides, other communication media such as extension leaflets, films, film strips and wall posters etc. have also been extensively used through the medium of the District Information Unit set-up in each district.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Department of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P & B, dated 27-12-1966].

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 5) Para No. 10**

**The Committee are unhappy to note that the number of demonstrations held for educating the cultivators in adopting improved agricultural practices has gone down in the States of Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir and Madras during 1964-65 as compared to 1963-64. Similarly, there is a decline in the number of demonstrations in the Union Territories of Tripura, NEFA and Pondicherry. The Committee further note that the progress of the scheme is quite uneven in different States. They feel that for rapid agricultural development, the number of demonstrations should not only have been increased from year to year but these should have been held on a more or less uniform scale in different States.**

**The Committee would urge that regular demonstration programmes should be chalked out by the Block agencies and due publicity should be given to the programmes so that maximum benefits could be derived by the villagers. A periodical analysis of the results of the demonstrations may also be conducted.**

#### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

1. It is correct that the number of demonstrations had gone down in the States of Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir and Madras and also in the Union Territories of Tripura, NEFA and Pondicherry. The reasons for the same are being looked into.

2. As regards unevenness of the number of demonstrations in different States, this will depend mostly upon the more important crops grown and the practices to be demonstrated. It is quality of the demonstration and the ability of the extension agent to convince the farmers by the result of the demonstration that matters. In earlier years, all types of demonstrations were being reported, but in the recent past, the emphasis is more on composite types of demonstrations.

3. Instructions had already been issued for conducting effective and purposeful demonstrations by the block extension agency. These are contained in the publication entitled "Effective and Purposeful Demonstration" issued by the Directorate of Extension (Department of Agriculture) (Appendix I). It will be seen that the instructions cover all the points raised by the Committee, particularly the need for due publicity of the demonstration programmes and a periodical analysis of the results of the demonstrations conducted.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P & B, dated 27-12-1966].

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 6) Para No. 11**

The Committee are unhappy to note from the above table that despite introduction of a network of extension agencies all over the country and several intensive measures taken by the Government for raising the agricultural production during the three Plan periods, the yield per hectare of rice and wheat has gone down in some States and in some others, the increase has been insignificant.

The Committee have noted in their 77th Report on the Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture): Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack that the average yield of rice per hectare in India is the lowest; it is only about 30 per cent of the average yield in Japan. The Committee, in this connection, would like to refer to the recommendation made in para 9 of the Report for coordinated and concerted efforts to increase the yield of rice per hectare by the application of the latest scientific techniques. The Committee hope that Government would give serious consideration to the problem of low yield and take suitable remedial measures on an All-India basis.

### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

Government have already given serious consideration to the problem of low yields. Intensive crop cultivation programmes have been undertaken in IADP areas where farm plans are prepared and scientific agricultural practices are being extended along with the provisions of agricultural requisites and technical knowledge. The same approach and technique has been extended to Intensive Agricultural Areas. In this connection, the Deptt. of Agriculture has already replied to para 9 of the 77th Report of the Estimates Committee indicating that the Government have taken up the introduction of highly fertilizer responsive varieties of paddy like Taichung Native 1, Tainan and Taichung 65 from Taiwan in India with considerable success. It is proposed to cover 12.5 million acres by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan with seeds of these varieties which give an average yield of 5,000 pounds per acre and upto 7,000 pounds in some cases.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Department of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P & B, dated 27-12-1966].

### **COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE**

The improvements in average yield may be reported by the end of 1967-68.



**Recommendation (Serial No. 7) Para No. 12**

The Committee regret to observe that the above figures tend to indicate that the land utilisation pattern in irrigated areas is by and large the same as in unirrigated areas. The percentage of area sown more than once to total cultivated area even in the irrigated areas is also very low and has remained the same during the last two Plan periods—even. The Committee regret to record that no serious attempt has been made to encourage multiple cropping particularly in view of present unfavourable man-land ratio in India. They stress that with the increasing attention necessary for agricultural production, the interest of cultivators should be focussed on multiple cropping more particularly in the irrigated areas.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

Attempts have been made from time to time to encourage multiple cropping in the irrigated areas. Areas suitable for multiple cropping are known. In most cases, it is the difficulty of getting more than two crops with profit from the land on account of soil exhaustion and the inability of the farmer to invest on the various inputs. Also insufficient irrigation and danger from stray cattle prevents farmers from taking a crop during the period the available area is allowed to remain idle.

The extent to which the farmers accept new patterns, greatly depends upon the availability of inputs like fertilizers, pesticides, improved implements etc. as well as as credit and the preference shown by the market. Therefore, the extent of acceptance by the farmers greatly varies. Some of the new rotations which are findings favour with the farmers, are e.g. hybrid maize followed by cowpea fodder (instead of Jowar fodder) followed by wheat; paddy followed by groundnut in some parts of South India.

Cropping patterns now followed by the farmers have been examined in relation to the suitability or otherwise of particular crops in different regions in relation of the areas and yield of the crops. Attempts are being made to delimit the areas most suitable for particular crops and cropping patterns. Concerted efforts are being made to introduce multiple cropping programmes particularly in the irrigated areas.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Department of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27.12.1966].

## COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

A progress report about the introduction of multiple cropping programme in irrigated areas may be furnished by the end of 1967-68.

### Recommendation (Serial No. 8) Para. No. 13

The Committee attach great importance to the introduction of improved varieties of paddy and wheat to improve the per acre yield of these two staple foodgrain crops. The Committee suggest that the work of multiplication of such improved varieties as are expected to give at least 25 per cent extra yield may be undertaken and the economics of their cultivation worked out. The Committee also suggest that farmers should be educated about the benefits likely to accrue from the cultivation of improved varieties and acquainted with the techniques of their cultivation.

The Committee suggest that the cropping pattern devised by various agricultural research institutes, e.g. Central Rice Research Institute and Indian Agricultural Research Institute should be propagated in the multiple-cropping areas.

### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

A programme of seed multiplication of the high-yielding varieties of paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra and maize has been undertaken in all States keeping in view the target of coverage under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme by the end of the Fourth Plan period. The High-Yielding Varieties Programme has been launched from the current kharif season in all States and steps to work out the economics of their cultivation will now be initiated. The information and educational support to the programme has also been intensified through intensive use of different communication media. A regular programme of training of farmers in the areas selected for the High-Yielding Varieties Programme has also been taken up from the current kharif season to educate them about the different aspects of the programme.

The latest available recommendations about cropping pattern and various practices of cultivation made by Central Research Institutions are taken into account by the subject-matter specialists and the extension workers at the time of preparation of farm production plans for individual farmers participating in the Intensive Agricultural Programmes.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Department of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27.12.1966].



## COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

Progress in implementation of the seed multiplication programme may be reported by the end of the year 1967-68.

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 9) Para No. 14**

The Committee would like to invite the attention of the Government to the recommendation contained in para 12 of their 77th Report on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)—Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.

The Committee note that lists of recommended seeds are maintained at the block level. They, however, feel that farmers are likely to get confused, if they are made to choose any one out of several varieties of seeds available. They also feel that it would be desirable, if a selected list of high yielding and quick-maturing strains suitable for the area is maintained at the block level and propagated by the Block agency. The Block agency must ensure adequate supplies of the recommended seeds and persuade the farmers to adopt them. They should also render guidance and help to the farmers in sowing the recommended seeds. The Committee apprehend that in the first year the recommended seeds may not show the desired results and the farmers may feel discouraged to use them. Responsibility, therefore, lies on the Block authorities to sustain the interest of the farmers in the use of the recommended seeds.

### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The list of the recommended seeds maintained at the Block level contains only those varieties which have been found suitable for extension after being tried by the Department of Agriculture and as far as possible, the number is reduced to a minimum with a view not to confuse the farmers. It is the responsibility of the block extension agency to ensure adequate distribution of seeds to farmers which are being supplied by either through the departmental stores or cooperative stores. In certain cases, the seeds produced by the progressive farmers are being exchanged among the farmers in the villages. As recommended by the Estimates Committee, the block extension agency is already guiding the farmers in sowing the recommended seeds and sustaining their interest in the use of these seeds. This is particularly ensured in IADP and IAA areas where additional staff has been provided to meet the situation. Instructions will again be issued to the State Governments reiterating the need for intensifying the same.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Department of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27.12.1966].

**Recommendation (Serial No. 10) Para No. 15**

*The Committee note that several States are setting up seed farms on Government lands to obtain returns commensurate with inputs. They suggest that in addition to Government Seed Farms of 25 to 30 acres in each Block, the possibility of setting up some bigger farms on a regional basis may be explored. Concerted steps should also be taken to encourage progressive farmers to use improved seeds for the purpose of multiplying them.*

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The Government agree with the recommendation of the Estimates Committee. The suggestion relating to the setting up of bigger farms on a regional basis is already under consideration of the Government. Progressive farmers are already engaged in seed multiplication programmes as 'registered growers'.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Department of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27.12.1966].

**Recommendation (Serial No. 11) Para No. 16**

*The Committee cannot over-emphasise the importance of effective plant protection measures for preventing loss of foodgrains due to pests and diseases. They are unhappy that little has been done all these years to educate the cultivators in general about the importance of pests and diseases control and to propagate among them the methods and devices to be adopted to secure better results. The Committee feel that in each block 2 Village Level Workers should be given special training in plant protection and pest control work. They also feel that each block should possess adequate number of spraying and other equipments—as also adequate quantities of insecticides and chemicals for use by farmers.*

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

Plant protection is a State subject, the Central Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage renders the technical advice to the States and assists the latter to procure various pesticides and plant protection machinery to meet their requirements. States have realised the importance of imparting plant protection training to various categories of Extension staff and some States are organising such courses. Training in plant protection is being imparted to the Village Level Workers as a part of refresher course.

So far plant protection equipment is concerned, there is no difficulty in getting manually operated appliances and conventional power

sprayers, dusters. They are freely available in the market. Adequate capacity has also been licensed to manufacture motorised Knap Sack sprayers locally in the country.

Demands of pesticides of various States were compiled and pesticides have been allotted to them to meet their demands practically in full for the year 1966-67.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B, dated 27-12-1966].

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 12) Para No. 17**

The Committee suggest that adequate stocks of improved agricultural implements should be maintained at the block level for demonstration and for hire purposes and, if feasible, for hire-purchase purposes as well.

The Block agency should persuade village artisans to avail of the training facilities and thereafter, help them in setting up repair workshops of their own.

The Committee further suggest that the Block agency should intensify the demonstration for the use of improved implements.

#### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee already forms part of the instructions issued to the block extension agency for having adequate stock of improved agricultural implements for demonstration. The Fourth Plan proposals on agricultural implements envisage supply of power machines and implements to farmers on hire and hire-purchase system. Similarly, block extension agency sponsors village artisans to avail of training facilities, giving them stipends, tools and also assisting them in setting up their worksheds. In addition, there is another scheme for training village artisans in the Workshop Wings attached to the Gram Sevak Training Centres. The Government agree that demonstration of improved agricultural implements should be intensified. This has been emphasized in the past Annual Conferences on Community Development. The recommendation will, however, be reiterated.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B, dated 27-12-1966].

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 13) Para No. 18**

The Committee note that consumption of nitrogenous and other fertilisers is increasing. They also note that the indigenous supply

is inadequate to meet full requirements of such fertilisers and that imports are also inadequate due to foreign exchange difficulties. The Committee hope that concerted efforts will be made to augment the supply of nitrogenous and other fertilisers during the Fourth Plan period. The Committee feel that it would be necessary to render guidance to the farmers in the use of fertilisers and the application of the required doses of fertilisers for various crops under different soil-climate conditions.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Fertiliser Committee set up by the Government in 1965 to undertake detailed study of all aspects of fertiliser production, supply and consumption had recommended that the target of consumption by 1970-71 (i.e. end of the Fourth Plan) should be 2.4 million tonnes of nitrogen, 1 million tonnes of Phosphorous Pentoxide (P 205) and 0.7 million tonnes of K<sub>2</sub>O. These targets have been accepted by the Government for the Fourth Plan and it has also been agreed to make every attempt to make up the shortfall in internal production and requirements by imports according to fertiliser the highest priority after defence. Every effort is also being made to step up indigenous production by setting up more factories and thus reduce imports.

Each State Government has approved the schedules of fertilisers use cropwise which is being followed by the extension agency. The same are being demonstrated on farmers' fields to convince them of the efficacy of balanced use of fertilisers.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B, dated 27-12-1966].

#### Recommendation (Serial No. 14) Para No. 19

The Committee are unhappy to learn that no survey has so far been conducted to assess the number of families in a village who have actually compost pits and how many of them are doing it in a scientific manner although the programme of compost has been mentioned in all the Plans. They suggest that a survey in this regard may be undertaken at an early date. In the meantime, the extension staff should intensify their campaign for educating the farmers in the preparation and preservation of compost in a scientific manner so that its production per pit may be enhanced.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Village Level Workers who look after compost work in the villages under the guidance of Compost Inspectors and/or Extension

Officers (Agriculture) are in the know of the compost pits maintained by individual families in a village and they advise the farmers with regard to the conservation and utilisation of local manurial resources for compost production on scientific lines.

To ensure proper implementation of the programme in villages the State Governments have been asked to intensify training in the techniques of compost to farmers and also to arrange demonstrations so that compost could be prepared in a way that the plant nutrients are not lost and the farm wastes are utilised as efficiently as possible. Further, to ensure collection of fairly accurate estimates of compost production, a Pilot Sample Survey Scheme for estimating manure production in rural areas prepared by the Statistical Adviser, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, was recommended to the State Governments for implementation and excepting a few States all others have taken up or propose to take up the scheme. Senior Officers of the State Agriculture Departments during their field inspections study the implementation of the rural compost programme and also conduct test checks of the compost production data reported by the field staff.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66. P&B, dated 27-12-1966]

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 15) Para. No. 20**

*The Committee feel that despite wide recognition of the merits of green manuring, it has not been generally adopted by farmers due to lack of information on the suitability of different leguminous crops for the varying agro-climatic conditions and the inadequate production and supply of reliable seed material for such crops.*

*The Committee suggest that Government Seed Farms should maintain adequate stocks of seeds of various leguminous crops suitable for the area and these should be made available to farmers on payment basis in times of need. The Block Agency should also conduct educational campaigns among the farmers to popularise the use of green manures.*

#### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The Village level Workers, Compost Inspectors and Agricultural Officers disseminate the requisite know-how about various green manure crops suitable for different agro-climatic conditions to the farmers and persuade them to take the green manuring on an intensive scale. Training is also imparted to Gram Sahayaks (progressive farmers) in this regard at the training camps organised in the Blocks. By the end of the Third Plan, it is estimated that 21.5 mil-



lion acres were covered under green manuring. The two major factors inhibiting the spread of green manuring practices are (i) inadequate supply of green manuring seeds at the sowing time at reasonable price and (ii) irrigation facility for sowing green manuring crops. So far as (i) is concerned, the States deficit in green manure seeds have been advised to intensify efforts to become self-sufficient locally and in this direction the Government of India also extend all possible help to them in the procurement of these seeds from surplus States and Central Mechanised Farm, Suratgarh. It has further been suggested to the States that all the Government Farms should be self-sufficient with regard to their organic manurial requirements. The Government of India also extend a subsidy of Rs. 2 per maund of the green manure seeds to the State Governments without insisting on a matching subsidy from them for creating favourable conditions for cultivators for the production and multiplication of green manure seeds. As regards supply of irrigation water for sowing green manure crops, particularly for paddy, the States have been advised to make necessary arrangements for ensuring release of water supplies in April and May, even if it involves adjustment in the programmes for closure of canals for repairs. It has further been suggested to them that water should be made available to the farmers free of cost or at concessional rates for growing green manure crops.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P & B, dated 27-12-1966].

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 16) Para No. 21**

The Committee in their 75th Report on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture—Indian Council of Agricultural Research have already referred to the need for avoidance of duplication or overlapping of research efforts either in the Central or State spheres and to the lack of proper coordination between Centre and States and between States and States in the 'research programme'. The Committee have noted that Research Boards have not been set up in all the States. The Committee would like to reiterate their earlier recommendation that Research Boards should be set up in all the States so as to eliminate duplication and overlapping in research programme. The Committee also feel that if the results of researches conducted in the various Agricultural Research Institutes are to be put to any effective use, the extension personnel should be well conversant not only with the latest researches but also with the problems of the cultivators so that they can pass them on to the research institutes for solution. The Committee regret that this two-way traffic between the cultivators and the Research Institutes through the medium of

*extension workers has not yet been achieved. The Committee cannot over-emphasise the need for effecting closer contacts between the Central Research Institutes and State Research Institutes, as also between extension personnel and cultivators and the research institutes.*

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The necessity of maintaining close contacts between the Central Research Institutes and State Research Institutes is recognised and the Government had with that purpose appointed the Research Review Team to find out the extent of the problem and to devise ways and means of solving it. As a result of the recommendations made by the Team, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is being currently reorganised so as to consolidate the Central Agricultural Research programme and to ensure adequate coordination. The various Central Research Institutions till recently controlled by the Department of Agriculture and the Commodities Committees have been functionally and administratively integrated with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research w.e.f. 1st April, 1966. The research institutes in the field of sugar-cane and fisheries, at present under the administrative control of the Department of Food, will similarly be integrated with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research shortly. The constitution and rules of the ICAR have also been revised so as to make it functionally and technically competent and fully autonomous organisation to enable it to develop and demonstrate national programme of agriculture research commensurate with the country's needs. The governing body of the ICAR has been reconstituted making it pre-eminently a body of scientists and those with interest and knowledge of agriculture. A Cabinet Committee for Agriculture Research has also been set up under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Food & Agriculture to give proper guidance and to ensure coordination. It is also proposed to set up a Central Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry consisting of State Ministers for Food and Agriculture in order that there may be consultations with States on various matters relating to agricultural research, education and development. The States have also been encouraged to set up Research Boards to coordinate agricultural research. The State Governments of Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Kerala, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Assam and Punjab have already set up Research Boards/Committees. The Governments of Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh have also agreed to do so. The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University has already requested the Andhra Pradesh Government to transfer all research programmes to it for coordination.

2. The Agriculture Departments in most of the States organise six monthly or annual meetings for the review of the programmes of agricultural research and the suitability of result of research for particular areas of the States. These meetings bring together the Heads of Research Sections and the Regional Deputy Directors and the Extension Officers incharge of particular commodities. There is also a practice of the extension personnel of the district level visiting the main research sections of the agricultural departments for refresher training in order to help the District Agricultural Officers to get the latest information available from research completed or underway. These contacts between the two groups representing research and extension have not, however, been sufficiently close and this defect is being remedied through the establishment of Agricultural Universities which have to accomplish the avowed object of integrating teaching and research with extension. Such Universities have already been established in 8 of the States.

3. The association of Extension personnel with the cultivators has, of late, been strengthened through the programme of demonstrations. The Intensive Agricultural District Programme and the Programme of Intensive Cultivation taken up in selected districts and blocks during the Third Plan period have greatly helped in bringing the extension personnel and the cultivators together. A number of training programmes for the farmers, detailed below, have been initiated in the last two or three years to bring close contacts between the extension personnel and cultivators:—

- (i) *Specialised training of selected progressive farmers in agricultural and allied fields.*

This programme has been accepted in principle practically by all the State Governments and it has already been taken up in 63 Gram Sevak Training Centres, Agricultural Colleges, Research Stations, Agriculture Farms and Agriculture Schools.

- (ii) *Training of progressive farmers in the Intensive Agricultural District Programmes and Intensive Agriculture Area Blocks.*

This has been taken up in all the Intensive Agricultural District Programme and Intensive Agricultural Areas and Training is imparted to a limited number of willing farmers in specified jobs which they have to perform.



- (iii) *Training of farmers in the non-intensive Agricultural District Programme and non-intensive Agricultural Area Blocks.*

This is being implemented on a phased basis, as there are about 4,000 blocks which are not covered by the intensive programme so far.

- (iv) *Exchange of farm leaders within the country.*

This scheme envisages provision of an opportunity to interested farmers to visit the farms of outstanding farmers, stay with them for a fortnight as their guests, observe farm planning and farm operations carried out and acquire skills in specified items being practised in the farm of the host families.

- (v) *Training of farm women in agricultural production.*

Under this programme selected farm women are being trained in agricultural production.

- (vi) *Involvement of the manufacturers, importers and distributors for agricultural inputs in the training programme of farmers.*

Under this programme emphasis will be laid on the handling of agricultural implements, plant production materials and equipments and on the judicious use of fertilisers.

- (vii) *Associating selected progressive farmers with the Agricultural Production Committee at Panchayat block, District and State levels and in the training programmes being organised at the Gramsevak Training Centres etc.*

Close contacts between the cultivators and the Research Institutes have been effected through field days organised by different Research Institutes and experiment stations for the cultivators of the areas living close to the Institute or the station. In these field days the cultivators are taken round the different fields demonstrating new varieties of crops and improved practices and are also explained the results of researches which are considered of use and of interest to them. In order to enable the Research Institutes and experimenting stations to play a bigger part in directly bringing the cultivators into closer contact with the result of research being conducted at these centres, many of them have been developing programmes of training of the farmers nominated by the block agency. These farmers are then expected to carry the knowledge back to the village and disseminate it among other farmers.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P & B, dated 27-12-1966].

**Recommendation (Serial No. 17) Para No. 22**

While noting the measures taken for imparting training to the tillers and the sons of tillers, the Committee feel that an orientation for the adoption of new techniques of agricultural development should be given to them so as to make them receptive to new ideas. In this connection the Committee would like to invite the attention of the Government to the recommendation contained in para 71 of their 75th Report on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)—Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Committee feel that there should be a follow up of training imparted to the tillers with a view to see to what extent they are benefited by the training programme.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

In order to carry improved methods and techniques for increasing agricultural production to the farmers and to enable them to acquire the skills necessary to handle agricultural inputs, the programme of farmers' training was taken up during the Third Plan period. This consists of discussions, field visits and practical demonstrations. At present there are 65 farmers training centres and it is proposed to establish 200 such farmers training centres by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Each training centre will organise 10 courses per year to train 400 farmers every year.

2. For the sons of farmers actually engaged in farming and those who are eager to go back to improve their farming methods and techniques 100 training wings are proposed to be established. These will provide short and long duration training courses.

3. It is also proposed to organise separate training courses for farm women. Gram Sevika training centres in the high-yielding Variety Programme areas and other appropriate institutions in each State will be encouraged to organise short courses for about 30 farm women each lasting between 7 to 10 days. Training will include those agricultural activities which are generally performed by farm women together with the information and training on nutrition, improved cooking, home management and child care. Separate courses will be organised for literate and illiterate women.

So far as the follow-up of training programme is concerned, the staff of the training centres regularly evaluate the programme and follow-up the training in order to make it more effective from the agricultural production point of view.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Department of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P & B, dated 27-12-1966].

**Recommendation (Serial No. 18) Para No. 24**

The Committee attach great importance to the grading of cattle by selective breeding and use of artificial insemination techniques with a view to raising the milk yield of local cows which is already very low. The Committee in their 81st report on the Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, has already referred to the need for tackling the question of grading of cattle on a coordinated basis with the help of the resources of State Government farms and military dairy farms and also to the question of Popularisation of artificial insemination techniques on a wider scale amongst the farmers. The Committee hope that Government would take concerted measures for providing increase facilities for artificial insemination to cattle during the 4th Plan period.

The Committee also suggest that there should be an arrangement of regular supply of information regarding artificial insemination performed in the States to the Central Government on quarterly basis.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

(i) The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) have already initiated various live-stock development schemes which have a direct bearing on milk production and also provide for increased facilities for artificial insemination to the cattle. Some of the important schemes are:—

- (a) Key Village Scheme.
- (b) Cross Breeding Scheme.
- (c) Intensive cattle development scheme.

It is proposed to intensify the work under these schemes during the Fourth Plan by opening more artificial insemination centres, key village blocks, central semen banks, intensive cattle development projects etc., so as to provide increased artificial insemination facilities to the farmers.

(ii) It has been made obligatory on the part of the State Governments to send quarterly progress reports on the working of these schemes to this Ministry indicating the work done on each item of the technical programme of these schemes which also includes number of artificial inseminations performed under each scheme.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation (Department of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P & B, dated 27-12-1966].

**Recommendation (Serial No. 19) Para No. 25**

While noting the steps taken up by Government for augmenting milk production by adoption of various schemes referred to in para 25 of the report, the Committee would like to reiterate the recommendation made by them in para 13 of the 81st report on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, where they have referred to the need for a crash programme for cattle and dairy development.

The Committee would further urge that block agencies should help the farmers in modernising the stock farming, adopting the best production schemes and forming milk cooperatives. They suggest that the farmers should be provided with adequate credit facilities for villages on milch animals, cattle feed, etc.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) have initiated intensive cattle development scheme under the crash programme under which intensive cattle development blocks have been set up in the milk shed areas of the milk supply scheme. The programme included under this scheme provides for all the necessary inputs required for increasing milk production through adoption of better production techniques, formation of milk cooperatives, provision of credit, facilities for milch animals, cattle feed etc. 19 intensive cattle development blocks have been set up in various States under the programme.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation (Department of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P & B, dated 27-12-1966].

**Recommendation (Serial No. 20) Para No. 26**

The Committee are unhappy to note that the area under fodder cultivation has remained more or less stationary during the years 1959-60 to 1961-62. They are surprised that the Ministry have not taken the care of collecting the up-to-date statistics in this regard. In view of the fact that productivity of the livestock depends upon the supply of nutritive fodder, the Committee feel that strenuous efforts should have been made by Government not only to increase the acreage under fodder cultivation but also evolve nutritious cattle feeds which could be supplied to farmers at economic rates. The Committee would like to invite the attention of the Government to the recommendation made by them in their 80th Report on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture): Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi and hope that

*energetic steps would be taken to increase the fodder resources for feeding animals, particularly the milch cattle, after conducting an all India survey.*

*(ii) The Committee feel that fodder crops should be included as part of the normal cropping pattern of the country, particularly in milk-shed areas. Government should also consider the question of developing common grazing lands in each village and of reserving pasture lands in those block farms which are about 100 acres or so in size.*

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

This Ministry have set up a Central Grassland and Fodder Research Institute at Jhansi. This Institute as well as the Agricultural University and other Central Institutes have taken up research work connected with the evolving of high yielding and nutritious species of grasses and fodder crops. As a result of these researches, certain high yielding species of fodder crops like Tetraploid berseem, hybrid Napier, hybrid Anjan have been evolved which are being popularised for cultivation amongst the farmers.

The Feed and Fodder Development Scheme initiated by this Ministry, since the middle of Second Plan, provides for the establishment of pasture demonstration plots, supply of seeds and planting materials of fodder crops to cultivators at subsidised rates, conducting demonstration of fodder cultivation or cultivator's field etc. In addition, an intensive programme of feed and fodder development forms an integral part of the Intensive Cattle Development scheme which is being implemented in the milk shed areas of milk supply scheme.

*(ii) This has been noted. The Government agree with the recommendation and have intimated to States/Union Territories to develop common grazing land in each village and reserve pasture lands in those blocks farms which are about 100 acre or so in size.*

*[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Department of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P & B, dated 27-12-1966].*

#### COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

A progress report about developing common grazing land may be communicated by the end of the year 1967-68.



**Recommendation (Serial No. 21) Para No. 27**

The Committee are glad to note that the mortality rate in cattle is going down from year to year due to large scale vaccination, against rinder pest and other cattle diseases. The Committee would however, like to stress the need for educative programme in regard to the importance of prevention and of prophylactic measures against the spread of infection and out-break of seasonal diseases. While the Committee noted that there is no derth of vaccines as such, they have received reports that preventive work in the spread of cattle diseases has been hampered in some blocks due to inadequate supply of vaccines. The Committee suggest that the procedure of distribution of vaccines to the blocks should be reviewed and, if any defects are noted, they should be rectified.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The propaganda emphasising the importance of prevention and prophylactic measures against the spread of infection and out-break of seasonal diseases is already being carried out through publicity in rural areas and by way of film shows, distribution of pamphlets in regional centres and by various publications issued by Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Extension Directorate and the Department of Community Development.

(ii) The supply of various vaccines to the blocks is controlled by State Directors of Animal Husbandry. The demand of vaccines is on the increase which at times might be more than the productive capacity of various biological products, laboratories functioning at Indian Veterinary Research Institute and in various States. Efforts are being made to strengthen the existing laboratories and to establish new units in the State of Gujarat during the 4th Plan.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Department of Community Development) O.M No. 39/1/66-P & B, dated 27-12-1966].

**Recommendation (Serial No. 22) Para No. 28**

The Committee feel that each block taking up intensive fisheries programme, should have adequate provision of a nursery for rearing fish fingerlings of the best quality for its stocking programme. The size of the nursery could be determined on the basis of the present requirements and the anticipated future demands. The Committee further suggest that such of the block as have taken up intensive fisherie programme should have adequate technical assistance of

*Fishery experts. If necessary, the question of appointment of Extension Officers (Fishery) in such Blocks may be considered.*

*The Committee suggest that the fishermen should be assisted in getting fishing leases of natural waters like rivers, reservoirs, jheels and back-waters so that they could in due course replace the contractors and form their own cooperatives.*

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendations have been accepted and—

All the States have been addressed (a) to draw up schemes for setting up seed farms, one for each C.D. block or to cover a few blocks, taking the overall seed requirements into consideration, (b) the post Extension Officers (Fisheries) in all the C.D. blocks so far brought under the intensive fish production programme, (c) to arrange for an officer of the rank of a Deputy Director of Fisheries to be exclusively in charge of the fisheries development work in C.D. blocks.

All the States have been addressed to give preference to fisheries cooperatives in granting fisheries leases on a long term basis i.e. for a period of five years at a time.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Department of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P & B, dated 27-12-1966].

#### COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

A progress report on the seed farms for fisheries established may be sent by the end of the year 1967-68.

#### Recommendation (Serial No. 23) Para No. 20

*The Committee would urge that the survey of water areas should be completed at an early date so that necessary provision for the*

*intensive development of fisheries in suitable blocks could be made on a realistic basis in the Fourth Plan period.*

*The Committee hope that fish-rearing in village tanks will be intensified in other States also so as to provide a subsidiary protective food to the villagers at a cheaper cost.*

#### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The recommendation has been accepted and all the States have been addressed to undertake the survey of all water areas in C.D. blocks and select the blocks for extending the programme on the basis of priorities for which certain criteria have also been communicated to serve as guide-lines.

Fish rearing in village tanks will be intensified in States other than Andhra Pradesh and Orissa also so as to provide subsidiary protective food to the villagers at a cheaper cost. The States have been addressed to undertake this work on the basis of the results of the survey of water areas in C.D. blocks.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27-12-1966]

#### **COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE**

A progress report about the survey of water areas and fish rearing in village tanks may be furnished by the end of 1967-68.

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 24) Para. No. 30**

The Committee understand that the poultry owners are facing many problems due to high mortality of birds—particularly of pedigree birds—in the initial stages and the delay in replacing of dead birds. Another difficulty faced by the poultry units is in respect of the price of poultry feed which has gone up so much that poultry keeping has become relatively unconomic and unprofitable.

The Committee suggest that researches should be intensified to evolve a cheap nutritious feed so that more people can take up poultry keeping as subsidiary occupation. Researches should also be intensified to control high mortality of birds in the initial stages. In order that farmers are encouraged to take poultry keeping, it may be necessary to provide them with technical advice, feeds and vaccines for birds. The Block agency should take special care to ensure veterinary services, particularly in the case of outbreak of epidemic and also in the marketing of birds to the poultry keepers. The



*Committee would also suggest that for small size rural poultry units, Government should try to improve egg laying capacity of the country birds by cross-breeding and better feeds.*

*The Committee suggest that the desirability of introducing peripatetic training courses to the prospective poultry farmers may be considered. The Committee would also consider the need for strengthening the regional and the State poultry farms in order to ensure adequate supply of birds to the poultry owners.*

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

(i) Researches have been taken up at Indian Veterinary Research Institute and Agricultural Universities to evolve cheap poultry rations. The price has been brought down by incorporation of agricultural and industrial by-products to control mortality of birds at initial stages of breeding, vaccine against Ranikhet disease has been made available, from the I.V.R.I. Control measures against Salmonella are also being intensified. Effective drugs against Coccidiosis are also available. In view of the above, it is now possible to minimise mortality by providing proper feeding, management and disease control measures.

(ii) The State Governments are being addressed about the desirability of introducing peripatetic training course for the prospective poultry farmers.

(iii) The regional and State Poultry Farms were strengthened during the 3rd Five Year Plan. Further strengthening of these farms will be taken up during the 4th Five Year Plan wherever necessary.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27-12-1966]

#### Recommendation (Serial No. 25) Para. No. 31

*The Committee are unhappy to note that no steps have so far been taken to develop poultry in the areas where the agriculture is precarious or unstable although they should have received priority over other agricultural areas.*

*The Committee urge that suitable poultry development schemes should be framed for developing poultry as a subsidiary source of income for the areas where the agriculture is unstable.*

*The Committee feel that in the context of the present shortage of foodgrains in the country, there is an imperative need for providing subsidiary protective foods to the people. They would, therefore,*

*urge that a comprehensive programmes should be drawn up for the development of milk and milk products, fishery, poultry, etc. so that nutritious food may be made available to the people.*

*The Committee would also suggest that an educational campaign should be carried out so as to effect a change in the food habits of the people and obviate too much dependence on foodgrains.*

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

1. The recommendation of the Estimates Committee for developing poultry as a subsidiary source of income for the areas where the agriculture is unstable is being brought to the notice of the State Governments.

2. A comprehensive development programme has already been initiated for increasing production of subsidiary foods like milk, milk products, meat, fish, eggs, fruits and vegetables, etc. in different states and Union Territories. Under this programme, intensive production of vegetables and quick growing fruits, food production in specially selected areas having good potentiality for development, production of certified potatoes and other projects have been taken up. Schemes have also been sanctioned for the intensive poultry development blocks, expansion of the State poultry farms, establishment of poultry dressing plants and grant of loan and subsidy to poultry breeders. Measures have also been initiated for increasing the availability of subsidiary foods, by preventing losses that occur due to deterioration, by the application of scientific techniques of fruit preservation. Technological aids are also being sought, such as in the production of protein from groundnuts, for increasing the availability and improving the nutritive quality of foodgrains. The increased consumption of subsidiary foods is being promoted through systematic campaigns organised by mobile food and nutrition extension vans and by the institutes of catering technology and applied nutrition, and the normal channels of publicity such as publication of leaflets and pamphlets, films, participation in exhibitions, newspapers and magazines etc.

3. The implementation of the Applied Nutrition Programme is also a step in this direction. These programmes will be further extended during the Fourth Plan.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27-12-1966]

#### Recommendation (Serial No. 26) Para. No. 33

The Committee would like to stress the importance of minor irrigation programme, as it is quick-yielding and not capital-intensive. The Committee hope that the Government will make energetic efforts to achieve the target of this programme.

## REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Third Plan target under the minor irrigation programme under G.M.F. and C.D. Sector, was of the order of 12·8 million acres. As per latest estimates, the actual achievement during the first four years of the Third Plan i.e. 1961-65, is reported as about 9·26 million acres. The achievement during 1965-66 is expected to be 3·83 million acres. Thus, by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, the achievement would be of the order of 13·09 million acres, thereby exceeding the original Plan target.

The implementation of minor irrigation programmes received special attention during 1965-66. Initially, an outlay of Rs. 61·08 crores was approved for these programmes. This provision was subsequently supplemented by additional allocations of Rs. 7·5 crores in May, 1965 and Rs. 4·25 crores in September, 1965. Further acceleration was provided to minor irrigation under the Emergency Food Production Drive. Additional allocations of Rs. 2·60 crores and Rs. 1 crore were sanctioned to the promising States, and a new scheme for the installation of emergent lift irrigation units on rivers and streams was also initiated during the year for which an allocation of Rs. 50 lakhs was made to some of the States. Thus, against an expenditure of about Rs. 66·14 crores during 1964-65 the total allocation for the year under report i.e. 1965-66 come to Rs. 76·93 crores which is expected to be utilised fully. The pattern of financial assistance for minor irrigation schemes was also liberalised, bringing all lift irrigation schemes under the purview of the subsidy programme.

A target of 17 million acres has been set for minor irrigation programme on the basis of Annual Plan discussions for the 4th Five Year Plan which is under consideration of the Planning Commission. For the current financial year i.e. 1966-67 a target of additional 3·43 million acres to be brought under minor irrigation was originally aimed at. Since the outlays recommended by the Working Group were not approved in full by the Planning Commission, Department of Agriculture have addressed the States to furnish information about target etc. in the light of reduced allocations, which is awaited.

During the current financial year, an outlay of Rs. 85 crores has already been approved for minor irrigation programme as against the expected expenditure of about Rs. 77 crores during 1965-66. It is proposed that during the next two months, Central Teams would further make a special examination of the possibilities for expansion of the programme during the current year. Based on the recommendations of the Team, further outlays may be sanctioned to the promising States.

Under the accelerated programmes, priority is being given to those minor irrigation schemes which are expected to be completed within a short period and yield quicker results. Alongwith implementation of such schemes in compact areas, arrangements to ensure supply of other necessary developmental inputs like fertilizers, improved varieties of seeds, credit facilities etc. are being made to maximise the production benefits under the minor irrigation programmes. For providing supplemental irrigation facilities during the period of keen demands, new wells and private tube-wells are being constructed in the command areas of existing major and medium irrigation projects. For ground water surveys and investigations, a Centrally-sponsored scheme has been initiated. Other programmes of minor irrigation include training of technical staff and effective arrangements for maintenance of existing minor irrigation works.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P & B. dated 27-12-1966].

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 28) Para No. 35**

*The Committee feel that with a view to enabling the Panchayats to discharge their responsibilities efficiently in regard to the maintenance of community tanks etc., arrangements should be made to provide necessary technical assistance to them for the purpose. The Committee also feel that as an incentive to the farmers, adequate loans should be provided for re-excavation and renovation of old or silted individually owned irrigation works.*

#### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The Department of Agriculture has already emphasised on the States the need to provide technical assistance to the Panchayats for maintenance of minor irrigation works. Some States, like Madras, Orissa, have already taken action in this regard. The State Govts. have been requested to send proposals for loans to farmers for the re-excavation or renovation of old or silted individually owned irrigation works.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P & B. dated 27-12-1966].

#### **COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE**

A progress report about providing technical assistance and loans to farmers may be furnished by the end of 1967-68.

**Recommendation (Serial No. 29) Para No. 37**

The Committee feel that under-utilisation of existing minor irrigation facilities is one of the major causes for shortfall in agricultural production. The Committee regret that no effective steps were taken by Government to set up proper machinery to ensure the maximum utilisation of the available irrigation facilities. They would suggest that along with taking up new schemes for expansion of minor irrigation works, Government should take effective steps to ensure that there is no under-utilisation of the existing irrigation potential.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

As far as utilisation of irrigation potential is concerned, this Ministry has already formulated a Centrally sponsored programme for Ayacut Development and sent it to the State Governments. They have been requested to formulate necessary schemes under this programme.

As regards the minor irrigation schemes, there is a degree of under and sub-standard utilisation on schemes such as State tube-wells and tanks and diversion schemes of sizeable magnitude. In view of this, the need for undertaking urgently measures for effective improvement has been emphasised on the States. A note giving concrete technical suggestions for taking various measures has also been sent to the State Governments.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P & B. dated 27-12-1966].

**Recommendation (Serial No. 30) Para No. 38**

The Committee feel that soil conservation is essentially a people's programme and soil conservation measures cannot be successful unless the people are made conscious about the evils of soil erosion and benefits of soil conservation. The Committee suggest that an educational campaign may be conducted in the blocks to enable the farmers to adopt soil conservation practices for improving agricultural production.

The Committee feel that continued research in soil conservation and soil erosion is necessary for the successful implementation of the soil conservation programme. They consider that the results of research should be disseminated for the benefit of the farmers. In this connection, the Committee would like to invite the attention of



**the Government to the recommendation made by them in para 38 of their 80th Report on the Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture): Soil Conservation Research, Demonstration and Training Centres.**

#### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

**The need for educational campaign among the farmers, to encourage them to adopt soil conservation measures on extensive scale is fully recognised by the Ministry. The Central Soil Conservation Board has taken the following steps:**

- (i) During the 2nd and 3rd Five Year Plans, 44 dry farming demonstration projects were taken up on catchment basis, each covering about an area of 1,000 acres as a demonstrational programme so as to educate the farmers on the hazards of soil erosion and the benefits accruing from the soil and water conservation measures, for increasing agricultural production;**
- (ii) The Working Group on Soil Conservation for 4th Five Year Plan has emphasised the need for strengthening the information and educational units both at the State and Central levels so as to bring out adequate educational and information material for distribution by the extension agencies among the farmers.**
- (iii) To enable the extension agencies, e.g. the Block Development Officers, Agriculture Extension Officers and Village Level Workers, to function effectively in educating the farmers on the soil conservation needs, the Working Group on Soil Conservation for 4th Five Year Plan has emphasised the need for the training of extension staff. The syllabus for training of VLWs has been strengthened in soil and water conservation field both on theoretical as well as practical aspects. Whenever there was request from State Government facilities for training were provided to BDOs and Extension Staff.**
- (iv) Some soil and water conservation programmes are also implemented in different blocks from the funds available in the blocks' budget. This serves as an education programmes for the farmers.**
- (v) At the Soil Conservation Research, Demonstration and Training Centres, of the Central Government, annual farmers' day is organised as an educational programme for the benefit of the farmers of the neighbouring areas.**

In addition, these Centres also undertake demonstration projects, in their areas as an educational programme.

- (vi) The Central Soil Conservation Board has brought out a number of pamphlets, posters and films relating to soil and water conservation programme mainly in regional languages.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P. & B. dated 27-12-1966].

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 31) Para No. 39**

*The Committee recommend that Government should examine and formulate the pattern of soil conservation organisation in States and persuade such of the States as have not enabled legislation on soil conservation to do so expeditiously.*

### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

Soil and water conservation is a highly technical programme. It needs effective and coordinated application of principles of various scientific disciplines, e.g. agronomy, soil science, engineering, hydrology, geology and forestry. Therefore, the need for proper organisation that would be technically competent and numerically adequate to ensure effective planning and implementation has been fully recognised. Recommendation has already been made to the States on the pattern of organisation that would be necessary for soil conservation programme.

A draft model bill on soil conservation was circulated to the States some time in 1955 for their guidance to prepare suitable legislation. Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Manipur have already enacted such legislation.

The State Governments of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Tripura are taking necessary steps for early enactment of the legislation.

The position regarding others is as follows:

**Assam:** The State Government have informed that so far as the districts in the plains are concerned, they have already got the necessary powers, under the Assam Acquisition for Flood Control and Prevention of Erosion Act, 1955 to take effective soil conservation



measures whenever necessary. The question of enacting such legislation for the Hill Districts is engaging their attention.

**Delhi:** It is not necessary to have a soil conservation legislation, as there is not much agricultural land in this territory.

**Nagland and NEFA:** Due to disturbed conditions, soil conservation legislation has not yet been enacted for these areas.

**Pondicherry:** The question of extending the Madras Act to Pondicherry has been postponed in deference to the wishes of the Council of Government and the Representative Assembly.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P. & B. dated 27-12-1966].

#### **Recommendations (Serial Nos. 32 & 33) Para Nos. 40 & 41**

The Committee note that 25.6 lakh acres of land have been located as suitable for distribution to the landless agricultural workers. They feel that such land should be distributed without much delay in accordance with the scheme contemplated for the purpose.

The Committee would stress the need for undertaking intensive studies on nature and classification of soils in relation to soil fertility, soil erosion, soil losses etc. Agricultural research and soil survey must be quickly integrated, if full benefits are to be realised from the land. The Committee suggest that the farmers should be assisted for getting the fertility of the soil tested by soil survey experts.

41. The Committee note from the above table that the progress of reclamation of land is very poor in certain States viz. Assam, Gujarat, Orissa, U.P. etc. They suggest that the reasons for poor progress should be investigated and remedial measures taken.

#### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

As the survey of land reclamation and distribution of waste land to landless labourers under the centrally sponsored scheme is undertaken by the State Governments concerned, they have been requested to take necessary action, in regard to the above recommendations.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P & B dated 27-12-1966].

## COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

A progress report regarding survey of reclamation of waste land and their distribution may be furnished by the end of 1967-68.

### Recommendation (Serial No. 34) Para No. 43

The Committee appreciate that due to unavoidable handicap like shortage of trained personnel, lack of finance, delay in the acquisition of land etc. the number of primary health centres set up falls short of the number of blocks in the country. As non-fulfilment of the target is apt to create a sense of frustration among the people, the Committee felt that before fixing a target, Government should have made a realistic assessment of the requisites therefor. The Committee note that about 700 Primary Health Centres are without any doctors and many others are inadequately staffed.

The Committee cannot emphasise the need for properly equipping and manning a medical centre, set up at considerable cost, for rendering effective service to the people. They hope that a review of the working of the primary health centres will be made at an early date and deficiencies noted therein made up.

### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The target fixed was to have at least one Primary Health Centre in each of the development blocks by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. As the allocation of the development blocks was to be completed by October, 1963 and it takes about 12—15 months to establish a Primary Health Centre, the target fixed was not high. A statement showing the number of blocks, number of Primary Health Centres functioning on 31st March, 1966, and reasons for the shortfall as reported by various States/Union Territories is at Appendix II. Against 5,126 blocks, 4,780 Primary Health Centres were functioning in the country on 31st March, 1966. It will be observed from the statement that the shortfall was mainly in the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In West Bengal against 341 blocks 200 primary health centres were functioning together with 494 subsidiary centres. Even, subsidiary centres (in West Bengal) have 2 nondieted beds, a dispensary with a nurse, auxiliary nurse midwife, a health assistant, a qualified medical officer and class IV workers. The shortfall was primarily due to the slowing down of the construction programme during the emergency period and shortage of technical personnel, particularly doctors, lady health visitors and sanitary inspectors.

The Central Government and State Governments are fully aware of the urgent need for properly equipping and manning the primary health centres. The State Governments/Administrations were requested to ensure quick and proper development of the programme and to achieve the target by the specified date. Every year during the discussion of the Annual Plan outlays, an assessment is made of the number of primary health centres that could be established during the year. The programme is reviewed at the annual and special meetings of the Central Council of Health also. In this connection an extract from resolution No. 13 passed by the Central Council of Health at its 12th meeting held at Srinagar in October, 1964 is reproduced below for ready reference:—

“The Central Council of Health, recognising that primary health centres provide the basic frame-work for mass implementation of Family Planning programme, effective conduct and taking over responsibility for the maintenance phase of malaria and of other mass communicable diseases, eradication and control programmes, and for strengthening general health activities, noting that the rate of development of primary health centres has lagged behind and that there are hundreds of primary health centres without doctors and buildings urged the State Governments to take vigorous and effective measures to strengthen and expand the Primary Health Centres. The Council recommends:

- (a) that State Governments must strive to reach target of at least one primary health centre in each Development Block by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.
- (b) that steps should be taken for early and maximum utilisation of assistance offered by the UNICEF.
- (c) that the staff sanctioned under the re-organised family planning programme be appointed and additional sub-centres established as early as possible.

Since 1964, when the NMEP started achieving its objective of eradication, the rural health services have been greatly strengthened to undertake malaria maintenance activities and also basic health services on a phased basis starting from areas from which malaria has been eradicated. By the end of 1965-66, the integrated pattern was working in 1444 primary health centres. Apart from these, MCH and family planning activities have greatly been strengthened over the whole of the country.

The State Governments/Administrations have taken a number of steps to meet the shortage of doctors, etc. by offering them better scales of pay and allowances, providing them free accommodation or house rent allowances, employment of retired medical officers, increasing the number of medical colleges and training schools, etc. The shortage is due to overall dearth of qualified candidates and reluctance of those who are available, to go to rural areas.

The working of a primary health centre, in its multiple facts, is being revived from time to time and advantage is being taken of the findings of the various reviews and studies, etc. The list of drugs, stores and equipment, etc, that should be in a primary health centre was reviewed in 1962 and is now again under revision.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P & B dated 27-12-1966].

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 35) Para No. 44**

*The Committee note with satisfaction the considerable decline in death rate of infants and of mothers during or after child birth.*

#### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

This has been noted.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development). O.M. No. 39/1/66-P & B dated 27-12-1966].

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 36) Para No. 45**

*The Committee commend the scheme of multipurpose domiciliary health services. They hope that realistic programme will be drawn up for the extension of the Scheme on a phased basis for the whole country. The Committee also hope that a provision will be made for adequate supply of medicines and equipment necessary for the services.*

#### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

A programme is being drawn up on a realistic basis for the extension of the scheme of multi-purpose domiciliary health services on a phased basis for the whole country. Adequate funds are being provided in the Fourth Plan for supply of medicines and equipment on an increased rate for multi-purpose domiciliary health services.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P & B dated 27-12-1966].

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 37) Para No. 46**

*The Committee suggest that the block agencies should take steps to educate the villagers about the importance of environmental sanitation and create in them an awareness of the facilities that are being created for improving rural sanitation. Greater emphasis should be laid on digging of sewage pits, construction of pucca drains, latrines, etc., as these will go a long way in improving the public health in the rural areas.*

#### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

**The following steps have been and are being taken to educate the villagers about the importance of environmental sanitation:—**

##### **Health Education in Environmental Sanitation:**

(a) Health Education is one of the functions of the Primary Health Centres in the Community Development Blocks. Health/Sanitary Inspectors have been made responsible for health education work under the supervision of the Block Medical Officer. The other staff members e.g., Health Visitor, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, Gram Lakshmis etc. have also been made responsible to educate Community Development workers like VLWs, Gram Sevikas and the rural public on the environmental sanitation problems.

(b) The Central and State Health Education Bureaus provide printed materials and utilise other channels of communications in rural education services.

(c) At certain places like Lucknow, Poonamallee, Singur, Najafgarh, Action Research Projects on environmental sanitation have provided a vast experience of extension techniques for motivating rural population to accept sanitary types of facilities.

(d) Syllabi have been developed by the Central Health Education Bureau in consultation with the Central and State Ministries of Education for school-going children of age group 6—11, 11—14 and 14—17 as well as for teachers. These syllabi contain adequate references to environmental sanitation and will influence community action towards acceptance of the modern sanitary conveniences and practices. Major improvement in environmental sanitation of villagers will also result from organised community efforts. The Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis (Union) are responsible for promoting and supporting projects of environmental sanitation.

(e) There are proposals now to have Extension Educators at block level and District Health/Extension Educators at the district level

by the end of the Fourth Plan. The Educators will be able to undertake activities to educate the rural masses on various health matters including environmental sanitation. They will also guide and help other health and allied workers to integrate methods and techniques of extension education to motivate the people effectively for the desired results.

*Digging of sewage pits, construction of pucca drains, latrines etc.*

Construction of latrines and rural disposal units like soakage pits are undertaken by the States with 50 per cent grant from the Centre under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. Emphasis is being laid on the provision of rural excreta disposal facilities as part of the integrated environmental Sanitation programme.

The recommendation has also been brought to the notice of State Governments.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 38/1/66-P & B dated 27-12-1966].

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 38) Para No. 47**

While the Committee are glad to note that death rate due to preventable diseases like cholera and small pox has been going down, they consider that there is scope for further improvement in this matter leading almost to total elimination of deaths due to these diseases.

#### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

Following steps have been taken to prevent the threat of cholera:

- (i) Central Organisation with three Regional Organisations in the States of Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal have been sanctioned for proper coordination and guidance in the implementation of the cholera control measures.
- (ii) A provision of Rs. 7 crores has been made in the proposals for the Fourth Five Year Plan to control cholera. A sum of Rs. 11 lakhs has been provided during the 1966-67 for the Cholera Control scheme. Out of this amount Rs. 1 lakh have been provided for the Central Organisation and three Regional Organisations; the balance would be utilised for giving central assistance to the State Govern-



ments for setting up Epidemiological Cells, field mobile units and appointment of Special Cholera Workers in Bihar, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, U.P., Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal.

2. As regards small pox, deficiencies in primary vaccination and revaccination and delay in the vaccination of new borns have been found to be the main causes leading to the continuance of small pox incidence. All attempts are, therefore, being made to ensure, that there is no missed primary vaccination and backlogs of primary vaccination are cleared and all new borns vaccinated before they are 3—6 months of age. Similar attempts to clear backlogs in re-vaccinations are also being made. Further Coordination of all possible agencies is being sought, so as to ensure immediate reporting of small pox cases, should they occur, and to carry out mass vaccination even in remote localities and thereby arrest the spread of the disease. A sum of Rs. 3 crores has been provided for this programme during the Fourth Plan period.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P & B dated 27-12-1966].

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 39) Para No. 48**

The Committee are glad to note that facilities for family planning are being provided in the rural areas on an increasing scale and that the reorganised programme laying considerable emphasis on providing family planning education and services in the rural areas is at various stages of implementation. The Committee feel that there is need for the setting up of a Family Planning Centre with proper personnel and equipment in each Block. In the opinion of the Committee, family planning should primarily be considered as a social problem and therefore, greater emphasis should be laid on the welfare of the family as a unit of society. There is need for creating among the rural population a motivation for having a small family and a higher standard of living. The Committee suggest that available media of mass communication should be utilized for the rapid dissemination of information and education on family planning. The Social Education Organizers/Mukhya Sevika should be actively associated with the propagation of the family planning programme.

#### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The working of the family planning programme has recently been reviewed by a Special Committee set up by the Central Family



**Planning Council.** The recommendations of the Committee which, *inter-alia*, include suggestions for strengthening the set-up of the Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres are at present under consideration of the Government. The Committee has recommended the appointment of an additional Lady Health Visitor and two Field Workers in the Rural Family Planning Organisation.

Family Planning is primarily considered and tackled as a social problem. The Family Planning propaganda lays emphasis on the welfare of the family, resulting from its smaller size.

With a view to creating in the rural population the motivation for having a small family and a higher standard of living, the Special Committee have laid stress on the strengthening of education and publicity effort. More extensive and effective use of the various forms of mass media, in a much more sustained manner than hitherto, supplemented by the use of special media which are most suitable in different areas and regions and groups of people, has been suggested. The use of voluntary agencies and the local leadership on the largest possible scale has also been recommended for the success of the programme.

Detailed proposals for the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee are being worked out in consultation with the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting and the Department of Community Development.

The Social Education Organiser/Mukhya Sevika have been now given specific duties under the Family Planning Programme. In fact, the entire Block staff is going to throw its full weight behind the Family Planning Programme.

**[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P & B dated 27-12-1966].**

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 40) Para No. 49**

While the Committee appreciate the necessity of giving training to villagers in family planning methods, they are not sure whether

this objective is adequately fulfilled by the Honorary Education Leaders' Scheme under which educated women are sent to rural areas for giving training in family planning. The Committee suggest that an appraisal may be made about the working of the scheme before it is introduced in other areas.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Government have already made an appraisal of the working of the Education Leaders Scheme. A note on the appraisal made is given below:

As recommended in the 4th meeting of the Central Family Planning Board, the Scheme of Hony. Family Planning Education Leaders came into existence in 1960. The object of the scheme was to extensively educate the people in the ways of family planning and seek their active participation in the programme. Under the scheme, experienced people in public life, who exercise hold over the people, and can help in creating the requisite back-ground of acceptance by arranging wide contacts discussion groups and participation of people, are actively brought into the programme. To achieve the objective, selection of the natural Group Leaders has been made in order to use them as channels of communication. Number of Hony. Family Planning Education Leaders appointed so far is as follows:

<i>Category of the Leader</i>							<i>Number</i>
1	Coordinating Leader	.	.	.	.	.	1
2	Zonal Leaders	.	.	.	.	.	8
3	Institutional Leaders	.	.	.	.	.	8
4	Regional Leaders	.	.	.	.	.	15
5	District Leaders	.	.	.	.	.	155

Leaders at Block|Village level have not so far been appointed. In the meantime, the District Leaders, who are also connected with many rural welfare activities, have been entrusted with the task of educating people in the rural areas.

The Leaders, since their appointment, have been working steadily to seek cooperation of the concerned officials and non-officials in the area. With the help of the above agencies, they plan meetings of different groups of people and arrange group discussions helping them to feel that it is their own programme acceptance of which will make their lives healthier and happier. One of the most useful media of information has been the holding of orientation training

**camps which help the village leaders and Mukhyas to know about family planning. Such camps are followed by sterilization/IUCD camps so that the persons motivated can avail of the services without any loss of time. The total number of meetings etc. conducted by the Leaders during 1963-65 along with the detailed statement is shown in the appendix. (Appendix III)**

**There are, in all, 187 Honorary Family Planning Education Leaders in different categories. They contacted, in all, 8.5 lakhs people for family planning education during the last 2 years. Out of these, 85,000 persons were actually motivated to adopt various family planning methods. This can be considered quite a formidable contribution in the family planning programme of the country.**

**Recommendation (Serial No. 41) Para No. 50**

**The Committee note that as against 5,223 blocks, there are only 5,000 depot holders for selling contraceptives which work out at one depot for more than one block. They feel that the number of depots in villages should be doubled so that the contraceptives become easily available to more people. They further suggest that wherever co-operatives are in existence, they should be made to serve depot holders for the sale of contraceptives.**

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

**The Government have noted the recommendation of the Committee that the number of depots for stocking contraceptives in the rural areas be doubled so that these could be easily available to the people. The question of increasing the number of depot holders is under consideration.**

**As for distribution of contraceptives through Cooperatives, 250 wholesale consumer cooperative stores and their primary branches have been advised to undertake sale of contraceptives. The Co-operative Stores will retain 1/3rd of the said proceeds as their profit on the transactions.**

**[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) C.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27-12-1966]**

**Recommendation (Serial No. 44) Para No. 54**

**The Committee would like to stress the need for imparting an agricultural bias in the curriculum of the Basic Schools, in the rural areas. They suggest that with a view to making adequate land,**

*irrigation and other facilities available to the students in agricultural schools, nearby Government farms or seed farms should be attached to such schools for this purpose. The Committee further suggest that the multipurpose schools in the rural areas should take up the task of imparting agricultural education to students.*

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

During the Third Plan a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the strengthening of the Multipurpose Secondary Schools was undertaken during 1962-63. The Scheme consisted of the following programme:—

- (i) Development of Experimental Multipurpose Secondary Schools.
- (ii) Supply of Reference Books to Libraries of Multipurpose Schools.

Yet under another programme called 'Improvement of Secondary Education (Crash Programme)', it was contemplated during 1965-66 to strengthen agriculture courses in Multipurpose Schools in all the States except Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland and Post Basic Schools in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras and Maharashtra. However, most of the Multipurpose and Post Basic Schools could not come up to expectations because of several handicaps.

During the Fourth Plan, a new Centrally sponsored scheme called 'Strengthening of Diversified Courses' in the existing Multipurpose Schools especially Agriculture Stream is proposed to be undertaken on a systematic basis. A note which traces the origin of this programme and its organisation during the Fourth Plan with year-wise break-up of the financial outlay is attached (Appendix IV). It will be seen that strengthening of Agriculture courses will receive top priority under this programme during the Fourth Plan. The State Govts. will be entitled to 200 per cent Central assistance. All Multipurpose Schools—High or Higher Secondary, Technical, Vocational and Post Basic will be eligible for assistance.

Sometime back the Ministry of Food and Agriculture had suggested that with a view to enabling young men passing Higher Secondary Examination to take to farming as a career, Agriculture should be introduced as an optional subject for Higher Secondary Schools, particularly in rural areas. This was considered by the All India Council for Secondary Education which recommended that wherever possible, increased facilities should be provided to enable High Schools in the States to offer Agriculture as a subject. Ac-

cordingly, State Governments were addressed vide letter No. F. 16-31/62-SE. 1 dated 22-1-1963 at Appendix V. The replies received from State Governments may please be seen at Appendix VI.

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 45) Para No. 55**

*The Committee realise that Community Development programmes are expected to bring about a social change in the rural community through the effective functioning of the rural institutions, development of the rural economy and the cooperative efforts of the officials and the community. The Committee feel that it would be a retrograde step if the Community Development aspect is relegated to the background due to the over-riding emphasis now laid on increasing agricultural production.*

*The Committee feel that the Social Education Organisation should have been treated as the kingpin of the Community Development Programme. The Committee, however, regret to note that out of all the functionaries of the Block, the Social Education Organiser has so long been relegated to a position of least importance. The Committee would suggest that Government may consider whether, in view of the over-riding importance now given to agriculture, there should not a separate department or agency for the development of Community sense of which the Social Education Organiser should be an important functionary.*

### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

Government are in agreement with the view expressed by the Estimates Committee that the community development aspect should not recede into the background in the context of the emphasis on increasing agricultural production. It is recognised that Community Development represents a strategy of balanced human and material development. Thus, in the new statement of C.D. policy, as endorsed at the last Conference of State Ministers of Community Development and Panchayati Raj, it has been made clear that stimulation and promotion of local initiative, self-reliance and community action would continue to be among the basic premises on which the Community Development programme rested. Even though, in the present context, primacy of attention would have to be given to agricultural and allied programmes, the basic concept of integrated development in full partnership with the local communities would remain in the forefront.

There is already a separate Department of Community Development at the Centre. This Department and its counterparts in the States will, as before, be the coordinating agencies for the different aspects of the Community Development programme. Development

of the community sense, as borne out by experience, however, cannot be the exclusive responsibility of a single set of functionaries in the field; it has to be realised that the task of preparing the community for economic and social change and stimulating community consciousness would have to be shared by all the extension workers in the block. A team approach to the programme of integrated development of the community has, consequently, been emphasised from the outset, for the programme would have its full impact only if the different specialists working as extension officers in the block act in unison as equal partners in the developmental effort. While any given functionary may not thus be accorded special prominence, it follows that the status and the prestige of the Social Education Organiser remains, as always, the same as—and not less than—that of his peers in the block extension team.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27-12-1966].

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 46) Para No. 56**

*While the Committee appreciate the usefulness of Audio-Visual Aids as a medium of mass communication, they feel that the Block agency should also utilise the mobile publicity vans in a greater measure.*

#### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The audio-visual aids are used, to the maximum extent possible, for promoting mass communication, by the Central Field Publicity Organisation, subject to limitations of resources. Such Audio-visual aids include exhibition of films, use of posters, broadsheets, organising cultural programmes involving use of songs, drama, traditional cultural media like folk plays, folk songs, etc., and public meetings, group discussions, seminars, symposia, debates and talks.

The Field Publicity van is used for publicity work in a Block area when publicity is organised in such area. It is not possible to make the services of the Field vehicle available to the Block authorities as a Field Publicity Unit has several districts within its jurisdiction and it is continuously mobile.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27-12-1966].

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 48) Para No. 58**

*Since cinema is an effective channel of mass communication, the Committee suggest that a programme of preparing documentaries*



on community life and community development projects should be drawn up on an annual basis in consultation with State Governments. Care should, however, be taken that there is no duplication of efforts as between the Central and State field publicity units.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

At present the State Governments are given an opportunity to suggest subjects for inclusion in the Films Division's production programmes. Their suggestions are taken into consideration while finalising the programme of the Films Division. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting do not receive copies of the production programmes of the State Governments. At the recent meeting of the State Directors of Information, the Films Division suggested that the State Governments should send their production programmes and release schedules to the Films Division in order to avoid duplication and ensure smooth release of films.

So far as the Department of Community Development and Co-operation is concerned, it sponsors every year subjects for inclusion in the production programme. It would also be desirable for that Department to consult the State Governments before making their recommendations in the matter.

To avoid duplication of effort in Field Programmes, a coordination machinery has been set up consisting of the following:—

- (a) State Level Coordination Committee with the Minister of Information of the State Government as the Chairman and the Director of Information as Convener. This Committee which includes the Regional Officer of the Directorate of Field Publicity, Heads of their Media Units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in the State capital and representatives of the State and the Central Government agencies which have field functions, provides the necessary guidance and coordination in field publicity activities.
- (b) An Implementation Committee consisting of the Director of Information, the Regional Officer and the Heads of Media Units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting looks after the implementation of all programmes on a planned basis.
- (c) In addition, personal liaison is also maintained by the Regional Officers/Field Publicity Officers of the Directorate with their counterparts in the States.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B, dated 27-12-1966].



**Recommendation (Serial No. 50) Para No. 60.**

*The Committee are distressed to note that 30—40 per cent. of the community listening sets remain out of order. The Committee feels that maintenance of the sets already installed is as important as the installation of the new ones, as otherwise this would result in infructuous expenditure and their purpose would be defeated. The Committee suggest that Government may examine the question of proper maintenance of the community listening sets in consultation with the State Governments.*

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

In accordance with the conditions laid down in the subsidy scheme, the installation and maintenance of community listening sets is the sole responsibility of the State Governments and the Union Territories. The Community listening sets under the above scheme are of a special design and different from the normal domestic type of receivers sold in the market. In order to assist the States for the maintenance of community listening sets, a model scheme was drawn up and circulated to the State Governments in 1957. A number of States have set up maintenance organisations of their own on the lines of the model scheme. The actual pattern and staff and other facilities, however, vary from State to State. A number of States are doing very well in regard to the maintenance of sets installed by them. However, the position in other States is rather unsatisfactory. From the information received from the various States, it has been observed that the maintenance organisations in the States have not been suitably augmented to keep pace with the installation of additional sets during the past years. Inadequate number of centres and other facilities have resulted in a larger number of sets being entrusted to various units resulting in inefficient maintenance of the sets. The various difficulties experienced by the States in the proper maintenance of sets could be categorised as follows:

1. Inadequate finances for running the Scheme.
2. Poor financial resources of the custodians/panchayats who find it difficult to replace the batteries and components in time.
3. Lack of transport facilities.
4. Inadequate staff.
5. Low pay scales leading to recruitment of technical staff of lower calibre.

Due to the meagre resources, a suggestion had been made by the State Governments that the Government of India should bear a portion of the expenditure for the maintenance of the sets. This question was discussed in detail in the Planning Commission in June, 1965 and it was felt that (a) such a subsidy would not serve any useful purpose, (b) the problem is essentially of setting up efficient organisations to look after the maintenance of sets, (c) a few States have already set up efficient organisations and hence ways and means may be found for strengthening such organisations and making them more efficient in the other States. This question has again been discussed in the Planning Commission in a meeting held on 22-3-66 when it was mentioned that it might not be easy to administer a scheme for the Central Government. On the other hand, it might lead to delays and hesitation on the part of State Governments to strengthen their maintenance organisations. It was suggested that, in order to make the maintenance organisations arrangements more effective, it would be examined whether at least the supply of essential materials for the maintenance of sets could be subsidised by the Central Government. This question would be examined in the context of the provision for community listening in the draft Fourth Plan which is yet to be finalised.

On the basis of the provision suggested in the model scheme, the cost of maintenance of the existing sets supplied under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting scheme is estimated at about Rs. 200 lakhs per year.

In a number of States, the responsibility for replacement of batteries is with the custodians and they make the replacements whenever convenient to them and as and when money for this is available. As a result of this, the sets remain idle for want of requisite funds for replacements of batteries.

Most of the ills of the present system can be remedied only, if additional funds are provided for the maintenance of the sets.

*[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B, dated 27-12-1966]*

#### COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

A progress report about the maintenance of old Community listening sets and the installation of new ones may be furnished by the end of the year 1967-68.

**Recommendation (Serial No. 51) Para No. 61**

*The Committee noted that 10,000 Radio Rural Forums have been established to maintain contacts with the villagers. They would suggest that an appraisal of the working of the Forums may be undertaken along with expansion of the programme in the Fourth Plan period.*

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

*It is proposed to undertake surveys of the impact of Radio Rural Forums programmes in four areas, namely, Jullundur, Ludhiana (AIR Jullundur), West Godawari, Krishna (AIR Vijayawada), Cuttack, Puri (AIR, Cuttack), Lucknow, Barabanki (AIR Lucknow) in due course during the Fourth Plan period.*

*[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B, dated 27-12-1966].*

**COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE**

*Progress report regarding survey of impact of Radio Rural Forums Programme may be furnished by the end of 1967-68.*

**Recommendation (Serial No. 52) Para No. 63**

*The Committee note that the membership of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies has increased from 4.41 million in 1950-51 to 23.73 million in 1963-64. The Third Plan envisaged that the membership of Primary Cooperative Societies would increase to about 37 million covering about 64 per cent of the agricultural population. The Committee do not think that this target would be reached by the end of the Plan period. The Committee also note that the deposits of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies has increased from 42.8 million in 1950-51 to 260.6 million in 1963-64. The Committee note that this falls short of the target of 420 million by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period.*

*The Committee suggest that the villagers should be educated by the block agencies about the facilities available for loans under different incentive schemes and persuade them to become the members of cooperative societies. Efforts should be made to cover a larger percentage of agricultural families by the end of the Fourth Plan.*

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

*The membership of primary societies increased to 24 millions in 1963-64 and to 26 million in 1964-65. This is expected to have gone*

upto 29 millions by the end of 1965-66. The target from the Third Plan has not been achieved. The introduction of the production-oriented Crop Loan System of finance in large parts of the country from 1966-67 would encourage cultivators to join the cooperative fold.

Villagers are educated in the cooperative programme through the member-education programme which was initiated in 1957. The programme includes education of:

- (i) Secretaries and managers of cooperative societies;
- (ii) Managing committee members and office-bearers and prospective committee members; and
- (iii) Ordinary members and prospective members.

Classes for the managing committee members are organised by peripetatie instructors with the help of the Block Staff (of whom there are 617 in the country) at the headquarters of the village level worker and for the secretaries at the Block headquarters. A few selected non-official cooperative workers of the area are also admitted to these classes. The trained secretaries and managers of the respective societies in their turn and the willing non-official workers volunteering to teach, assisted by the village level worker to conduct classes for the members and villagers (potential members), which takes the form of study circles meeting periodically to discuss problems in relation to activities of the cooperative and those relating to improving agricultural production, where the facilities available for loans and different incentives schemes of the Government are explained. Suitable educational material in the form of discussion sheets etc. is utilised in the conduct of the study circles. Recently a special member-education programme for I.A.D.P. areas has been sanctioned.

Meetings of the societies and meeting convened for preparation of village production plans are also utilised by the officers and the village level workers for imparting education to the members and prospective members.

The tentative programme for the Fourth Plan envisages that membership of primary societies will increase to 45 millions by the end of the Fourth Plan.

As a step for increasing the deposits of cooperatives, State Governments have been requested to introduce a special thrift deposit scheme for collection of deposits by primary societies. This scheme has already been introduced in some parts of the country and is expected to be extended soon to other parts. The tentative target

fixed for deposits in primary societies in the last year of the Fourth Plan is Rs. 1180 millions of which Rs. 735 millions would be in the form of special thrift deposits.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B, dated 27-12-1966]

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 53) Para No. 64**

The Committee feel that the rate of setting up of Land Mortgage Bank at district/taluka level is not satisfactory. They hope that a larger number of districts will be covered during the next Plan period.

#### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

No specific target was fixed for organisation of primary land mortgage banks during the Third Five Year Plan period. However, efforts are being made to extend the coverage of the land mortgage/development banking structure to the district level immediately and ultimately upto the block/taluka level during the Fourth Plan period. It is proposed to financial assist 500 primary land mortgage banks during the fourth plan period in this regard. In Madras, Andhra Pradesh, and parts of Maharashtra primary land mortgage banks function at the taluka level. In other States the programme is for the opening of branches of primary land mortgage banks at the sub-divisional or taluka level in a phased manner.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B, dated 27-12-1966]

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 54) Para No. 65**

The Committee hope that an early decision will be taken on the proposal to set up agricultural credit corporations in the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan, West Bengal, etc., where the credit structure is weak, so that the agriculture production does not suffer in these States for an indefinite period.

#### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The matter is under consideration of the Government.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B, dated 27-12-1966]

#### **FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE**

Please state the present position in the matter.

[Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 4/4 (1) ECII/65 (Vol. II) dated 25-5-67]

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

Decision has been taken to sponsor legislation to enable setting up of Agricultural Credit Corporations. Necessary-enabling legislation will be placed before the Parliament shortly.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B, dated 7-6-1967].

**Recommendation (Serial No. 56) Para No. 67**

The Committee feel that despite the loan facilities provided by the Reserve Bank, only small percentage (about 5 to 6 per cent) of societies have been covered under the 'Government Participation Scheme'.

The Committee suggest that efforts should be made to cover a larger number of societies under this scheme by the end of the Fourth Plan.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The scheme of Government participation in the share capital of primary societies has not made much progress as the programme of rationalisation of the credit structure at the primary level has not made sufficient progress. On the basis of the recommendation of the conference of State Ministers of Cooperation held in June, 1964, most State Governments have carried out viability survey and identified viable/potentially viable societies. The potentially viable societies are to be assisted with managerial subsidy and share capital participation. It is hoped that there will be increased share participation on the basis of the viability programme.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation O.M. No. 39/1/66-P. & B. dated 27-12-1966]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 57) Para No. 68**

The Committee feel that with the wider and fuller implementation of the 'crop loan' system, which has been accepted as the policy in every State in the last Conference of Ministers of Cooperation held in Bombay the agriculturists would be getting more of their credit requirements through the cooperative channels. The Committee therefore, suggest that the need for the early implementation of the 'crop loan' system throughout the country should be emphasized on all the State Governments.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The crop loan system is being introduced in all the States during kharif 1966 and rabi 1966-67. A comprehensive Crop Loan Manual has been circulated laying down detailed operational steps involved



in the implementation of the system. State level Conferences on crop loan system have already been held in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala and the Union Territory of Delhi. In the remaining States such conferences are being arranged. These conferences would be followed by district conferences of field workers to familiarise them with the operational steps involved in the techniques of the crop loan system.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Deptt of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P. & B. dated 27-12-1966].

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 58) Para No. 69**

*The Committee suggest that these outright grants to primary societies and central banks as special bad debt reserve should be directly related to the assistance provided by them to the weaker sections, and not merely on the present basis of total increase in the loans granted. These grants should be specifically earmarked to cover the risks of the primary societies and central banks in lending to the weaker sections only.*

#### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

A Working Group appointed by the National Cooperative Development Corporation has gone into this and recommended continuance of the scheme, subject to certain modifications, including the direct relation of the assistance to be provided to the weaker sections, with enhanced rates of grants to both the central co-operative banks and primary societies. The recommendations of the Working Group are under examination in consultation with the State Governments whose views are awaited.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Deptt of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P. & B. dated 27-12-1966].

#### **FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE**

*Please state the present position in the matter.*

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4/4(1) ECII/65, Vol. II, dt. 25-5-67].

#### **FURTHER REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

It has been decided to continue the scheme in the Fourth Plan and further, the outright grants will be related only to loans issued for agricultural production to the weaker sections. A copy of the circular issued in this connection is enclosed. (Appendix VII).

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Deptt of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P. & B. dated 7-6-1967].

**Recommendation (Serial No. 59) Para No. 70**

*The Committee hope that the working details of the Rural Pilot Centres Scheme will be completed early and some Pilot Centres opened in the very near future.*

*The Committee, in this connection would like to stress that the farmers are accustomed to obtain credit in an informal way. It may be examined whether some of the procedures for supplying credit can be simplified and credit made available to the farmers in a less formal manner.*

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The recommendations of the Committee have been remitted to the State Bank of India for necessary action.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Deptt of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P. & B. dated 27-12-1966].

**Recommendation (Serial No. 60) Para No. 71**

*While conceding that cooperation is a good way to render service to the farmers, the Committee feel that to the extent possible the participation of other institutional sources of credit also for filling the 'gaps' and inadequacies of the existing credit structure, should be encouraged.*

*The Committee feel that it may be desirable to encourage commercial banks also in the field of agricultural credit. Their field of activities could be specified. They may confine to such types of credit which the cooperatives do not provide. This will eliminate the chances of wasteful competition between the two agencies.*

*The Committee suggest that the various facilities offered by the Reserve Bank to the cooperative banks may be extended to the commercial banks to the extent that such banks finance agriculture.*

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The Government have accepted the multi-agency approach in regard to agricultural credit, although the cooperative are regarded as the major institutional agency for this purpose. The Committee's recommendation in regard to the role of commercial banks in the field of agricultural credit has been noted. Though no impediments have been placed in the way of their taking an active interest, these commercial banks have so far shown little interest or enthusiasm in this field. Only the Syndicate Bank Ltd., has shown some limited interest and State Governments have been requested to

render necessary technical advice required by the Bank in the matter. The suggestion that various facilities offered by the Reserve Bank to the cooperative banks may be extended to the commercial banks to the extent that such banks finance agriculture is a matter for the Reserve Bank to consider and it has been brought to their notice.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Deptt of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P. & B. dated 27-12-1966].

#### COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The action taken by the Reserve Bank with regard to offering facilities to the commercial banks for financing agricultural operations may be intimated.

#### Recommendation (Serial No. 61) Para No. 72

The Committee reiterate their recommendation and further suggest that meetings and exhibitions should be organised for inculcating the benefits of thrift and for avoiding wasteful expenditures. There should also be campaigns for small savings by the Block Development Officers with the assistance of District Savings Officers.

The Committee feel that besides the gainful investment of savings on improved agricultural practice investments can be made in cooperative shares, postal savings, banks deposits, National Bonds, and insurance of all sorts as these will not only encourage savings habit and provide incentive to earn more but they will also afford a guarantee and security for loans and advances with the cultivator needs for some of his seasonal requirements for larger, agricultural inputs.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Ministry accepts the suggestion in regard to holding meetings and exhibitions and launching campaigns for small savings in the blocks. Recognising that the Community Development movement has a positive role in the promotion of small savings, which is designed both to inculcate the habit of thrift and to contribute towards the resources required for implementation of Five Year Plans, the State Governments were addressed as early as October, 1960 emphasizing that the Block staff and the elected members of Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis should play an active part in educating the village people in the virtues of thrift and advantages of small savings and encouraging them to save and invest in National Savings. While the Block staff are not to act as agents for canvassing and actually collecting individual contributions, it has been

stressed that they should be fully associated with campaigns for promoting small savings. The Village Panchayats can and should act as agents for small savings collections as well as rural life insurance, and a scheme prepared for the purpose in consultation with the Life Insurance Corporation has also been circulated to the States. The present observations of the Estimates Committee have been brought to the attention of the State Governments and they have been requested once again to ensure that the Block organisation provides its due share of backing to the programmes for small savings and measures designed to further thrift and avoidance of wasteful expenditure.

2. In the 'action programme' for cooperative credit circulated by the Central Government to the State Governments in March, 1964, due emphasis has been laid on the cooperatives building up their resources. Important steps suggested in this regard are:—

- (a) A member should, to start with, take up shares of the order of 10 per cent of his borrowing and in the subsequent two years, shares of an additional 5 per cent each year, raising the total to 20 per cent.
- (b) There is no special merit in continuing accumulation of share capital beyond the limit of 20 per cent. However, savings should continue to be collected as thrift deposits at 5 per cent of the borrowings each year. This may be done, if necessary, with some element of compulsion.
- (c) The members thrift deposits should be equally divided into two categories (i) fixed deposits for production and (ii) provident deposits for emergencies.
- (d) The fixed deposits should be used as resources for financing medium-term loans for replenishment of production assets. The provident deposit should be earmarked for making medium-term loans to members for emergency expenditure of a non-productive kind such as on serious illness, marriage, funeral and so on, subject to a common ceiling for all members.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P. & B., dated 27-12-1966].

**Recommendation (Serial No. 62) Para No. 73**

*The Committee appreciate the necessity of larger loans to farmers for better agriculture production, but at the same time, they are not sure whether the indebtedness of the farmers or their dependence on the village money-lender has decreased to any considerable extent. The Committee feel that it would be desirable to conduct limited studies, on a regional basis, at shorter intervals to gauge the extent of rural indebtedness, and dependence of the farmers, on village money-lenders.*

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The Committee of Direction of the All India Rural Credit Survey, 1951-52 had similarly recommended the need for a constant review of the main features of the credit situation in the rural sector. In pursuance of this recommendation, the Reserve Bank of India has been conducting "Follow-up Surveys" in selected rural areas. So far six "Follow-up Surveys" have been completed. In addition, the Bank conducted the All India Rural Debt and Investment Survey 1961-62. One of the objectives of this survey was to arrive at reliable estimates of debt, borrowing and repayments, and investment and capital formation in the rural house-hold sector. Further, the Bank has just completed an *ad hoc* study of "medium-term credit needs of the cultivators and the sources for meeting them."

2. The Reserve Bank has recently appointed an All India Rural Credit Review Committee for reviewing the supply of rural credit in the context of the Fourth Five Year Plan in general and the requirements of the I.A.D. Programme in particular.

3. It will be thus seen that the studies of the nature suggested by the Committee are being conducted.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39|1| 66-P. & B., dated 27-12-1966].

**Recommendation (Serial No. 63) Para No. 84**

*The Committee feel that the coordination between various development departments should not be merely in the limited sense of administrative coordination but it should extend to the actual implementation at the base of all aspects of extension work, eg., improved agricultural methods including supply and distribution of seeds, fertilizers, implements, credit, etc.*



*In view of the fact that overall responsibility for the implementation of the Community Development Programme at the Block-level is that of the Block Development Officer, the Committee are of the view that the minimum qualification for recruitment to this post should be a university degree plus an adequate training in the ideology of the Community Development. For promotions, however, relaxation in academic qualifications may be allowed which the Committee expect would be more than made up by practical experience.*

. . . .

*Since the fundamental idea underlying community development is that block organisation should be the common agent of all development activities in the block area, the Committee consider it imperative that the Block Development Officer should provide coordination and initiative in unifying and promoting the activities of different development departments through the extension officers concerned. This is a necessary corollary to an integrated approach to development.*

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Government accept the importance of effective coordination between different development departments working in the field. Indeed, one of the basic premises of Community Development is an integrated approach to comprehensive rural development. The block agency, comprising the block extension team headed by the Block Development Officer, is already the common agent for all development work in the area. The work is coordinated by the Block Development Officer. He also serves as the executive officer or Secretary of the Panchayat Samiti or Block Development Committee, as the case may be, and thus brings about coordination between the official and the non-official agencies. The policy on Community Development as worked out at the last annual Conference, while conceding the desirability of a measure of flexibility in other arrangements to suit local requirements, has reaffirmed the need for the block level organisation as the integrated primary unit for Community Development and for integration of the different field services into a unified staff structure, headed by its own coordinator. The Block Development Officer, as recommended by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh's Working Group on Inter-Departmental and Institutional Coordination, also acts as the Secretary of the Block Agricultural Production Committee and is responsible for coordinated implementation of the agricultural programmes; he coordinates the arrangements for indenting, procurement and distribution of the available inputs, viz., seeds, fertilisers, implements, pesticides, credit etc. This matter also was considered by



the last Annual Conference, and it was stressed that firm indication of the key inputs to be made available to the area should be given in advance by the authorities concerned, so that production could be planned accordingly by the Panchayats and the block agency.

The Government also accept the recommendation that the minimum educational qualification of direct recruits to the post of Block Development Officer should be a University degree. All the direct recruits to the rank of B.D.Os. are, in fact, graduates as also most of those on deputation from different development departments. Promotions are made on the basis of record of work and practical experience. Orientation of Block Development Officers to the ideology of Community Development is a regular part of their training programme.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P. & B., dated 27-12-1966].

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 64) Para No. 85**

*The Committee find from the statement furnished by the Ministry that not a single cadre of extension staff (including Block Development Officer) is fully manned. The shortage varies from 2.2 per cent in respect of Block Development Officers 35.1 per cent in the case of Mukhya Sevikas who are expected to undertake the work of organising the rural women folk.*

*The Committee would strongly urge that energetic efforts should be made to fill all the vacant sanctioned posts of extension staff so that the implementation of various rural development programmes does not suffer on this account. If necessary, leave reserves should be created.*

#### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The Government agree with the observations of the Committee as to the need for filling up vacant sanctioned posts of the extension staff. The sanctioned strength and shortages in the various categories of Extension personnel are continuously reviewed and the State Governments urged regularly to take adequate steps to make good the shortages to ensure effective implementation of the programme. There was some improvement in the manning of sanctioned posts as on 1st March, 1966, in comparison to the position over the previous year. The recommendations of the Committee for filling up

the vacant posts and for creation of leave reserves, wherever necessary, have since also been brought to the attention of the State Governments for early necessary action.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27-12-1966].

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 65) Para No. 86**

*The Committee are unhappy to note that untrained staff is in position in all the cadres, the number being particularly high in case of Mukhya Sevikas (19.4 per cent) and Social Education Organiser/Extension Officer/(Panchayats) (19.3 per cent). The Committee have already noted earlier the shortfall in the utilisation of the capacity in the various training centres. In view of this, the Committee cannot help concluding that effective steps are not being taken to provide training to the untrained extension staff. They would urge that concerted steps be taken in coordination with the State Governments for deputation of extension staff on the basis of a phased programme for training in the various centres run by the Department.*

### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

Government recognise the need to maintain trained staff in the Community Development Blocks. The proportion of untrained staff at any given point of time depends, among other things, on the turnover arising from promotion, resignation, reversion of deputationists, etc. It is only in a few categories that the proportion of untrained staff is in excess of 10 per cent. Even in respect of Mukhya Sevikas and Social Education Organisers/Extension Officers (Panchayats), the percentage of untrained staff had already come down to 16.2 and 12.0 respectively as on 31-3-1966. While there had no doubt been some shortfall in the utilisation of training capacity in the existing institutions, the reasons therefor have been manifold, including pressure of field programmes and lack of training reserves in the States; a large proportion of the training programme is in the nature of in-service training, not directly linked to the immediate service prospects of the officials concerned. The problems have been analysed, and, to the extent possible corrective applied, in full coordination with the State Governments; the progress of training has been reviewed regularly with the representatives of the State Governments. The whole question was again gone into recently at the last Annual Conference on Community Development and Panchayati Raj and the

Conference of State Ministers of Community Development and Panchayati Raj. It was agreed that, in order to involve the State Governments even more squarely in the intermediate level training programme, so that the training could be further correlated with the local requirements, and at the same to readjust the training capacity in conformity with current needs, the net-work and organisational arrangements for middle level training institutions should be modified substantially. Accordingly, composite training centres managed one each by the State Governments concerned are to be set up with effect from next year, to take care of the various training requirements of intermediate level personnel in the States. Central assistance will continue to be provided during the current Plan period for the running of the composite training institutions. These changes, it is expected, would result in better utilisation of training capacity and, correspondingly, in accelerating the training of different categories of persons.

*[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P.&B. dated 27-12-1966].*

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 66) Para No. 87**

*The Committee hope that screening committees would be set up soon in those States which do not have such committees and that all categories of Blocks Staff would be brought under the purview of these screening committees.*

#### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The question of evolving a systematic procedure for assessing the performance of block personnel at different levels with a view to eliminating unsuitable staff has been pursued with the State Governments since 1955 onwards. Setting up of Screening Committees for this purpose was suggested to the States and some of them have already taken action in this regard. In Madras, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, regular Screening Committees have been constituted for the purpose. The matter is being pursued with the other States.

*[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P.&B. dated 27-12-1966].*

**Recommendation (Serial No. 67) Para No. 88**

*The Committee regret to note that the Social Education Organiser, who is expected to play a useful role in promoting community consciousness, has of late been saddled with extraneous functions with the result that he has become a composite functionary without any clear cut objectives or responsibilities.*

*The Committee feel that the Community Development is a social problem involving application of social techniques by social scientists or personnel oriented in social science techniques. The Committee also feel that for Community Development work there has to be a class of persons who are community development oriented and who can create community consciousness, which aspect, the Committee think, should have received due attention. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the functions of the Social Education Organiser should be clearly defined and his workload determined in the context of these functions, so that he can discharge the very important functions that he is expected to.*

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

Government agree that as the process of socio-economic change in the community touches complex human problems, full advantage should be taken, in implementing the Community Development programme, of the connected findings of social science. The insights of social scientists are fully utilised in formulating policies and programmes, also in training extension workers to equip them with skills and methods of working with individuals, groups and communities. Requisite orientation to these techniques is imparted to the Social Education Organisers as well as other categories of extension workers. This is because community organisation and development of the community sense cannot be the exclusive concern of a single class of functionaries, but are best undertaken as common endeavour. Government recognise, at the same time, that there has to be a clear definition of the functions of the different functionaries. So far as the Social Education Organisers are concerned, their job charts have been prepared in all the States. Even after the principle of redistribution of work between the Social Education Organisers, Panchayat Extension Officers and personnel of the education cadres at the block level was accepted, model job charts relating separately to (a) panchayat extension work, (b) promotion of group and Community organisations and (c) educational, recreational, cultural and social activities, were conveyed to the States for apportioning the entire work to the block staff in position, depending on the work-load and

the workers available. Even where the Social Education Organiser has been given a composite role, it has been emphasised that his principal task relating to social education is not to suffer; the training prescribed for the purpose takes care of this.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt., of Community Development) O. M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27.12.1966].

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 67) Para No. 89**

The Committee feel that the successful implementation of the agricultural programmes does not merely depend on the adequate supply of various inputs but also on the dissemination of techniques of improved cultivation and the supervision of the application of improved agricultural practices propagated by the extension agency.

The Committee also feel that the quality of supervision and the tempo of extension effort have not as yet borne the desired fruits and have to be accelerated to keep pace with the scientific and technological knowledge propagated among cultivators failing which a situation may arise leading to the failure of the programmes and the consequent disappointment among cultivators.

The Committee are glad to note that action is being taken to send the existing untrained Extension Officers (Agriculture) for higher training leading to degree courses in agriculture. They would, however, urge that the minimum qualification for direct recruitment to the post of Extension Officer (Agriculture) should be a degree in Agriculture. In the case of departmental candidates, it should be ensured that they possess the necessary competence and practical experience to enable them to function effectively as an Extension Officer.

### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The Department of Agriculture agrees with the recommendation of the Estimates Committee.

The minimum qualification for direct recruitment of the Agricultural Extension Officer at Block level is a degree in Agriculture. In certain States, due to speedy coverage under Community Development Programme, some under-graduates were appointed to fill the posts. This had been only a temporary phase and will be soon over with the large turnover of agricultural graduates. Various in-service training programmes have been undertaken and will be continued in



future to give necessary technical competence to these workers. The Department also agrees that the departmental candidates who have to be promoted as Extension Officers (Agriculture) should possess the necessary competence and practical experience to enable them to function effectively as Extension Officers. In fact, only those departmental candidates who have been found suitable for implementing the agricultural programmes in block areas are recruited by Agriculture Extension Officers.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt., of Community Development) O. M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27.12.1966].

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 69) Para No. 90**

The Committee note that 2334 Extension Officers (Industries) are trained out of the actual strength of 2829 Extension Officers (Industries) in the Blocks. The Committee cannot over-emphasise the importance of providing training to the remaining Extension Officers (Industries) in order to put the rural industries programme on a firm footing. The Committee hope that steps will be taken to fill up the vacant posts in the cadre of Extension Officers (Industries).

#### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

Government agree with the recommendation of the Estimates Committee contained in para 90 of its 99th Report that it is essential to provide training to all Extension Officers (Industries). While the progress in training so far can be regarded as generally satisfactory, considering that training of Industries Extension Officers was taken up subsequent to that of other block workers, further steps have been taken to reduce the backlog of untrained Extension Officers. It has been the accepted policy that the size of the complement of Extension Officers (Industries) should be clearly related to requirements based on scope for setting up new industries of a local character. While this may be so. Government agree that vacancies within the sanctioned cadre should be filled quickly. The State Governments have been addressed suitably.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt., of Community Development) O. M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27.12.1966].

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 71) Para No. 92**

The Committee note that the Village Level Worker (gram sevak) stands at the base of the whole development set-up. With the gram



sevak firmly established in the villages the demands on his time and energy have been increasing. On the one hand, the villager approaches him for the solution of his difficulties to an increasing extent and, on the other the Departments through their district and group level specialists press for the realisation of higher and higher targets in project work and for increasing volume of information and reports from the field.

Even a cursory examination of the illustrative list of priorities shows that the work load of VLW is heavy enough. When the area of his operation, the distance he has to travel, the daily contacts he has to make and the reports and returns he has to fill in and also all other sundry items of work like relief, revenue etc. are taken into consideration, the Committee feel it is not humanly possible for this functionary to discharge his duty effectively. The Committee recommend that the functions and work load of the VLWs (gram sevaks) and his other associate workers at the base level should be reviewed and norms of work load laid down. Now that the VLW is expected to engage himself mainly in work relating to agricultural production, the Committee suggest that the question of creating an alternate functionary to take care of non-agricultural functions as was previously recommended by the Committee on Inter-departmental and Institutional Coordination, may be considered.

#### REPLY TO GOVERNMENT

(i) The importance of the VLW in the field of agriculture has been increasingly recognised with the passage of time. As early as 1962 it was decided that he be entrusted with only one set of tasks viz. agricultural production. This was endorsed by the Committee on Inter-departmental and Institutional Coordination which also suggested that to enable the Panchayats to deal with amenities, social services and other functions, a separate functionary should be provided as an employee of the Panchayats. In order to enable the VLWs to devote all their time to agriculture and allied production programmes, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab and U.P. have provided assistance to the VLWs in the shape of a separate functionary at the Panchayat level to attend to amenities programme.

(ii) Realising that the work-load of VLWs is heavy, it was discussed during the formulation of the 4th Plan that their number should be increased to 20 in a block. As a result of this directive, the number of VLWs in IADP blocks has already been doubled and in blocks covered by IAA programme it has gone up to 15 and in

some States even to 20. The area of operation has thereby been reduced in about 1345 blocks out of 5222 blocks.

The list of priorities to regulate the work of VLWs drawn up by the erstwhile Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation is only illustrative and for the guidance of the State Governments job charts and priorities would, however, have to be determined by the State Governments in relation to the production programmes being undertaken by them and they have already been requested to revise them so as to bring them in line with the programme.

(iii) As mentioned in para (i) a separate functionary has already been provided to take care of non-agricultural functions in 9 States. There is also a proposal during the 4th Plan to have Panchayat Secretaries provided to relieve the VLWs of their non-agricultural duties. The recommendation of the Committee on Inter-departmental and Institutional Coordination which has been endorsed by the Estimates Committee for creating an alternative functionary, has thus been already implemented.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Department of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27-12-1966]

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 72) Para No. 93**

*The Committee feel that no agricultural improvement can be effected if the Block functionaries are transferred from one place to another much too frequently. They, therefore, suggest that the State Governments may be advised that transfer of essential block functionaries should not normally take place earlier than a period of three years from their first posting and should not generally be delayed more than 5 years in one Block.*

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

The Government accept the recommendation of the Committee. In fact, the need for avoiding frequent transfers has been repeatedly stressed to the State Governments. The Annual Conference on Community Development and Panchayati Raj held in 1963, not only reiterated the general view that, except broadly on promotion or for disciplinary reasons, the staff in Community Development Blocks should not be transferred within a period of three years, but also recommended that it was desirable for the extension personnel to

remain in the same Block for a period of five years. The recommendation has been accepted in principle by the States. The position will, however, be continuously reviewed with a view to avoiding departures in practice.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Department of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27-12-1966]

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 73) Para No. 94**

The Committee are constrained to note that despite positive recommendations made by the Annual Conferences of Community Development and Panchayati Raj and also Conferences of State Ministers of Community Development and Panchayati Raj for making such of the Block Extension staff, as fulfil certain conditions, permanent, a large number of such staff continues to be temporary in most of the States. The Committee suggest that the matter may be taken up with the concerned State Governments and the question of making some of the staff quasi-permanent may be considered.

#### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

Pursuant to the recommendations made by the Annual Conferences on Community Development and Panchayati Raj held in the previous years, it has been repeatedly urged on the State Governments to make the posts in the Blocks, as in the Stage II pattern, permanent. While a number of posts of various categories of Extension personnel have been made permanent by the States the actual percentages of permanency vary. The recommendation of the Committee regarding conferment of quasi-permanency has since been brought to the attention of the State Governments for early implementation.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Department of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27-12-1966]

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 74) Para No. 77**

The Committee feel that the success of any programme of rural industrialisation depends on the selection of industries which are locationally viable or which are capable of adopting improved technology progressively.

They further feel that rural industrialisation should be planned on a regional basis, as it will lead to greater inter-dependence between agriculture and industry in the rural areas.

The Committee feel that rural industrialisation has not been given due consideration in terms of local needs. There should be a group of industries, not one industry, in the rural areas. Then only industries can grow. The Committee also feel that there should be a clear distinction between what is called small scale industries and the rural industries. Rural industries should be treated as a separate class and there should be some promotional scheme at Government level for their development.

In connection with the setting up of 'Growth Centres' during the Forth Plan, the Committee suggest that a quick survey may be conducted right now through the State Governments concerned for identification of areas vis-a-vis their industrial potentiality for locating these centres.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendations of the Estimates Committee relating to planning of rural industrialisation on a regional basis, setting up of a group of industries as distinct from one industry in rural areas; and selection of locationally viable industries or where improved technology can be effectively applied, are acceptable. In fact, these form some of the specific recommendations of the Fourth Plan Working Group on Small Scale Industries on the selection and development of Growth Centres. The surveys suggested by the Estimates Committee will be taken up as soon as the shape and size of the Fourth Five-Year Plan are known finally. All recommendations of the Estimates Committee in this regard will be borne in mind while drawing up this programme for the 4th Plan period.

As regards the Committee's suggestion that instead of promoting individual industries in the rural areas, a group of industries, or rather groups of industries should be promoted, it may be emphasised that the success of the programme requires that a suitable cluster of industries which will promote inter-firm transactions and generate external economies should be established to make the growth self-sustaining. But, the suggestion that rural industries should be treated, as a separate class and should be clearly distinguished from small scale industries may not be practicable as it will hardly be possible to promote industrialisation in rural areas by encouraging only rural or village type industries. In fact, the successful industrialisation of rural areas depends on the growth of modern, sophisticated manufacturing industries using power and machine tools and on the dissemination of improved technology in such areas. It is necessary to take an integrated view of the entire process of industrialisation and

to plan for the growth of industries in rural areas through the establishment of all types of industries—large, medium, small and village—depending on the viability of the areas for such industries.

In order to induce entrepreneurs to go to rural areas, a special promotional programme including incentives will be necessary. A committee has been appointed by the Planning Commission to spell out special concessions|incentives required for development of small scale industries in rural areas. The recommendations of this Committee will form the basis of promotion of rural industrialisation.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B., dated 27-12-1966].

#### COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The recommendations made by the Committee appointed by the Planning Commission may be furnished.

#### Recommendation (Serial No. 75) Para No. 78

The Committee are distressed to note that there has been heavy shortfall in the utilisation of work sheds in Rural Industrial Estates, so much so that only 31 per cent and 42 per cent of the completed sheds have so far been allotted in the rural and semi-rural industrial estates, respectively.

The Committee are further constrained to note that these estates have been constructed indiscriminately without prior assessment of the industrial potential and availability of other requisite facilities in those areas. The whole scheme has been processed in a most unrealistic manner, leading to the waste of public funds. They suggest that attempt should be made to utilise the vacant sheds either by removing the handicaps and providing proper facilities or by finding alternative uses of the sheds. The Committee would also like to suggest that in future, the Rural Industrial Estates should be set up only after conducting a thorough survey of the prospective areas vis-a-vis their potentiality.

The Committee would urge that concerted steps should be taken to remove the bottlenecks which have been experienced in the setting up of rural industrial estates. The Committee would further suggest that in order to attract small entrepreneurs in rural areas; the Gov-



*ernment should create necessary facilities and conditions by providing electricity, water supply, preferential allotment of raw materials, adequate marketing facilities etc.*

### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The programme of rural industrial estates was intended purely as a promotional measure for development of industries in rural areas. In view of the inherent difficulties of rural industrialisation, the programme did not achieve the desired degree of success and 31 per cent and 42 per cent of the completed sheds only could respectively be allotted so far in the rural and semi-urban industrial estates. The position, however, is continuously improving and more and more sheds are being allotted.

The Industrial Estates Programme being the specific responsibility of State Governments, decision on the location of industrial estates is entirely a matter of choice for the State Governments. After initial enthusiastic spurt in the setting up of industrial estates, the State Governments have realised that they should go slow with the programme and take into consideration the industrial potentialities of the area etc. The States have also been advised to conduct, in their own interest, techno-economic surveys and put up those reports to SISI Advisory Committee for final approval before selection of the site. These are now being observed and it is hoped that the position would materially improve.

The Committee's suggestion that steps should be taken to remove the bottle-necks in the setting up of rural industrial estates, is entirely acceptable. The infra-structure facilities in the shape of electricity water supply, etc., and additional facilities by way of preferential allotment of raw material, marketing etc. will greatly facilitate the growth of industries in the rural industrial estates.

The recommendations of the Estimates Committee will be borne in mind in deciding the policy for setting up rural industrial estates during the Forth Five-Year Plan.

*[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27.12.1966].*



**Recommendation (Serial No. 76) Para No. 78**

*The Committee suggest that the progress of Panchayat Industries in Orissa, U.P. and Maharashtra may be examined by a Study Team and the results of their study communicated to other State Governments who may be persuaded to organise Panchayat Industries in their respective areas.*

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

As recommended by the Estimates Committee, a Study Team has been appointed to go into the working of industrial units run by Panchayats and Panchayati Raj Institutions in the States of Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra and U.P. with the following terms of reference:

- (i) Ways and means to strengthen the existing units;
- (ii) The pattern which may be adopted for industrial units to be established by Panchayats in other States;
- (iii) Type of industries that can be set up by the Panchayati Raj institutions.

Further action as per the recommendation of the Estimates Committee will be taken on receipt of the report of the Study Team.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O. M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27.12.1966.]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 77) Para No. 80**

*The Committee are constrained to note that the programme of rural industrialisation has not been viewed with a sense of urgency in some of the States which have not provided additional amount apart from the block budget for the implementation of the programme although the setting up of new industries is directly related to unemployment position in rural areas. The Committee feel that the credit needs of artisans in rural areas should have to be substantially met, if rural industrialisation programme is to achieve any measure of success.*

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

This recommendation has been brought to the notice of the State Governments for compliance.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O. M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27.12.1966.]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 78) Para No. 81**

The Committee note from the statement furnished by the Ministry that a uniform policy has not been followed in various States in regard to setting up of Common Facility Centres, rural workshops with the result that in certain States, viz. Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir and Maharashtra the progress made in this behalf is almost negligible.

The Committee hope that the Committee of officers which is currently evaluating the working of the Common Facility Centres will take note of the present disparities and suggest suitable remedial measures.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee is being brought to the notice of the Committee of Officers currently evaluating the working of the Common Facility Workshops.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O. M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27.12.1966.]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 79) Para No. 82**

The Committee are glad to note that arrangements are being made for giving pre-vocational training to the children in rural and semi-urban areas. They feel that Government should simultaneously draw a plan of creating employment potential through rural industrialisation for the boys coming out of the training centres.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The recommendation will be brought to the notice of the State Governments.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27.12.1966].

**FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE**

Please state the present position in the matter.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4/4/ (1) EcII/65 (Vol. II) dated the 25th May, 1967].

### FURTHER REPLY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee was brought to the notice of the State Governments/Union Territories vide our letter No. 18(34)/66-Prg. dated December 23, 1966. Interim replies have been received from West Bengal, Gujarat, Madras, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Pondicherry, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur & NEFA. Other States/Union Territories are being reminded regularly.

In this connection it may also be mentioned that the Department of Social Welfare is considering of appointing a Committee consisting of the Adviser (Social Planning) in the Planning Commission, as Chairman and representatives of the ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO and Department of Social Welfare as members to evaluate this programme. During the 3rd Plan period 63 training centres including five Regional Centres for training of trainers have been established.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O. M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27.12.1966.]

### Recommendation (Serial No. 80) Para No. 99

*The Committee are unhappy to note that despite the fact that the rural development programme is expanding from year after year and investment thereon is increasing, the people's contribution tends to show a decline in majority of the States. They feel that Government have failed to maintain the tempo of people's enthusiasm for the implementation of the programme.*

*In the opinion of the Committee, the Community Development approach postulates that the Community itself should effectively build its strength and create resources from within. Supply of inputs should be so arranged as to encourage the marshalling and utilisation of the local resources. The Committee, therefore, suggest that measures should be taken to develop and utilise the financial and human resources for the building up of the community.*

### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

One of the main reasons for the apparent decline in the quantum of people's contribution towards development programmes is that payment of taxes or cesses to Panchayati Raj institutions is not included in the figures relating to public contribution. Subsequent to

1960-61, Panchayati Raj institutions have been established and the village people have been contributing to local resource mobilisation by these bodies. Indeed, the increasing cess levied by Panchayati Raj institutions is very considerable in some States. It is, however, true that in the initial years of the Community Development, amenities programmes, like construction of the much needed roads, school buildings and health centres were given due emphasis and public contribution was readily forthcoming for these schemes. In the later years, particularly after 1962, amenities programmes have slowed down owing to the augmenting of the provision for agricultural development in the C. D. schematic budget.

The Government fully agree with the recommendation of the Estimates Committee that measures should be taken to develop and utilise the financial and human resources for the building up of the community. In fact, the Annual Conference on Community Development and Panchayati Raj held in 1965 under-scored the "dire need for maintaining and fostering community action and community approach and building up self-reliance in the village communities as the essential core of Community Development". Efforts in this regard would be continued during the Fourth Plan period.

*[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O. M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27.12.1966.]*

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 81) Para No. 100**

*The Committee feel that voluntary organisations can play a useful role in mobilising human resources for the uplift of the rural societies. These organisations should be aided and encouraged to assume responsibilities for such activities as legitimately fall within their spheres. The Committee hope that Government would define the areas of operation of the voluntary organisations within the ambit of the national programme.*

#### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The Government agree with the observations of the Committee regarding the role of the voluntary organisations. Whilst Panchayati Raj as people's premier representative institutions are increasingly assuming responsibility for overall development of the respective areas, associate and voluntary organisations are being encouraged to facilitate people's participation on a wider scale and to provide opportunities to different sections of the rural community for creative ex-

pression of their aspirations and needs. It is thus that associate organisations of youth and women, have been systematically promoted. As regards other voluntary organisations, financial assistance is being given to them for running training programmes. Efforts are thus being made to foster the growth of voluntary organisations in the rural areas. This is, however, a slow process. 'Areas of operation' are, no doubt, taking shape; but it will be appreciated that any rigid definition may not be feasible till such organisations have taken root.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O. M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27.12.1966.]

## CHAPTER III

### RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

#### Recommendation (Serial No. 27) Para No. 34

*The Committee feel that it would be desirable to lay down the same quantum of public contribution for irrigation schemes taken up under the G.M.F. Sector and those under the Community Development Programme. The Committee also suggest that Government may examine, if the minor irrigation works executed under the two separate schemes could be integrated.*

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The erstwhile Ministry of Community Development had issued instructions in 1958 regarding the quantum of public contribution for irrigation schemes to be taken up under the GMF and C. D. Sectors on the same terms and conditions. The same position existed during the 3rd Plan period.

At block level, funds for minor irrigation are allocated according to targets agreed in the block plans. From which source the funds are allocated is not distinguishable at that level and hence the integration takes place.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O. M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27.12.1966.]

#### Recommendation (Serial No. 42) Para No. 52

*The Committee regret to note from the statement furnished by the Ministry that the expected progress has not been made in the direction of primary education in the rural areas in as much as only 78 per cent of the school going children of the age-group 6-11 are estimated to attend schools at the end of the Third Plan, and the number is smaller still in regard to children of the age-group 11-14. The Committee also note that even at the end of the Fourth Plan there is not expected to be hundred per cent coverage in respect of*



children of the age group 6-11 and primary education has not been made free and compulsory in the country as required in terms of Article 45 of the Constitution.

The Committee suggest that the feasibility of providing incentives to the needy children in the shape of free or subsidised supply of books and uniform with the assistance of public contributions may be examined with a view to increase the percentage of the school-going children in villages.

The Committee also attach great importance to preprimary education through balwadis and nurseries in the rural areas and would suggest that suitable allocations should be provided for these institutions so that they can function in better conditions and do not have to depend primarily on public charities.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Article 45 of the Constitution reads as under:—

“The State shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this constitution for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.”

The Central Government and the State Governments have endeavoured to the best of their ability to provide universal education in this age group, particularly 6-11. As a result of these efforts enrolment of children in the age groups 6-11 and 11-14 has progressed as under:—

Year	Age-group 6-11	Age-group 11-14
1950-51	191.5 lakhs (42.6%)	31.2 lakh (12.7%)
1956-57	512.07 lakhs (79.8%)	107.96 lakhs (31.6%)

Looking at it from a different angle, the net additional enrolment during the three Plan periods has been as under:—

Age-group	I Plan	II Plan	III Plan
6-11	60.2	98.2	161.2 lakhs
11-14	11.7	24.1	40.9 lakhs

2. For the Fourth Plan, it is estimated that with an additional enrolment of 190 lakhs of children in 6-11 age group and 80 lakhs in 11-14 age group the percentage of these children in schools at the end of the Fourth Plan will be 91.2 per cent and 43.4 per cent respectively. It will not be possible to achieve 100 percent enrolment at the primary stage before the end of the fifth Plan and at the middle stage possibly by 1985-86. Even this will depend on the availability of requisite resources—human and financial.

3. The main reasons why universal education could not be provided by the date indicated in Art. 45 are:—

- (i) Shortage of resources.
- (ii) Wastage and stagnation at the primary stage.
- (iii) Prejudice against the schooling of girls in certain areas particularly in mixed schools.
- (iv) Difficulties of providing schools in tribal, hilly and inaccessible areas with scattered habitation.

Despite all these odds, the progresses achieved is very significant. Moreover, with this phenomenal expansion maintenance of qualitative standards has become difficult and yet it is necessary to provide a reasonable standard of education even to fulfil the spirit of Art. 45. Therefore, some of the available resources have to be earmarked for improvement of quality also.

Also the problem is concentrated in six educationally backward States of Bihar, M.P., Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa. These States among themselves account for nearly 84.5 per cent of all non-attending children of the age group 6-11 in 1966.

In the Fourth Plan period, it is planned to eliminate wastage through greater integration of work in the school, and among the parents, especially in classes I & II and in regard to the care of the pre-school child; through more effective control of admissions in Class I so that all children join class about the same time; through provision of mid-day meals; through such programmes as free textbooks and free clothing to needy children and through more effective teaching.

In so far as supply of free textbooks is concerned, recently an Unstarred Question No. 7795 was replied in the Lok Sabha on 2-3-66 whether the State Governments, have failed to supply free school textbooks and are supplying books of low quality at high prices and

the steps taken by the Government to remedy the situation. Replies received from the State Governments have been consolidated and may be seen at Appendix VIII.

It is felt that the free supply of clothing is not practicable although in a limited way this has been taken up by some States in the case of deserving and poor girls to encourage them to come to schools in large numbers as recommended one of the special programme schemes for girls.

One of the positive results of handing over the charge of primary education to Panchayats has been that public contribution has increased.

4. Pre-school education in the country has so far been left mostly to private effort. In the State Sector, Governments generally confine themselves to assisting training institutions for teachers, conducting a few pre-primary schools as models and giving assistance to private organisations conducting pre-primary schools. A sum of Rs. 2.00 crores has been allocated for the promotion of pre-primary education in the Fourth Plan. Of this, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided in the Central Sector of the Plan. This amount will be mainly utilised for the following purposes:—

- (a) Conducting training courses for teacher-education in the field of the primary education.
- (b) Conducting research in the problems of pre-primary education.
- (c) Producing literature and materials which may serve as models for pre-primary schools and training institutions in the country.

The above work will be carried out through the agency of the National Council of Educational Research and Training. The Council has already established for this purpose a Child Study Unit in the Department of Psychological Foundations. During the Fourth Plan the main emphasis in pre-school education will be on (a) setting up at least one institute in each State with an attached model nursery school or organising training of Personnel, production of literature and experimentation; (b) opening of a limited number of pre-primary schools in slum areas; and (c) providing grants-in-aid on a limited scale of Municipalities and Corporations for setting up schools in industrial parts of the city where the population consists largely of workers.

The Department of Social Welfare has made a provision of Rs. 13 crores in the Fourth Plan for composite Child and Family Welfare Projects which may provide educational facilities for pre-primary children.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O. M. No. 39/1/66-P. & B. dated 27-12-1966.]

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 43) Para No. 53**

The Committee are concerned to note that the duration of teachers' training programme has been reduced to 'bare nine months, although it has been realised by Government that there is a deterioration in the quality of primary school teachers. The Committee feel that lack of incentives, meagre salaries, irregular payment, absence of proper inspection, etc., are the contributory factors for the poor standard of teachers in the primary schools. The Committee hope that consistent with the country's financial resources and the necessity for expansion of education, every effort will be made to provide adequate training to and to ameliorate the conditions of primary school teachers whose job it is to mould and transform young minds in the formative and susceptible stage.

### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

In-adequacy of one year (or say 9 months) training has long been realised. Steps have also been taken to introduce 2 year courses for Primary School Teachers in most of the States. In certain States such as Rajasthan and West Bengal however, this has not been possible for two reasons: the shortage of financial resources of the States and their eagerness to implement the Constitutional directive of Art. 45, at an early date. They consider that some sort of training is better than the employment of only untrained teachers. Steps have, however, been taken to improve the quality of teacher-education by providing in the Fourth Plan a sum of Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 6 crores for incentive payments to primary and secondary school teachers who improve their qualifications. Provision has also been made for inservice training through short duration courses and Correspondence Courses for teachers. Attempts are also being made to bring about improvement in the service condition of teachers. Some States have already introduced the Triple Benefit Schemes. Others are considering seriously of doing so in the near future.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O. M. No. 39/1/66-P & B dated 27-12-1966.]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 47) Para No. 57**

*In the opinion of the Committee folk art in the form of songs, ballads, plays, puppet shows, etc. has immense possibilities as a medium of mass communication. But these should be purposeful with some civic, spiritual, developmental and moral contents. They should be instructive without being too didactic. The Committee suggest that a coordinated programme of publicity through various forms of folk art should be drawn up by Government in consultation with State Governments for implementation during the Fourth Plan period. The Committee also suggest that the assistance of non-official organisations, amateur groups and social welfare agencies should be enlisted for arranging cultural programmes in the rural side.*

**REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

The value of songs, ballads, plays, puppet shows, etc., if properly presented, is undoubted as media of mass communication. The Field Publicity Organisation has been using these media continuously for the last several years. It takes the assistance of non-official organisations for promoting cultural programmes. Assistance of the Information agencies of the State Governments is also taken when necessary and programmes are organised in coordination with the activities of various other agencies.

The Song and Drama Division of the Ministry also supports the suggestion to draw out a coordinated plan. But for the implementation of the Scheme, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation may consider the following:—

(a) Limitations of Script—traditional or otherwise.

(b) Arrangement for training non-professional amateur parties. Even if 2-3 amateur parties per block are trained, the process can start and further parties can be trained in due course. The Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation have to provide necessary assistance and funds for this.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Community Development) Office Memorandum No. 39/1/66-P&B, dated 27-12-1966.]

**FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE**

*Please intimate the reactions of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation to the suggestion of Song and Drama Division.*

*(Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 4/4/ECII/65 Vol. II dated 25-5-1967).*

**FURTHER REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

Aside from the funds available under the Community Development Block budget for the Social Education programme, the Department of Community Development has no other source from which the type of activity in question can be supported. Even under the C.D. block budget, the actual releases have been considerably short of what they could be according to the schematic pattern, on account of the continued stringent financial conditions. Moreover, in view of the paramount need for stepping up agricultural production, uncommitted funds under the Social Education head of the Block budget have been diverted, since the emergency occasioned by the Chinese aggression in 1962, towards agricultural programmes. It is not possible, therefore, for this Department to provide funds for training amateur parties in Blocks.

*[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27-12-1966.]*

**Recommendation (Serial No. 49) Para No. 59**

*The Committee feel that the existing number of mobile field units is far too inadequate considering their areas of operation. The Committee suggest that the number of mobile field units should be augmented and their activities extended. The mobile field units should particularly visit less accessible and backward areas.*

**REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

It is accepted, that, considering the areas of operation, it is necessary to strengthen the mobile field publicity units. Proposals in this behalf are under consideration. In border areas, the units, being limited in number, cover only selected places of strategic importance. In other areas, the units concentrate primarily on national problems such as unity and integration, food production, family planning, student unrest and indiscipline, emergency, rousing peoples consciousness of the needs of a secular democracy etc. With an average of 4 districts to be covered by a field publicity unit in areas, as at present, they are fully pre-occupied in dealing with the above problems and also with the special programmes of publicity that various Ministries of Government are interested in and for the



promotion of which field publicity is the agency. In the circumstances, it will be appreciated that it will not be feasible to stipulate that preference should be shown to backward and less accessible areas in their day-to-day work.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27-12-1966].

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 55) Para No. 66**

*The Committee feel that Agricultural Refinance Corporation may be approached for considering the question of extending its facilities and granting refinance to scheduled banks in respect of advances made for food processing units and industries manufacturing machines and equipment for mechanisation of agricultural production.*

### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation has been set up with the object of supplementing the resources available for medium-term and long-term credit for agricultural production. The Corporation can provide assistance only in respect of special schemes of agricultural development which aim directly at increased agricultural production. Consequently, refinance facilities for advances made to industries manufacturing machines and equipment are outside the purview of the Corporation.

In regard to refinance facilities for food processing units, it is pointed out that such units like rice mills, flour mills, oil mills, sugar factories etc., are directly connected with short term crops, the raising of which does not require either medium-term or long-term finance. Further financial assistance for setting up such units is available from institutions like State Finance Corporation, Industrial Finance Corporation etc. As the Agricultural Refinance Corporation is not expected to replace assistance made available by other financing institutions, it cannot provide assistance for food processing units referred to by the Estimates Committee.

The Corporation, however, will provide reference facilities in respect of processing units connected with plantation crops whose development requires long term finance, provided the units are linked to an integrated scheme of agricultural development envisaging increased production. In the case of the plantation industry

the Corporation is providing financial assistance for the setting up of processing units, say a tea factory provided it is linked to a programme of development of the particular plantation crop.

In regard to industrial finance, the Industrial Development Bank of India (to whom the functions of the erstwhile Industrial Refinance Corporation have been transferred) is the authorised agency for refinancing industrial projects which are financed by approved financial institutions (including some State Finance Corporations State Cooperative Banks and Scheduled Banks).

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27-12-1966].

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 70) Para No. 91**

*The Committee feel that it would be desirable to have uniform qualifications for Extension Officers (Animal Husbandry) in all the States. They also further feel that the Extension Officers posted in the areas in which intensive cattle development programmes have been launched should, as far as possible, hold a degree in Animal Husbandry. The Committee would also like to suggest that an independent evaluation be made of the progress made so far in the field of animal husbandry, particularly with reference to the milk-yielding capacity of cows and buffaloes.*

### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

1. The Government accept the recommendation of the Estimates Committee regarding uniform qualifications for Extension Officers (Animal Husbandry) in all the States and that the Extension Officers posted in the areas in which Intensive Cattle Development Programme has been launched, should as far as possible hold a degree in Animal Husbandry. A circular letter requesting the States/Union Territories to implement this recommendation is being issued by the Department of Agriculture.

2. An independent evaluation of the progress made so far in the field of animal husbandry, particularly with reference to milk yielding capacity of cows and buffaloes, is not feasible, as the basic material for such an evaluation is not available. The livestock owners are not keeping any record of milk production except the Government livestock farms. The Department of Agriculture has, however, taken steps in the past to evaluate the progress of various programmes. An expert Committee to review and evaluate the

work done under the Key Scheme was set up in 1961. This Committee went into the working of the scheme in detail and made various recommendations for effecting improvement in the implementation of the programme.

3. The Department of Agriculture, however, has recently started an Intensive Cattle Development Scheme, under which Intensive Cattle Development Projects are being established in the milk-shed areas of milk supply schemes. This scheme has a provision for taking up Bench Mark Survey in the selected areas. This programme also provides for milk recording of the animals in these areas at regular intervals which will provide the basic data for evaluating the progress in future. Another scheme for setting up of a Statistical Cell in the Animal Husbandry Departments in the States was also launched during the 3rd Plan. Some of the States have already set up this Cell. 4th Plan proposals also provide for the setting up of these Cells. After these Cells are properly established in the States, the basic data collected by them from the field will form the basis for taking up an independent evaluation of the progress made in the field of Animal Husbandry. This will, however, be possible after a period of about 7 to 10 years.

*[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Deptt. of Community Development) O.M. No. 39/1/66-P&B. dated 27-12-1966].*

NEW DELHI;

P. VENKATASUBBALAH,

February 14th, 1968.

Chairman,

Magha 25th, 1889 (Saka).

Estimates Committee.

## APPENDIX I

(Vide reply to recommendation No. 5 in Chapter II)

### EFFECTIVE AND PURPOSEFUL DEMONSTRATIONS

#### INTRODUCTION

The crop yields in most parts of India are very low. It is because the majority of our farmers still continue to practise the age-old methods of farming. They have not yet adopted the tested practices recommended by the agriculture departments.

The extension staff has not been able to influence the farmers in adopting the improved practices to the extent desirable. In their work they have been depending more upon suggesting the cultivators what to do and how to do rather than on getting down to work with them in their fields and helping them in doing what they teach. It is only after they have seen the value of the new methods demonstrated on their own fields, will our farmers be motivated to adopt them.

Another reason why cultivators do not adopt recommended practices is that these are suggested without a careful analysis of local situations or needs, which differ from village to village and from cultivator to cultivator.

The two most important tasks of the district and Block staff of the agriculture departments are the dissemination of useful and practical information, and the application of that information in the field. That this can best be achieved through demonstrations has been recognised in the past. However, demonstrations still continue to be the weakest programme in the activities of the departments of agriculture. This has led to confining the scientific research results, with the help of which the agriculture departments are trying to increase farm production, largely to departmental leaflets and campaign guides, and to the raising of crops in some departmental farms.

To improve the situation, it is necessary to carefully consider the procedure of developing a programme of effective and purposeful demonstrations, the steps necessary to ensure its successful imple-

mentation and its follow up. An outline suggesting the procedure and the steps which are considered necessary to build up and implement the demonstration programme are given below. It is not that the outline is a new contribution; many of the States have already outlined similar procedures which have been considered sound over a number of years. However, in some of the States the demonstration programme is perhaps not based upon a sound procedure, and even so it is not properly followed in the field.

### PROCEDURE

(i) The items to be included in the demonstration programme should first be decided upon. The items will vary according to local conditions in the different areas, resources of individual cultivators, their needs, etc., and should, therefore, be properly related to the prevailing situation.

(ii) The possible items should be listed during discussions between the research specialists, the Joint Director of Agriculture (Extension) and the Deputy Directors of Agriculture. This meeting should be held a couple of months in advance of the crop season to which the items relate. The items should be suitable for practical application. Items which are likely to be beyond the means of the majority of cultivators will hardly help to make the programme successful. Items which are most intimately related to the problems of the cultivators and which are within their means, and methods which can be easily adopted by the cultivators should be given priority.

(iii) Since a bad demonstration is likely to do more harm than any good, it is necessary that the field staff is given training in the proper conduct of demonstrations. This training can be given through dummy demonstrations a month or six weeks before the season starts. In giving the training, emphasis must be placed upon the need of having a control plot which would represent the local practices. Many of the demonstrations being conducted at present fail to include a control plot and, therefore, fail to "demonstrate." A demonstration is a practical and convincing way of giving new information which can be easily interpreted and accepted by the cultivator. It is necessary that every demonstration should show a comparison between what the cultivator is doing at present and what he is advised to do.

(iv) The number of demonstrations that should be established by a particular official whether he is the Deputy Director or the District Agriculture Officer or the Agricultural Extension Officer in

the Block, for which he will be directly responsible, should be clearly specified. Since the number of extension staff exclusively devoted to field work is insufficient at present, it is suggested that the teachers and instructors in the agricultural colleges and extension training centres may also be allotted some demonstrations to be conducted in the neighbouring villages. This would be of help to the college in developing its teaching programme and directly relating teaching to the needs and problems of the cultivators. These demonstrations will also be of a considerable educational value to the teachers themselves.

### STEPS TO BE TAKEN

#### *Selecting the items*

It is very necessary to give careful thought while selecting the item which is to be demonstrated, and the farmer on whose field the demonstration is to be carried out. The item selected should be related to the conditions obtaining on the field where the demonstration is to be conducted. Similarly, the success of the demonstration depends to a great extent upon the cooperation of the farmer who owns the field.

The item selected for demonstration should be one on which emphasis is being laid in the village production plan, and one which needs to be popularised. It may be green manuring, or an improved seed, or an improved crop rotation, or an implement, or a method of application of fertilizer. The particular item should first be discussed in a meeting of the Village Agricultural Production Committee, and after sufficient interest has been aroused and the acceptance of the Committee has been secured, it should be discussed in a larger group of farmers so that they become aware of the idea or the programme. This will help in making the demonstration a success. Then the demonstrating farmers should be carefully selected, preferably in a group meeting, so that nobody has any cause to complain that he had been ignored or that another person was being favoured. The farmer selected should be a typical representative of the farming community in the area regarding the size of his holding and his resource situation. He should be enterprising and prepared to take the risk which the new technique may seem to involve.

#### *Locating demonstrations*

Since the number of demonstrations has to be strictly limited in keeping with the resources in terms of extension workers, material and funds available, it will not be possible to establish all the



different types of demonstrations in every village of a Block, and the different demonstrations will have to be judiciously apportioned among the different villages. It is possible that either due to over-enthusiasm for trying out the new idea, or due to the desire on the part of the farmers to benefit from the free supply of new seed or fertilizer which goes into the demonstration, too many of them may insist on joining the programme and the extension worker may find it awkward to decide whom to refuse. In such an event it is desirable to decide upon the demonstrating farmers on the advice of the Panchayat or the Agricultural Production Committee.

Demonstrations aim at extending new practices to farmers. Where these new practices have already reached the farmer, there would be no justification for demonstrating them. If farmers in a village are convinced about profits resulting from using urea for manuring their paddy crop and are anxious to have as much of it as they can lay their hands on, it would be a waste of effort to conduct demonstrations on urea there. The available resources could better be utilized on demonstrating some other practice which is new or with which the farmers are not yet so familiar.

### *Selecting the demonstrator-farmer*

In selecting the demonstrator-farmer, an important consideration should be the location of his holding. The field on which the demonstration is to be established should be one which is easily accessible so that a large number of cultivators can see the demonstration and derive benefit from it. The subject of the demonstration, as already emphasised, should be selected with great care and discussed with the demonstrator-farmer so that he knows what the demonstration is about and why it is being conducted.

### *Approach to the demonstration*

It is not a correct approach to ask the cultivator straightaway to try out the new practice to be demonstrated. It is necessary first to ask him about his present method of cultivation and his problems. A lot of listening may have to be done by the extension worker before he tries to tell the cultivator the possible methods of solving his problems. Ultimately, the cultivator may be induced to try the suggested practice and the demonstration explained to him. The need for having a control plot to correctly assess the benefit of the recommended practice should be impressed. The details of the layout of the demonstration should be decided in consultation with the

research specialists. It is, however, necessary that the demonstration should be as simple as possible and should not include more than three plots, one of which will represent the local variety and practices, another will represent an improved variety with local practices and the third, the improved variety and improved practices.

It would be tragic if after the demonstration has been discussed with the cultivator and the cooperation secured, the extension worker fails to establish the demonstration on account of other engagements or failure to arrange the supplies. Therefore, arrangements for the supplies required should be completed well ahead of the sowing time, and the date and time when the demonstration plot is required to be ready, fixed with the demonstrating cultivator. The extension worker should make it a point to be present while laying out the demonstration plot.

### *Involving neighbouring farmers*

It would be useful to make some of the neighbouring cultivators interested in what is being done on the field of the demonstrating cultivator. When the differences in the improved and other practices start showing they should be brought to the attention of the demonstrating cultivator and his neighbours. It would be better if the demonstrating cultivator himself explains his neighbours what the plots represent and what he thinks about the treatments or practices being demonstrated.

To show the neighbouring cultivators that something significant is being done, as well as to give the necessary information to those who are desirous of knowing more about the demonstration, it would be necessary to fix a board in front of the demonstration plot giving in bold letters the title of the demonstration and the main treatments or items being demonstrated.

Two subsequent visits to the demonstration may be made by the cultivators, once in the middle of the season and once at harvest. It should be the duty of the official of the agricultural department entrusted with the demonstration to see that neighbouring cultivators visit the demonstration plots at these times. These visits should serve as occasions for conducting group discussions in which the extension worker explains the significance of the demonstration. Illustrating with what can be seen on the field and in the demonstration plots.

Unfortunately, much of the work of extending new practices is confined to the meetings held away from the field, mostly in the Panchayat ghar, neglecting the excellent teaching aid provided by the demonstration plots.

### *Sustained attention*

Demonstrations should continue to receive full attention even after the plots have been harvested or data or yield figures have been correctly recorded. Much of the value of a demonstration depends upon the interpretation of the data and on the discussion on this data with the cultivators. Because a demonstration is usually established on a very small area, the results secured are of a small magnitude; hence, their implications may be lost on many of the farmers. Thus, an improved method under demonstration may result in an increased yield of say five kilos from the demonstration plot which is  $1/40$  acre in size. The figure of five kilos may not impress a farmer until its implications are discussed. This increase is equivalent to an increase of 1,000 kilos on five acres, the area many farmers would be cultivating. In terms of cash value this would amount to 300 to 400 rupees, which would mean that from the increase in income the farmer would be able to buy new implements, or a cow, or good clothes for the family. In case of fertilizer use, it may be found that an investment of one rupee has resulted in a return of two or three rupees, at the end of the crop season. In other words, within six months the farmer may be able to increase his one rupee into two or three, which is an excellent achievement that even the most successful businessman or money-lender can dream of. When expressed in these terms, the new idea can create the needed impact. Discussions should, therefore, aim at bringing out the economics or other benefits from the practice demonstrated. This will lead many a cultivator to get interested in the practice, and many of them will adopt it.

### *Follow-up*

After this, a very important part still remains to be played by the agriculture department. This is the follow-up action required to meet the increased demand for new seeds or implements or other means of production demonstrated. This follow-up action has to be linked up with the progress of the demonstration programme so that the benefits of the demonstrations are fully exploited.

## DEMONSTRATION VERSUS TRIALS

A large number of demonstrations are being conducted on the use of fertilizers under the Fertilizer Demonstration Scheme and the simple Fertilizer Trials Scheme. Unfortunately, these demonstrations are aimed at providing data required by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for statistical analysis. They are not for popularising the Judicious use of fertilizers. Since these demonstrations have to conform to certain treatments and layouts discussed and finalised by competent committees or groups, it is suggested that while they are continued according to the instructions received, they should be fully utilized as means of educating the cultivators by ensuring that the plots are properly labelled. The demonstrating cultivators and others should be encouraged to see the effects of the treatments and discuss them. The data and their implications (including economics of fertilizer use) should be properly interpreted to them.

### COMPOSITE OR PACKAGE DEMONSTRATIONS

A very large number of cultivators do not any more need convincing about the use of fertilizers, but they do need to be told how to make the most profitable use of fertilizers by combining them with improved seed and improved practices. Thus, if a blast resistant variety of paddy is used along with green manuring and top-dressing with fertilizers, the element of risk from blast can be greatly reduced or completely eliminated. Or, the risk of damage from lodging in the case of wheat can be minimised by using varieties with stronger straw, such as C. 273 or N. P. 824. An increase in soil fertility calls for a reduced seed-rate (which also helps in reducing the lodging tendency).

Therefore, it is necessary that the cultivators are taught how they are likely to derive greater benefits from demonstrations which combine more than one recommended practice. Some of the best examples of a combination of improved practices leading to substantial increases in yield are the Japanese method of paddy cultivation and the Poona method of jowar cultivation. Similar combination of improved practices leading to greatly profitable yield-increase are possible in several other crops and must be demonstrated to the cultivators by means of multi-factor or composite or package demonstrations. Similarly, it has been demonstrated that unless the hybrid seed is used at the recommended seed-rate and sown at the recommended spacing (between and within rows), with the recommended manurial schedule, the yield may not be sufficiently profitable to motivate cultivator to go in for it in preference to the local varieties.

When used in combination with the recommended practices, the hybrid seed gives a strikingly higher yield to gain the acceptance of the cultivators.

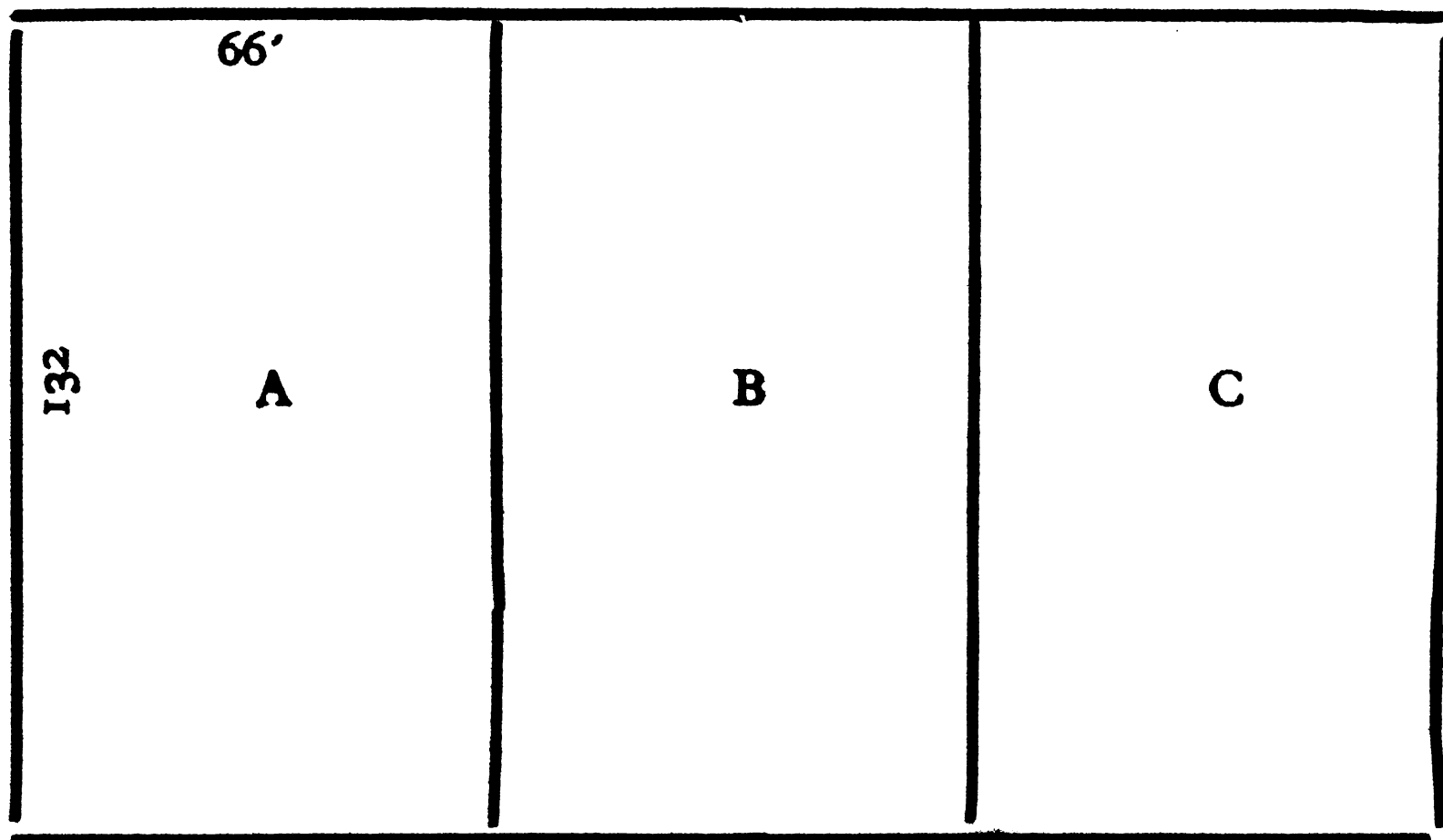
Wherever the cultivator has not yet been exposed to any extension efforts, he cannot be depended upon to accept at once several improved practices in a particular crop. It may, therefore, be necessary to take him, step by step, from his traditional practices to improved practices, through simple demonstrations. But such simple-demonstrations should soon become a thing of the past. Rather, it is the composite demonstration which should be emphasised and which the cultivators should induced to establish. Such demonstrations were conducted on wheat in many of the Delhi villages last year with the help of the officers of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Delhi Administration. The demonstrations included the following factors:

1. Improved wheat variety N. P. 823, versus the cultivators' variety (C. 591, C. 281, N. P. 718 or local).
2. Treatment of seed with Agrosan GN versus no treatment.
3. Application of BHC for termite control, versus no application.
4. Recommended seed-rate of 64 lb. per acre, versus local seed-rate of 80-100 lb.
5. Application of superphosphate and ammonium sulphate at sowing time followed by another application of ammonium sulphate as top-dressing at the first irrigation, versus application of only ammonium sulphate in one dose at sowing time, which is the local method.
6. Spraying with 2-4D for control of weeds, versus no application of any weedicide. (The cultivators depend upon thick sowing of wheat for whatever control of weeds this may afford.)

Each demonstration was established in three plots, each of 1½ acre, and represented the following treatments:

- A. The new variety grown according to improved practices listed above.
- B. The farmer's chosen variety grown according to improved practices.
- C. The farmer's chosen variety grown according to local method.

The plots were measured correctly in order to ensure that the area under each treatment was the same. The layout of the demonstration was as given in the plan below:



One demonstration was established in each of the 70 villages of the Block. The results could be collected only from 37 villages, the demonstrations in the remaining villages having been damaged on account of hail storm. The average yields from the three treatments were as follows:

- (A) 1,722 lb. per acre  
(B) 1,623 lb.     "     "  
(C) 1,490 lb.     "     "

The additional cost involved on account of seed treatment, BHC, weedicide and fertilizers and their application was Rs. 37.46 per acre. The additional yield resulted in a profit of Rs. 29 per acre. This was in addition to the saving in the seed due to reduction in the seed-rate.

The impact of the demonstrations on the farmers has been considerable. The new variety, N. P. 823, attracted attention of the farmers on a much larger scale than would have been possible without the demonstrations and a large quantity of seed of this variety was immediately demanded by the farmers for the next season's sowing. The demand was communicated to the Indian Agricultural Research Institute which was able to frame its seed production programme accordingly so that the demand created by the demonstrations could be adequately met. The farmers were happy also because besides

3165 (Aii) LS—8.



getting information on a profitable variety and improved methods of cultivation, they could count on saving substantial quantities of seed by using the recommended seed-rate.

### PLANNING OF DEMONSTRATIONS

The above example of a composite or package demonstration illustrates the type of programme which should be developed. It is apparent that this would require a cooperative effort on the part of the research specialists representing different fields of agriculture. Therefore, each season it would be necessary for the top extension officers and top research personnel to meet together in order to prepare a suitable demonstration programme. Following points should be considered for convening the meeting.

1. It is clear that the programme should take into account only the results already established. The demonstrations are not meant for collecting research data but for popularising recommended practices.
2. It is appropriate that the Joint Director of Extension is authorised by executive orders to convene a meeting of the top research specialists and extension personnel at the appropriate time.
3. Such a meeting should be convened at least three months before the time sowing operations of each season, for example, end of June with regard to rabi sowings in October, for the kharif, as the sowings vary from May to July, the meeting should take place in February or March as may be convenient.
4. It follows that the appropriate research institutions should be continuously processing results of research so that the approved results are considered in the meetings for inclusion in package demonstrations, i.e., demonstrations in which a number of production factors are combined.
5. The results of research will be processed in advance by institutions like (i) state research institutions, (ii) agricultural and veterinary colleges, (iii) research sectional heads, (iv) officers concerned with centrally sponsored schemes such as those of the ICAR and the Commodity Committees in operation in the States, (v) all officers concerned with the

80

research programmes in operation in the State sponsored by central research institutions like the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Central Rice Research Institute, Central Potato Research Institute, etc. Only conclusions based on research, and which have been definitely established, should be considered.

6. Officers to be invited to such a meeting should represent the interests or subject matter fields mentioned.
7. There should be a clear statement of the objectives of the meeting and what the meeting proposes to achieve.
8. It is necessary that these technical meetings should go into specific details instead of making general suggestions.
9. The objective should be to design a suitable package demonstration based on approved results for the principal crops in regions or areas where the same demonstration would more or less apply to a large number of villages. The Committee should then endeavour to draw up detailed plans of the Demonstration giving attention in great details to the specific steps to be taken. For instance, the Japanese method of cultivation can be an example for designing approved demonstrations for other crops. If rice is taken then the design should include, with necessary additions or alterations, the following steps:
  - (i) Variety suitable to the area should be specified.
  - (ii) Methods of getting healthy seeds such as flotation, and treatment of seeds against seed-borne diseases, should be indicated.
  - (iii) Preparation of seed-rate (raised seed-beds wherever necessary), application of manure according to recommended doses, etc.
  - (iv) Time of sowing: The time of sowing will vary according to the variety and the season for which it is most suitable. Emphasis will have to be placed on the need for so timing the sowing and transplanting as to give the crop the greatest benefit from the length of the available season. For example, early sowing and transplanting seedlings 20 to 21 days old is important for the first crop in the double cropped areas where the first crop varieties are of short duration. For long

duration varieties the seedlings may be 30 to 35 days old at the time of transplanting. The transplanting should coincide with the onset of the monsoon season, except where the crop has to depend entirely on irrigation.

- (v) Indication of how the supplies, if they are meant to be free, would be arranged and who would be responsible and by what time the supplies should reach particular locations.

Another example of a composite or package demonstration could be the Poona method of jowar cultivation. The following steps should receive emphasis and be included in the demonstration instructions:

- (i) Preparation of good seed-bed; deep cultivation not necessary; three to four harrowings may be enough.
- (ii) Proper manuring, five to ten cart-loads of cattle manure per acre in lighter soils, 15 to 20 cart-loads in case of irrigated areas. Superphosphate to be applied at 120 lb. per acre.
- (iii) Manure should be applied in deep furrows instead of spreading it on the surface and then harrowed. Furrows to be at the same distances where the lines of Jowar would be sown.
- (iv) Suitable variety to be named for particular areas.
- (v) Sowing to be done by dibbling, 18 inches x 18 inches or 24 inches x 24 inches apart, respectively in lighter or heavier soils, 8 to 10 seeds being sown in a circle at each hill. Care should be taken to see that there is enough moisture in the soil.
- (vi) Thinning of the crop by removing the weaker seedlings early enough (first thinning 10 to 15 days of sowing and second thinning a week after), leaving only 3 to 4 seedlings per hole.
- (vii) Top-dressing at the rate of 20 lb. N for the dry crop and 40 lb. N for the irrigated crop, preferably half the dose in inorganic form, such as ammonium sulphate, and half as an oil-cake. Time of application should be 1/3 of the dose at the time of second thinning and the remaining 2/3 after 1-1/2 months.

(viii) Two to three intercultivations to be given, specially after irrigation.

(ix) Adequate plant protection measures.

For demonstrating improved methods of wheat cultivation, the following items may be specified in the programme.

- (i) Summer cultivation.
- (ii) Raising green manure by sowing about 12 lb. of early mung, or 40 lb. of guar or 60 lb. of sunnhemp.
- (iii) Turning in the green manure crop about the middle of August.
- (iv) In the absence of green manuring, it will be necessary to apply 6,000 to 8,000 lb. of farmyard manure per acre.
- (v) Proper preparation of seed-bed.
- (vi) Application of 80 lb. superphosphate and 10 to 15 lb. N per acre in green manured field. In case only farmyard manure has been applied then the quantity of N may be doubled. Time of application is important. FYM is to be applied six to eight weeks before sowing, superphosphate at sowing. Apply nitrogen at sowing, preferably at first irrigation as top-dressing.
- (vii) Use of BHC five per cent at the rate of eight pounds per acre.
- (viii) Seed treatment with 'Agrosan GN' 1-1/2 oz. per 80 lb. of seed.
- (ix) Suitable variety, according to results of trials in the past.
- (x) Seed-rate to be 50 to 60 lb. per acre (as per recommendation).
- (xi) Irrigation—time and frequency should be stated.

The above three examples are illustrative and are given here to emphasise the need for specific details about the steps to be taken and practices to be followed being included in the instructions to be issued to the field workers.

10. Officers at the field level who will be responsible for selecting the farmers and arranging the demonstrations under their personal supervision, should be specified.

11. If the village level workers and extension officers are not sufficient, other staff belonging to agricultural colleges, extension training centres and research institutions should be mobilised for the purpose for a short period.

12. The period during which the demonstrations should be completed may be indicated.

13. Arrangements should be made for a sample check by the senior-most officers to ascertain whether the field operations are taking place strictly in conformity with the instructions laid down. The number of demonstrations which must be inspected by the various categories of supervisory officers should be specified, so that they make it a point to see them and determine how far they are according to the programme, what weaknesses they show, what improvements are needed and how far they are serving the purpose for which they are meant. To enable the supervisory officers to do this job effectively it would be necessary to prescribe the records to be maintained by the village level workers and the other officials charged with the establishment of the demonstrations, and the inspection notes must invariably be written on the records for the use of the field staff and supervisory officers.

14. Periodical inspection by specified officers will have to be ensured. Unless this is done, field workers may not be able to develop a sustained interest in the work. The inspecting officers should help them realize that the efforts they are putting in to establish and to successfully complete the demonstration are worth while. Unless the demonstrations are inspected in the field, or the data and their interpretation demanded from the field workers, they may fail to attach importance to this programme. The indifference of the supervisory officer to the results of the demonstrations and their impact on the farmers would be surest way of spelling the failure of the programme.

15. Approximate dates should be decided on which follow-up action should be undertaken for bringing neighbouring farmers to the plot and explaining the salient features.

16. Appropriate plant protection measures to be recommended should be arranged in time.

17. When the package demonstration succeeds, the second step would be to take the farmer's entire holding if he is convinced of the superiority of the methods recommended, and induce him to

cover his entire acreage by the new practices with necessary assistance to get the required agricultural credit. At this stage he would require assistance to determine the cost of his total operations to the expected yield and the income he could have. But in case the farmer decides not to adopt the demonstrated practice or method on his entire holding the causes for this should be analysed. It is possible that what was feasible on a small scale may appear too difficult for adoption on a large scale; or the needed supplies or means of production are not available in sufficient volume to enable the farmer to adopt the practice wholesale. An analysis of the situation would help in discovering the weaknesses, if any, in the item demonstrated or in the supply situation.

18. Demonstration is only a means to an end; it is a way of conveying new knowledge or imparting new skill to the farmer to help him improve his farming. Therefore, the success of the demonstration programme should be judged not on the basis of thoroughness with which the demonstration was conducted, the records maintained and the data compiled, but on the basis of the extent of diffusion of the idea or item demonstrated among the farmers. Unless demonstrations enable the farmers to take decisions to change over from traditional ways to better and improved methods of farming the demonstration programme would have failed in its objective. And once the programme has brought about the desired change among the farmers, to continue to demonstrate the particular idea or item would be a waste of time and effort. Therefore, the field workers as well as the supervisory officers should constantly assess the programme and keep moving forward instead of treating the proper conduct of demonstration as the be all and end all of the programme.

19. While establishing and conducting the demonstrations, the field staff may observe some points which were not obvious during the programme planning stage or which are peculiar to a particular set of conditions and which, unexpectedly, help or hinder the successful implementation of the programme. These points must be recorded and brought to the notice of the higher authorities so that the information could be appropriately utilized in further extension or research efforts. For example, if the demonstration of a new variety of wheat, recommended on account of superior yielding capacity and rust resistance, brings out the fact that it has a poorer acceptance in the market in a particular district, and that this has discouraged farmers from adopting it, then the shortcoming in the variety must be brought to the notice of the higher authorities who must communicate the information to the source of supply of the new variety



so that a better alternative variety could be suggested, or research intensified to breed a variety suitable for the district in case no alternative variety can be suggested. Since market and consumer preferences vary from place to place, such information will be useful for planning the extension and research programmes. On the other hand, a variety may be found to stand dry conditions better than the local variety, a fact about which the research station, which had developed the variety, had remained ignorant because the variety was bred under irrigated conditions and was meant for irrigated areas. It may so happen that it was demonstrated in some fields where irrigation was not available or was very scanty, and its excellence in admirably resisting dry conditions was revealed in the demonstration. This information would greatly help the research workers to develop a testing programme to assess its suitability to other likely areas and situations. Similarly a demonstration may reveal that whereas the recommended variety, when sown at the normal time is only moderately superior to the local variety, it is very markedly superior in very delayed sowing, a fact which had perhaps not been investigated in the research programme. Any such points noticed must be recorded and conveyed to higher quarters, because some of them are unknown and may constitute valuable information.

20. It is desirable to constitute an evaluation team for every district which should visit a few villages in every Block to assess the progress of the demonstration programme and its benefits. The team may consist of the Joint Director of Agriculture (Extension) or the Deputy Director of Agriculture, the Deputy Development Commissioner or the Planning Officer, the District Agricultural Officer and two or three representatives of the Zila Parishad of the district. The team should interview the demonstrating farmers and the field workers and assess whether or not the demonstrations have been effective and purposeful in extending new and useful knowledge of improved farming among the farmers to such an extent as to lead them, in substantial numbers, to change over from traditional to newer and more profitable farming practices.

## APPENDIX II

### Statement Showing State-wise distribution of Primary Health Centres (Vide reply to recommendation No. 34 in Chapter II).

Serial No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Blocks	No. of Primary Health Centres on 31-3-66	Reasons reported for the shortfall	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	321	335	Panchayat Samities not coming forward with land and money (public contribution.)	448 Bloks redelimited into 321 blocks but to be treated as 448 for establishment of Primary Health Centres.
2	Assam . . . . .	162	78	Selection of site a lengthy procedure.	Out of 162 Development Blocks 132 have been covered by 146 Primary Health Centres of which 78 are functioning and 68 are yet to start. Selection of sites in remaining 30 blocks not decided.]
3	Bihar . . . . .	587	587		
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	224	240+37	..	37 P.H.C. of State Pattern.
5.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	64	53	PHCs being opened in a phased manner.	
6.	Kerala . . . . .	143	154	..	..
7.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	416	395	Location not decided. Non-availability of funds for construction programme. Shortage of trained personnel, Doctors, Health Visitors and Midwives.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Madras	.	.	.	188
		375		Programme was slowed down on account of national emergency and building programme suspended. Now being opened on a priority basis.	
9.	Maharashtra	.	.	.	51
		425	375+51	Delay in the selection of sites.	PHCs of state pattern.
10.	Mysoore	.	.	.	179
		268	253+179	..	PHCs of State pattern.
11.	Crissa.	.	.	.	239
		314		Inadequate budget provision. Necessary accommodation not available. Shortage of Medical & Paramedical personnel. Cases under consideration of the Government Panchayat Samities and District authorities.	
12.	Punjab	.	.	.	229
13.	Nagaland	.	.	.	NIL
14	Rajasthan	.	.	.	226
15.	Uttar Pradesh	.	.	.	735
		875		Lack of suitable buildings and shortage of medical officers.	PHCs sanctioned for all the blocks out of which 735 actually established.
16.	West Bengal	.	.	.	266
17.	Delhi	.	.	.	8
18.	Himachal Pradesh	.	.	.	41
19.	Manipur	.	.	.	12
20.	Tripura	.	.	.	22
21.	N.E.F.A.	.	.	.	81+23
		41		..	These PHCs are of different pattern

22.	Pondicherry.	.	.	.	.	4	13
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	.	.	.	.	5	NIL
24.	Laccadives, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	.	.	.	.	NIL	7
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	.	.	.	.	12	19
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli.	.	.	.	.	2	2
						5126	4780

These PHCs are of different. pattern.  
Reason for delay in conversion is the  
inability of the Public Works Deptt.  
to erect the necessary buildings.

## APPENDIX III

(*Vide* reply to recommendation No. 40 in Chapter II).

*Statement showing the work done by Hony. Education Leaders from the year 1963-1965.*

	No. of Meetings held		No. of persons attended		No. of Groups		Cases referred to Hospitals for	Exhibitions	Film shows		Orientation camps		
	R	U	R	U					No. attendance	No. attendance	No. attendance	No. attendance	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1963	.	1687	2,86,325	1,10,697	657	52,051	3,121	78	31,980	180	1,28,830	119	9274
1964	.	4274	4,98,760	1,79,382	2053	1,84,432	19,799	250	75,082	461	2,54,530	855	44,438
1965	.	4310	5,30,652	3,23,902	906	64,247	21,552	312	1,46,503	533	3,08,227	698	22,346

*Statement showing overall picture of work done by Hony. Family Planning Education Leaders during 1963.*

[illegible]

	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
Bihar	..	..	34	..	..	1020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujarat	48	13	16837	204613	10	200	150	200	..	3	9000	2	30000	1	40	..	..	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala	159	52	134910	11598	109	5865	2516	5015	298	..	..	38	34025	12	760	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	298	139	33270	13578	179	2896	2212	5787	1021	33	18201	55	31225	17	1603	..	..	..	..
Madras	30	116	958	4535	111	4655	7000	1630	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maharashtra	265	149	52214	28893	32	1772	987	812	163	16	..	25	35550	67	3492	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	37	..	6359	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	..	..	..
Orissa	69	19	9712	4762	13	414	425	678	34	1	1200	12	1000	1	2000	..	..	..	..
Punjab	80	83	10960	12609	9	190	260	110	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	569	272	34029	7448	101	12130	17093	16576	173	15	5760	3	210	8	100	..	..	..	..
West Bengal	193	170	10272	9517	73	3748	4672	6224	394	8	6070	43	25990	13	1219	..	..	..	..
Instt. Leaders	..	945	..	10378	24	..	22231	10452	361	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	24	67	N.A.	N.A.	6	1058	551	4567	41	5	1749	..	830	4	..	..	..	..	..
Goa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1764	2192	314977	322181	672	33278	58247	52051	2511	81	41980	182	158830	120	9314	..	..	..	..



**Statement showing overall picture of work done by Family Planning Education Leaders during 1st January to 31st December, 1964.**  
(Vide reply to recommendation No. 40 in Chapter II)

Name of State	No. of meetings held		Persons attended		No. of groups formed		Persons contacted		Cases referred for		Exhibitions held		Film Shows		O.T. Camps	
	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	Contr.	Ster.	No. attend- held	ance	No. attend- held	ance	No. attend- held	ance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1. Andhra Pradesh	66	36	4982	2102	..	1168	621	101	41	7	1400	21	N.A.	10	805	
2. Assam	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Bihar	102	32	14565	7257	22	200	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1000	
4. Gujarat	153	142	113598	2625	1000	500	700	30	48	1	3500	18	N.A.	..	N.A.	
5. Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Kerala	266	112	95687	11213	152	5200	4925	4275	537	6	1455	54	59872	22	605	
7. Madhya Pradesh	596	224	29076	21244	220	21017	5599	15448	1791	69	23060	43	21290	67	1555	
8. Madras	177	7	6732	4689	183	5055	65	60	1009	21	5025	6	N.A.	2	600	
9. Maharashtra	279	193	40597	26122	28	2519	1562	1395	505	57	16250	56	17850	66	1478	
10. Mysore	163	172	4630	6705	23	960	345	1825	209	5	870	5	1190	29	30	
11. Orissa	199	80	21851	18395	28	1845	2370	2500	272	10	4232	17	2615	7	374	
12. Punjab	322	182	33584	25030	94	3416	7070	4542	962	3	1700	60	32640	297	32170	
13. Rajasthan	191	135	11762	10280	33	7150	5655	4024	1114	9	6245	13	15400	12	362	
14. Uttar Pradesh	1356	409	102691	17592	218	9459	7637	11062	11235	41	8600	141	71758	298	4193	

15. West Bengal	371	273	16334	7730	51	4570	1808	3759	639	21	2745	27	31915	21	1236
16. Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Pondicherry	33	85	2771	5298	..	1147	1601	9334	46	..	..	..	..	8	N.A.
21. Goa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Leaders Instt.	..	909	..	13700	..	..	6360	26041	1391	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,280</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>4,98,860</b>	<b>1,79,382</b>	<b>2,053</b>	<b>64,206</b>	<b>50,918</b>	<b>84,432</b>	<b>19,799</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>75,082</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>2,54,530</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>44,438</b>

(According to reports received upto 28th February, 1966)

*Statement of work done by Hon'y. F.P. Education Leaders in various States during the Calendar year 1965*

Name of the State	No. of meetings held		No. of persons attended		No. of Persons contacted individually		Cases referred to hospital for	Exhibitions	Film shows	Orientation Trg. Camps					
	R	U	R	U	R	U									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Andhra Pradesh .	219	141	15848	6027	5	1466	3454	404	220	14	1377	5	1000	21	907
2. Assam .	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3. Bihar .	30	34	1359	4695	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Gujarat .	203	104	23198	30008	41	9071	9680	4342	1263	6	18048	71	54350	30	1371

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5. Kerala	.	140	127	86348	12755	51	4215	4397	4207	1480	5	4240	30	45467	10	459
6. Madhya Pradesh		619	551	48582	36369	176	8327	8511	7000	1706	85	24225	99	31413	78	3010
7. Madras	.	87	76	2399	3033	109	552	521	2312	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Maharashtra	.	464	284	47609	49945	23	4845	3349	705	5741	29	4000	35	3400	49	1568
9. Mysore	.	187	142	32812	12660	34	2418	3140	706	529	10	5670	13	7755	14	738
10. Orissa	.	363	135	84339	27780	49	4600	3460	3695	2805	25	28300	96	50250	11	180
11. Punjab	.	463	368	54122	23206	109	11459	8610	3832	1992	15	10180	34	19660	403	7376
12. Rajasthan	.	391	336	55661	53869	148	28822	19323	15108	2841	23	23660	91	61175	23	1927
13. Uttar Pradesh	.	557	318	36219	24836	55	6764	9142	2242	1226	52	1000	11	2507	13	777
14. West Bengal	.	493	419	36384	25011	96	6931	4842	7004	1015	46	15062	44	30050	40	2746
15. Himachal Pradesh		46	..	4719	..	9	7537	500	3187	343	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Pondicherry	.	17	21	728	1483	..	453	885	3224	22	—	—	5	+	3	1257
17. Goa	.	10	11	365	315	1	400	700	30	85	—	—	7	+	—	—
18. Institutional Leaders	.	21	295	+	11910	..	65	..	5250	151	2	741	12	1200	1	30
TOTAL	.	4310	3362	530652	323902	906	97925	80614	64247	21552	312	146503	553	308227	696	22346

NOTE.— +Not available.  
— Nil Information.

## APPENDIX IV

(Vide reply to Recommendation No. 44 in Chapter II)

### MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (BSE-3 Section)

**SUB:—*Diversified courses in Multipurpose Schools.***

The Mudliar Commission recommended the establishment of Multipurpose schools providing for the teaching of practical subjects such as Agriculture, Commerce, Fine Arts, Home Science and Technical Subjects. For those students who are not able to proceed for higher studies these courses are designed to serve as a preparation for entering vocation.

Although they are meant to give adequate training to the students to enable them take up gainful employment, most of the Multipurpose and Post Basic Schools have not come up to expectations because they are working under several handicaps, such as dearth of qualified teachers, lack of suitable textbooks, insufficiency of equipment, etc. The necessity of providing adequate facilities on these schools to enable them to impart education of a high quality need hardly be emphasised, especially in view of the fact that these schools are designed to be of a terminal character enabling students to go out straightaway into different occupations. It was envisaged that during the Third Plan, these differences would be removed and the schools would be run on a higher level of efficiency. It was with this end in view that four regional colleges have been set up to train teachers for practical subjects. The Ministry of Education had also drawn up a scheme for improving a limited number of Multipurpose schools to enable them to function as model experimental schools. Under this scheme, financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 2 lakhs for each of such schools was offered. Unfortunately the response of the State Govt. has not been satisfactory because (a) they were required to bear half the cost; and (b) they were not convinced that developing one or two schools in a State would give the required momentum for diversified courses at the secondary stage. However, 13 proposals of the different State Governments were approved during the Third Plan. Another programme designed for the improvement of Multipurpose schools was also initiated under which assistance was given to the State Government for purchase of reference books for these Multipurpose schools. The sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been allotted to the State Government for developing a

limited number of agricultural streams in the Multipurpose schools and Post Basic Schools. Due to lack of funds, it was not possible to extend this assistance to more than one-third of agricultural streams.

#### *Fourth Plan Proposal:*

During the IV Plan the scheme aims at strengthening as many Multipurpose courses as possible. The assistance will be meant for providing minimum necessary equipment, tools, land etc. required to bring the Multipurpose courses to a reasonable level of efficiency. The object is not to introduce new practical stream but to strengthen the courses already taught. On the basis of the information supplied by the various State Governments, the average expenditure required for strengthening the existing diversified courses will be more or less as under:

	Rs.
(1) Agriculture . . . . .	15,000
(2) Commerce . . . . .	15,000
(3) Fine Arts . . . . .	10,000
(4) Home Science . . . . .	5,000
(5) Technical Subjects . . . . .	50,000
(6) Rural Crafts in Post Basic Schools . . . . .	5,000

The detailed information regarding the number and type of multipurpose schools in different States is given in Annexure I. In addition to this, there are 57 Post Basic Schools in 8 States which have arrangements for the teaching of Agriculture and other rural crafts such as spinning and weaving, wood work, etc. On the basis of the average expenditure indicated above, the total expenditure for strengthening these courses will be as under:

	No. of courses	Average	Total expenditure
1 Agriculture . . . . .	714	15,000	1,07,10,000
2 Commerce . . . . .	1496	15,000	2,24,40,000
3 Fine Arts . . . . .	283	10,000	28,30,000
4 Home Science . . . . .	341	5,000	17,05,000
5 Technical Subjects . . . . .	485	50,000	2,42,50,000
6 Rural Crafts . . . . .	57	5,000	2,85,000
Grand Total .			6,22,20,000

Although the requirement for strengthening all the courses works out to be Rs. 6 crores, the indications are that outlay of about Rs. 1 crore will be available during the Fourth Plan out of which Rs. 25 lakhs are available during 1966-67. The Strengthening of agricultural course alone will require over Rs. 1 crore. It is therefore proposed to confine efforts to strengthening Agriculture Stream in Multipurpose and Post Basic Schools, in the first instance. If more funds are available later on other Streams will be taken up.

The following provisions are suggested for the five years of the *fourth plan*:

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											Rs.
Ist year	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 lakhs
2nd year	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 lakhs
3rd year	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 lakhs
4th year	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 lakhs
5th year	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Nil

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The scheme will be Centrally Sponsored and the State will be entitled to 100 per cent assistance outside the State Plan ceilings. The States will be authorised to select schools on priority basis and lay down norms of equipment, examine the needs of individual schools and allot funds for purchase of equipment, tools, lands, etc. within the financial limits laid down under the scheme. All Multipurpose schools, Government or non-Government, whether High or Higher Secondary, Technical and Vocational High Schools and Post Basic Schools will be eligible for assistance.



## APPENDIX V

*Copy of letter No. 16-31/62 SE1 (BSE2), dated the 22nd January, 1963 from Shri A. H. Hemrajani, Assistant Education Adviser, Ministry of Education, New Delhi to the Education Secretaries of all the States/Union Territories.*

*(Vide reply to Recommendation No. 44 in Chapter II)*

**SUB:—Agricultural education in multipurpose schools—Recommendation of the second Indo-American Team and the High Level Committee.**

I am directed to reproduce below the recommendations of the above two bodies with the request that steps may please be taken to give effect to these recommendations:—

### *Second Joint Indo-American Team:*

The agricultural education programme should be strengthened by the establishment of additional multipurpose high schools where agriculture is one of the subjects taught. Again the minimum required qualification for agricultural teachers should be a B. Sc. in Agriculture with additional teacher training qualifications.

To these schools should be attached a farm of adequate size, representing the pattern of agriculture in the region.

### *High Level Committee:*

On a careful consideration of the type of agricultural education now being imparted in the Multipurpose High Schools the committee was strongly of the view that these schools did not answer the requirements of those who had to go back to land nor did they offer adequate preparatory education for entering the agricultural college. Both in the matter of agricultural as well as of preparatory education for the collegiate stage, the committee recommended that alternative channels should be devised. The committee appreciated the importance of the recommendations made by the Secondary Education Commission, in pursuance of which the multipurpose schools had been introduced in the country but felt that the objectives of commission had in reality been unfulfilled. The suggestion of the

Second Joint Indo-American Team to strengthen the agricultural education programme could only be achieved if these schools were provided with farms of adequate size and teachers adequately trained in agriculture. Since both these pre-requisites were lacking in most of the existing schools the committee urged that this matter should be brought to the notice of the Education Ministry, so that the quality and content of agricultural education at the secondary stage could be improved in active association with the Food and Agriculture Ministry and the State Agricultural Departments.

Sd/-A. H. HEMRAJANI,  
*Assistant Education Adviser.*

# APPENDIX VI

(Vide reply to Recommendation No. 44 in Chapter II)

## Agricultural Education in Multipurpose Schools—Recommendation of the Second Indo-American Team and the High Level Committee

Name of the State/Union Territory	Views of the State Government/Union Territory
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	<p>Only a few Multipurpose schools where Agriculture is taught as a diversified course; qualifications prescribed for Agriculture in these schools are B.Sc. (Agr.) and in the absence of persons with suitable qualifications Higher Technical Examination Certificate holders in Agriculture appointed. The suggestion to prescribe the minimum qualification as B.Sc. (Agr.) with B.Ed. may not be possible in this State as it is found difficult to secure even B.Sc. (Agr.) candidates for appointment in all schools. Further as per Andhra Educational Subordinate Service Rules, B.Ed., is not necessary for the post of Agricultural Instructor in Education Department. The Agricultural Graduates available have to be recruited in the first instance and given facilities to undergo B.Ed. Training. But due to scarcity of hands even these graduates could not be recruited direct after some period. They cannot, therefore, be deputed for B.Ed. training as can be done in case of officers holding permanent lien in Education Department. Also the scale of pay is Rs. 180—375 which is not encouraging for Agricultural graduates to be given training in B.Ed.</p>

Wherever Agriculture is taught as a diversified course a small farm or piece of land for Agriculture is provided for the Schools. It may not be possible to provide for the increased facilities in this regard as land suitable for Agricultural operations cannot be secured at reasonable prices now.

The establishment of additional Multipurpose schools with Agriculture as a diversified course is also not possible due to the present financial stringency of the State Government.

2. Assam . . . . Endeavour is being made to attach farms to Multipurpose schools where there are agricultural courses. It has been found difficult to get agricultural Graduates for teaching in such courses but we are trying to get back some of the Agricultural Graduates who had their studies with this Department's Scholarships.

3. Bihar . . . . .  
4. Gujarat . . . . .

*1. Secend Joint Indo-American Team :*

Under the Scheme of Allotment of different diversified courses under the M.P. Schools, the selected schools have been paid grants-in-aid for starting of Agriculture Courses. The Management of the schools which are allotted Agriculture Course under the above scheme are instructed to appoint trained Agricultural graduates and also instructed to provide adequate farm land as laid down by the Government of India.

*II. High Level Committee :*

It is a fact that sufficient number of trained graduates are not available. This point was discussed in the meeting of the Head Masters' of Multipurpose schools and Vocational Schools. It is being considered by this Government that persons in know of Agricultural practical work with Qualifications short of Bachelar of Agriculture may be allowed to be engaged as Agriculture teachers in relaxation of the requirements of prescribed qualifications. The question of treating Agriculture teachers on par with the trained teachers in respect of grant of scale of pay is also under consideration. The decision of the Government when reached will be communicated to you.

5. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . . More than 50% of the total number of Higher Secondary Schools are provided with agriculture stream for which qualified staff and land as far as possible have been provided. The recommendations of the two bodies are being kept in view.

6. Kerala . . . . . In view of the recommendations of the Indo-American Team and of the High Level Committee, Agriculture is being taught in twelve High Schools in this State and eight of them are departmental schools. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in implementing the scheme due to want of farms having adequate land and teachers adequately trained in Agriculture. Of the eight departmental schools, sufficient land is available for conducting agricultural operations only in five schools. In the remaining three schools, land acquisition proceedings have not yet been completed. In these circumstances this Government regret to point out that there is considerable difficulty in implementing the recommendation of the Second Indo-American Team and the High Level Committee.

7. Madhya Pradesh . . . . . The Madhya Pradesh State Government have set up a Committee consisting of the Director of Agriculture, Chairman; Director of Public Instruction, Director of Technical Education, the Secretary; Board of Secondary Education and 2 Representatives of Agriculture Department as members to examine the recommendations of Indo-American Team and to submit its report for Government's consideration. The report of the said Committee is awaited.

8. Madras . . . . . The question of converting diversified courses including agriculture into elective is under consideration and a decision will be taken in due course. As such there may be no pressing urgency to take steps for the strengthening of agricultural schools at present.

The two suggestions contained therein are not needed as far as this State is concerned. The qualification required for appointment as Agricultural Instructor in Secondary Schools in which agriculture has been introduced under the diversified courses of study is B.Sc. (Agr.). Instructions have already been issued to the managements of secondary schools selected for the introduction of agricultural courses that they should provide 4 to 5 acres of land with irrigation facilities as close to the school as possible. They have also been asked to provide at least one acre of wet land and one acre of rainfed dry land. Hence no action is considered necessary by the Government on the two recommendations made by the Joint Indo-American Team an Agricultural Education.

9. Maharashtra . . . . .

This State Government has a scheme for introducing Agriculture as the base for Primary and Secondary Education in certain selected schools in rural areas. On finalising the scheme the recommendation of the second Indo-American Team and the High Level Committee will be taken into consideration.

10. Mysore . . . . .

The State Government appointed a committee consisting of representatives of the Department of Education and Agriculture, which has recommended:

The Committee reviewed the present position of the Multipurpose High Schools with agriculture as an elective subject. Nearly 40 schools in the State have been sanctioned agriculture as an elective. Out of this, only 26 schools have introduced agriculture as an elective, while the others have not. The reason for this was revealed to be lack of adequate facilities such as lands, teachers etc. From a perusal of the statement prepared by the Director of Public Instruction, it was seen, that in as many as 9 schools there were not Agricultural Instructors. It was seen that many schools employed Diploma Holders for teaching Agriculture in their schools. As regards pay scales, a large divergence was observed. While Graduates in Agriculture are paid Rs. 150-400 in some schools, they are paid Rs. 115-315 in some others. Licentiates are paid Rs. 100-350. It was also revealed that very few schools possess adequate extent of land. Few schools possessed the necessary equipment. On the whole, the picture was not very encouraging.



The existing syllabus in Agriculture of the Multipurpose Schools was reviewed. The Director of Public Instruction said that the Multipurpose Schools have been so designed as to serve both as a terminal and as a preparatory course. The Syllabuses in Agriculture have also been drafted with these aims in view. In view of this fact, it was felt that there is no need to have two alternative courses in Agriculture one for those who wish to go back to land, another for those who wish to join agricultural colleges.

The Committee is of the opinion that there is a real need for the starting of a P.U.C. for Agriculture just as P.U.C. in Commerce or other subjects. At present the students who take up agriculture as an elective in the Secondary stage find themselves at sea and have no follow up course in the University. These students are forced to take up some other subjects which they enter in P.U.C. thereby abandoning a course which they choose previously. So in the interest of these students and also with a view to preparing students for entering the Agricultural College with an adequate background of the subject, it was resolved that recommendation should be made for the starting of P.U.C. in Agriculture in 2 Agricultural Colleges in consultation with the two universities.

As regards the qualification of the staff Committee's opinion is that the minimum qualification for an Instructor attached to the secondary schools should be a pass in the B.Sc. (Agriculture). In addition to this, the Teacher should have adequate training in the methods of teaching the subject. People with higher qualifications may be preferred. As regards the existing Licentiates and Diploma Holders, they may be continued as Assistants for handling the practical classes.

As regards the training of these teachers, it was felt that the Regional College of Education recently started at Mysore would serve the purpose and that there was no need to make any other arrangements in this regard.

The Director of Public Instruction brought to the notice of the Committee that there is a paucity of Agricultural Graduates who are prepared to work in the Education Department as Instructors in the Secondary Schools. The reasons for this appear to be the lack of prospects for those who enter this career and also lack of facilities for bettering their qualifications etc. The Director of Agriculture said that he would provide the required number providing the existing facilities are continued, viz., the Graduates deputed from the Agriculture Department should get a deputation allowance of 20% as at present.

As regards the private institutions, the required number of Agriculture Graduates could be made available if these Institutions are also prepared to extend the same facility. The Director of Agriculture said that so far as the Govt. officials deputed by this department are concerned, their seniority would be safeguarded and facilities would be available to them for bettering their qualifications. In view of these assurances it was felt, that there was no need to enlarge the cadre strength of the Agricultural Department. It was felt that the present system should be continued.

At present, there is a Senior Agriculture Inspector attached to the Department of Public Instruction. He is not attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction but holds an independent office. It was pointed out that this has been causing considerable inconvenience both from the administrative and academic points of view. The Committee agreed that it is necessary that this officer should be attached to Agricultural education, there should be a separate cell in the office of the Director of Public Instruction to deal with matters relating to Agricultural Education and to advise the Director of Public Instruction in this regard. Such a cell should have an

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officer of the grade of the Deputy Director, with two Gazetted Officers of Class II rank to assist him to look after the supervision and Inspection of Agricultural Education in the State. It was therefore suggested as follows:—

1. A separate Agriculture Cell should be created in the office of the Director of Public Instruction which should have a class I Officer of the Agricultural Department in grade Rs. 600-1000 and two Class II officers in grade of Rs. 275-600, with the necessary ministerial and class IV staff. The existing office of the Senior Inspector of Schools (Agriculture) may be abolished.
2. Resolved that a strong recommendation may be made to Government in this regard.

## 11. Orissa

. . . . . At present there is no multipurpose school in the State. There are only 8 Higher Secondary schools in the State including 3 Higher Secondary Multipurpose schools with 3 elective grams. In more of the High and Higher Secondary schools of the State, there is provision for teaching of Agriculture as one of the electives, although Agriculture is an optional subject in the courses of studies prescribed by the Board of Secondary Education, High Schools nor in the Higher Secondary Schools nor in Technical High Schools of the State, not much headway has been made with Agriculture even as an optional subject the High theon account of various difficulties like:—

(i) dearth of qualified teachers to teach the subject;

(ii) aptitude among students to take up mathematics because of its greater usefulness in career courses.

In view of the position stated above, it is felt that the time is not ripe to implement recommendations made by the Second Indo-American Team and Level Committee.

There is a proposal to start a High School in each district and a M.E. School in each Sub-Division, with Agriculture as the main subject where the students will learn Agriculture and will earn a living. Such a scheme is to be implemented by the Agricultural Department with the assistance of the Education Department so far as the general Education side is concerned.

12. Punjab . . . . . The views of the State Government are :—

(i) The present time demands that Agriculture group should be liberally started in Higher Secondary Schools situated in rural areas, but due to black of funds and adequately qualified staff the recommendation of the Second Joint Indo-American Team will take some time for implementation.

(ii) Agriculture farms are usually attached to all the schools offering Agriculture group.

(iii) The State Govt. fully agree with the recommendation that teacher training qualification should be compulsory for B. Sc. Agriculture master. But in view of the Scarcity of agriculture masters in the State at present B. T./B. Ed. training qualifications have been waived. It is suggested that the B. Sc. masters may be recruited and thereafter given short refresher courses in pedagogy.

(iv) The grade of Agriculture masters has been revised from Rs. 110-250 to Rs. 130-320. The State Govt. have further agreed to the grant of two advance increments in the revised scale to those who are B.T/B. Ed. or obtaining this qualification after entering into Govt. service.

13. Rajasthan . . . . . *Second Joint Indo-American Team :*

The Agriculture education programme cannot be strengthened in this State by the establishment of additional multipurpose high schools for want of funds for farm land etc., irrigation facilities and teachers. In a few schools we have started this subject where minimum required qualification for an Agriculture teacher in high school is already B. Sc. agriculture. In a Higher Secondary School it is M. Sc. (Ag.) in Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Dairying or Horticulture or Second Class B. Sc. or Second Class B. Sc. (Ag.) with 7 years (or more) of experience of teaching agriculture in a High or Higher Secondary School or both combined. For farm land we provide 5 bighas of land having irrigational facilities upto 100 students.

*High Level Committee*

The State Govt. also support the suggestion of the School Joint Indo-American Team that schools should be provided with farms of adequate size and teachers adequately trained in agriculture. There should also be active association of the Food and Agriculture Departments to improve the quality and content of agriculture education.

14. Uttar Pradesh . . . . . At present there are 350 Higher Secondary Schools teaching Agriculture up to the High School standard and out of them 135 have facilities for teaching agriculture upto the Intermediate standard.

Under existing rules the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh have full powers for giving recognition for teaching Agriculture

ture in Intermediate and High School classes for which the following minimum requirements are prescribed:

<i>Requirements</i>	<i>High School Examination</i>	<i>Intermediate Examination</i>
1. Laboratory for . . .		(a) Physics
(a) Physics & Chemistry . . .	30' × 20'	(b) Chemistry
(b) Biology . . .		(c) Biology 30' 30'
2. Agriculture Room . . .	30' × 20' 20' × 15'	Room 24' × 20'
3. Agriculture and Science equipment.	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 24,000
4. Furniture . . .	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 25,000
5. Farm . . .	5 acres	5 acres
6. Cows for Dairy Farm . . .	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 2,500
7. Cattle and fodder sheds . . .		Rs. 2,500

The Board has also laid down the following minimum qualifications for teachers in Agriculture:—

<i>High School</i>	<i>Intermediate</i>
1. Trainee B. Sc. (Agriculture)	1 M.Sc. (Agriculture) Preferably trained or Trained B. Sc. (Agriculture) with 3 years teaching experience of higher classes.



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2. Demonstrators in Agriculture B. Sc.  
(Agriculture).

14. U.P. (*contd.*).

For providing necessary professional training to M. Sc. and B. Sc. (Agriculture) a good number of students are annually admitted to the Government constructed Training College, Lucknow for being trained as Agriculture teachers.

The State Govt. is already trying to strengthen agriculture education at the Higher Secondary stage.

15. West Bengal . . . . .

Agricultural stream has been provided in the up-graded schools in rural areas with adequate farm land. No difficulty is experienced in obtaining the services of agricultural graduates. Where graduates are not readily available, part-time arrangements have been made by appointing retired agricultural officers. The question of providing training facilities for agricultural graduates is under consideration.

16. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .

The schools in this territory have provisionally been affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi from the 1st May, 1963. Although the syllabus of the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi provide for teaching "Agriculture" as a subject in the Higher Secondary Multipurpose school at Port Blair, at present there is no scope for introducing this subject in the school. It may, however, be mentioned in this connection that gardening has been, introduced as one

of the crafts in the School, and for its practical work there is sufficient space in the school compound. A qualified instructor (Gardening) has been appointed to take classes in gardening.

17. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . This Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli runs two Secondary Schools teaching from VIII to XI. No multipurpose High School with Agriculture as one of the subject is established. Hence requisite information is nil as far as this territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is concerned.

18. Delhi . . . A farm adequate size is attached with each Multipurpose Higher Secondary School where agriculture is taught. The minimum qualification of an agriculture teacher is B. Sc. (Agriculture).

The other instructions contained in Govt. of India, Ministry of Education letter N. F. 16-31/62-SE, 1 dated the 22nd January, 1963 were brought to the notice of the Inspectors of Schools and Principals of the schools concerned for guidance.

19. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . The Administration agrees in principle with the recommendations of the Second Indo-American Team and the High Level Committee, The steps this administration proposes to take to give effect to these recommendations as are follows:—

As an experimental measure, one of the High Schools at Mapuca will be given agricultural bias by granting to the Institution concerned facilities described below:—

1. Concession of grant corresponding to the salaries of a teacher qualified with B. Sc. (Agriculture) degree and a diploma in teaching.

2. A farm of about 30 acres will be attached to this High School for practical training. The cost of this farm will be borne fully by the Education Deptt.

3. The Agriculture curriculum prescribed for S.S.C. will be adopted for this course of studies.

4. The agriculture Department will help the Education Department in formulating rules and regulations.

The recommendations made by the Second Indo-American Team and High Level Committee, will be kept in view while opening new Higher Secondary Schools in this Pradesh.

130

20. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .

21. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands . There are no Multipurpose schools in this Union Territory, But this Administration has introduced Agriculture as a subject in all the schools under the supervision of the teachers who underwent training in Agricultural practices. The recommendations of the second Indo-American Team and High Level Committee have not been introduced in this Union Territory as there are no Multipurpose schools. There is also no scope for establishing such schools in these small islands.

22. Manipur . . . . . There is at present one Multipurpose School at Moirang in Manipur. It is proposed to introduce the agricultural stream in that school in the near future. The school is affiliated to the Central Board of Education at Delhi. The syllabus of that Board is therefore followed. Action has been taken for acquisition of ten acres of land for agricultural farm for

that school. At the time of recruitment of staff care will be taken so that graduates in Agriculture with teacher's training qualifications are appointed.

23. Nagaland . . . . . There is no Multipurpose school in Nagaland. Hence the recommendations of the Second Indo-American Team and the High Level Committee on Agricultural Education could not be implemented in Nagaland.

24. Pondicherry . . . . . Agricultural Courses have been introduced in 3 high schools in rural areas of this State and it is proposed to introduce the same in one more school next year. The Agriculture instructors employed to handle the agricultural classes in these high schools are full-fledged B.Sc. (Agriculture) graduates with tea-teachers' training qualifications and who can give good training in practicals. When a trained hand is not available, B.Sc. (Agriculture) graduates are appointed.

2. At present, practical classes in crop cultivation in agricultural subjects are conducted in the low-lying areas of the school compounds due to want of farm lands. Action to attach a farm of adequate size to the schools is being taken.

3. To strengthen the agricultural education programme and to provide sufficient practical and theoretical knowledge to students who wish to pursue agricultural education in colleges or who wish to go back to the lands for cultivation it is desirable to introduce courses like poultry farming, bee-keeping, silk-rearing etc. besides the usual programme of crop cultivation. The recommendations of the Second Joint Indo-American Team and High Level Committee are borne in mind and necessary action to implement them here will be taken so as to enrich the quality and content of Agricultural Education at Secondary Level.

25. Tripura . . . . . Agriculture subject is being introduced in one school in Tripura. The recommendations made by the Second Joint Indo-American Team and the High Level Committee will be kept in view in making provision of farm land and Agriculture teacher.

## APPENDIX VII

(*vide* reply to recommendation No. 58 in chapter II)

No. F.3-6/66-Credit

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, C. D. & COOPERATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF COOPERATION)

KRISHI BHAVAN,

New Delhi, 16th March, 1967.

25th Phalguna, 1888.

To

The Secretary in-charge of Cooperation, All State Governments/Union Territories.

**SUBJECT:**—*Scheme of outright grants to primary agricultural credit societies and Central Cooperative Banks.*

Sir,

As the State Governments are aware, a scheme of outright grants to primary agricultural credit societies and Central Cooperative Banks for providing special bad-debt reserves was in operation during the Third Five Year Plan from 1962-63 to 1965-66. Decisions on this scheme were communicated to the State Governments (letter No. 6-14/60-UT dated 4-10-1960). The operation of the scheme was reviewed by a Working Group constituted by the National Cooperative Development Corporation. The report of the Working Group was circulated to State Governments (letter No. 3-6/66-Credit dated Working Group were considered by the Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation held in October, 1966. Based on the recommendations of Cooperation held in October, 1966. Based on the recommendations made at this Conference and in the light of the views expressed by the State Governments, the Government of India have now taken decisions on the continuance of the scheme during the Fourth Plan period. These decisions are indicated in the Annexure-I. The administrative arrangements necessary for implementing the scheme are also indicated in the Annexure-II. State Governments are now requested to implement the scheme for 1967-68 for the duration of the Fourth Five Year Plan. As the State Governments are aware, suitable provision has been included in the Fourth



Plan of the States for implementing this scheme. The Central Government will bear 50 per cent of the expenditure as grant. The Ministry may please be informed of the action taken to implement the scheme and the administrative arrangements made for the purpose.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- R. VENUGU,

*Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Copy forwarded to:—

1. Registrar of Cooperative Societies, All State Governments/ Union Territories.
2. Agricultural Production Commissioners, All State Governments.
3. Department of Agriculture, New Delhi.
4. Planning Commission (Agriculture Divn.), New Delhi.
5. Associated Finance (C. D. & C. Branch).
6. Reserve Bank of India, Agricultural Credit Department, Bombay.
7. State Bank of India, Rural Credit Section, Central Office, Bombay.
8. Secretary, N.C.D.C., New Delhi.
9. Secretary, NCUI, New Delhi.
10. All Officers in the Department including Information Officer.
11. Department of Coordination, Ministry of Finance (Shri J. Murli).
12. Director (Publicity), National Cooperative Union of India, 72, Jorbagh, New Delhi.

Sd/- R. VENUGU,

*Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

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**Annexure I*****Scheme of outright grants to primary agricultural credit societies and Central Cooperative Banks.***

1. Government will make outright grants to primary agricultural credit societies and Central Cooperative Banks for creating special bad debt reserves as an incentive to the institutions to liberalise their loaning policy and extend credit to marginal and sub-marginal cultivators.
  2. The outright grants will be related only to loans issued for agricultural production to the weaker sections.
  3. For the purpose of the scheme, the weaker sections will be defined as those cultivators, whether owners or tenants, whose individual maximum credit limit does not exceed Rs. 200.
  4. The scheme will be implemented from 1967-68. The contribution during the year 1967-68 will be on the basis of additional loans issued to weaker sections during 1966-67 over those advanced in 1965-66 and similarly in the next three years of the Fourth Plan period.
  5. Contribution will be made to societies and Central banks at the rate of 12 per cent respectively of the additional loans issued at the society level.
  6. The contribution to societies and central banks should be credited by them to "Special bad-debt reserves". It should be drawn upon with the permission of the Registrar and according to rules framed for this purpose. These reserves will be in addition to the normal bad debt reserves created from profits.
  7. A primary society may withdraw money from the special reserves to cover the entire amount of losses incurred by it on its lending to the weaker sections after all efforts have been made to recover the loans. But the withdrawal by a central bank may be only to the extent of 2/3rd of the losses, the balance being borne by the bank.
  8. Outright grants should be available to all societies provided their audit classification is not D and E.
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**Annexure II*****Administrative arrangements recommended for implementing the Scheme***

1. At the level of the society, the form of the member register should be modified so that all members belonging to the weaker sections, as defined, are classified separately.

2. At the central bank level, a society-wise register should be maintained showing the total lending done by each society to the members belonging to weaker sections.

3. In the States where supervision is the responsibility of central banks, the banks' supervisory staff must be responsible for supervising the implementation of the scheme at the society level. Where supervision is done by the departmental machinery, the department must be directly responsible for such implementation. In assessing the work load for one supervisor or departmental inspector, this aspect of work should be taken into account.

4. The cooperative departmental staff should also make periodical test checks both at the society level and at the central bank level. The check at the central bank level should be to determine whether the central banks are giving proper consideration to the loan application of each society in so far as the requirements of weaker section members are concerned and to ensure that no discrimination is made by any central bank against such members.

## APPENDIX VIII

(*vide* reply to recommendation No. 42 in chapter III)

*Statement showing the replies received from the state governments regarding unstarred Question No. 7795 for 2-3-1966 to be asked in Lok Sabha by Shri Ranen Sen and Shri Dinen Bhattacharya.*

Name of the State	(a) Whether the State Governments have failed to supply free school text-books and instead are supplying books of low quality at high prices; and	(b) if so, steps taken by Govt. to remedy the situation
1	2	3
1 Andhra Pradesh	<p>The State Government is implementing the scheme of free distribution of Nationalised text-books from the year 1964-65 to poor and needy children of the primary schools (Classes I to V) in accordance with the scheme evolved by the State Government as per the instructions of the Government of India.</p> <p>The scheme is being implemented through Panchayat Samithis and Municipalities in the State.</p> <p>It may be stated that supply of different, qualities of text-books of the students <i>i.e.</i>, one quality to students to whom books are distributed free and another quality to students who purchase books does not arise in this State as books distributed, either as gift or sale are nationalised by Government. The quality of text-books printed in this State at the Andhra Pradesh Text-book Press is uniform and these books are being distributed free. There is no difference in the cost of text-books also.</p>	Does not arise.
2 Assam	<p>The State Government have not supplied text-books free of cost but have in respect of the nationalised text-books, improved the quality of printing and illustration and reduced the price by about 50 per cent on the average. This has been made possible by the use of gift papers from the text-books for Elementary Stage of Education.</p>	Do.

1	2	3
3 Bihar	The reply is in negative in so far as the State of Bihar is concerned.	Does not arise.
4 Gujarat	No promise to supply free text-books were ever made by the State Government.	Do.
5 Jammu & Kashmir	The State Education Department does not supply free text-books to the students. the State Government have already nationalised the production of text-books as the elementary stage (Classes I to VIII) and the text-books are produced at no loss-no profit basis.	Do.
6 Kerala	Free text-books are distributed to poor and needy children in Standards II, III and IV.	Do.
7 Madhya Pradesh	The question of free supply of text-books to poor students printed on gift paper received from Sweden and Australia is under consideration of the State-Government.	Do.
8 Madras	The State Government have permitted local bodies to supply books and slates to children studying in elementary schools under their control free of cost and the expenditure incurred by them is reimbursed in full by the State Government. The nationalised text-books are sold at no profit-no loss basis. The Government propose to make free supply of text-books and writing materials to one-third of the elementary school children who are at present benefitted by the Mid-day Meal Scheme. The gift paper supplied by Sweden and Australia is being used for printing the Nationalised text-books. It is not correct to say that the books are of low quality and the prices are high.	Do.
9 Maharashtra	No.	Do.
10 Mysore	No.	Do.
11 Nagaland	Only few books for LP and ME classes have so far been produced by the Department. Books issued freely to students of Tuensang District alone. In other two Districts, books are sold at nominal cost.	Do.

1	2	3
12 Orissa	The State Government have reduced the price of the text-books to the extent of the cost of gift paper used.	Does not arise.
13 Punjab	Not applicable to the State of Punjab	Do.
14 Rajasthan	Free books worth Rs. 6 lakhs net have been supplied to poor students in the State. The books have been printed on the paper received as gift from the foreign countries and the prices are most reasonable.	Do.
15 Uttar Pradesh	In so far as this State is concerned there is no complaint about the quality or price of text-books supplied free to the students.	Do.
16 West Bengal	The primary School text-books published by the State Government are distributed free to 25 percent of students reading in primary schools in areas where free and compulsory primary education has been introduced.	Do.
	The primary school text-books published by the State Government are written or compiled by experts in the subjects and conform to academic standards suitable for the classes for which they are written. The price of these books is fixed on no-profit-no-loss basis and is much lower than that of similar books published by the book trade.	



## APPENDIX IX

### *Analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 99th Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha)*

1. Total number of recommendations	81
2. Recommendations which have been accepted by Government <i>vide</i> recommendations Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81.	
Number	74
Percentage to total	91
3. Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's reply ( <i>vide</i> recommendation Nos. 27, 42, 43, 47, 49, 55, 70.)	7
Number	
Percentage to total	9

Sl. No.	Name of Agent	Agency No.	Sl No.	Name of Agent	Agency No.
21.	Sat Narain & Sons, 3143, Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate, Delhi	3	30.	People's Publishing House, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi.	76
22.	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate, Delhi-6.	9	31.	The United Book Agency, 48, Amrit Kaur Market, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi.	88
23.	J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate, Delhi.	11	32.	Hind Book House, 82, Janpath, New Delhi.	95
24.	The Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	15	33.	Bookwell, 4 Sant Narakari Colony, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-9.	96
25.	The English Book Store, 7-L, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	20			
26.	Lakshmi Book Store, 42, Municipal Market, Janpath, New Delhi.	23		MANIPUR	
27.	Bahree Brothers, 188, Lajpatrai Market, Delhi-6.	27	34.	Shri N. Chaoba Singh, News Agent, Ramlal Paul High School Annex, Imphal.	77
28.	Jayana Book Depot, Chapparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	66		AGENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES	
29.	Oxford Book & Stationery Company, Scindia House, Connaught Place, New Delhi-1.	68	35.	The Secretary, Establishment Department, The High Commission of India, India House, Aldwych, LONDON, W.C.-2.	