CHAPTER VIII.
"We know India is on rise. As I have said repeatedly, no power on earth or above can resist her. Yet, it needs telling that the greatness of India lies in her growth on a continuing foundation in an ever fresh synthesis of ideas that came her way. If we are to move forward, we have to look backwards as much. The Ramayana and Mahabharata have enjoyed the status of epics for centuries, because their lessons are eternal. We need not go far to learn what should be social education for our people. We may look back at these two great epics and see how these have moulded the lives of Generations regardless of caste, colour and creed. We may wonder how, they have contributed to our common culture and pride today."

' S.K. Dey '  
Kurukshestra: p. 372.
CHAPTER VIII.
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

The working of Community Development Programme in Rehli Block has been discussed in the previous pages. In most of the spheres the programme has achieved commendable progress while due to its new concept and the apathy of the village people, as well as certain weakness of the administrative staff provided for the Community Development work in block areas, the programmes has received certain setbacks. In brief, the programme has achieved a great success. However, the weak points and the criticisms levelled against the programme are discussed in the following pages.

Dr. S.C.Dube, is of the opinion, "the projects have earned the gratitude of the village people by providing them relief and service in several spheres of rural life. These ameliorative steps are worthy of praise. However, practically no attempts have so far been made to assess the long-term consequences of these measures. Development of agriculture and increase in the productivity of land are vitally related to the wider questions of market economy. A large number of agriculturists have felt that their efforts in this regard, if successful, will be followed by increased government taxation and falling prices of agricultural produce."*

An attempt has been made to bring the pros and cons of the Community Development Programme in a nutshell in order to assess the progress made in this field and to suggest suitable changes in the policy followed by the Government in specific fields.

In Independent India, the role of administration, with the launching of the Community Development Programme, which is programme of the people, by the people and for the people, has largely expanded. "Before the advent of freedom, Government officials both at the Centre and the States only limited functions. Their primary duty was the preservation of law and order and the collection of revenue. After the birth of Free India, particularly after the nation undertook the gigantic task of planning, their role has completely changed. The Community Development programme has further extended the horizon of the activities of public servants at all levels, and the need for them to march in step with the people in the common task of nation building has assumed greater importance. To-day, the public servant in India is truly a servant of the people."

Much of the success of the development programme depends on the right selection of personnel for the rural development work. A step further, these workers need support and help from the village bodies like co-operative

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societies and other such institutions. The moral aspects of the people, however, needs some emphasis. Shri V.T. Krishnamachari remarks that, "........the encouragement of thrift and the creation of sense of unity of interest among the people, what are broadly termed "moral aspects".... are more important. The aim is that the society, members of which know one another and have a feeling of community interests should see:--

(1) that every loan - in money or kind - is linked up with a plan for increased production;
(2) that every family is assisted to come into the movement in its own right by loans for productive purposes;
(3) that every family makes a saving out of increased production and invests it in the society so that within a short time all the credit needed by its members may be provided by the village itself; and
(4) that every family saves for investment in the National Small Savings Movement.

These institutions cannot be started without preparation. There should be the widest possible discussions with the people in the villages and they should be educated in their duties as members of panchayats and co-operatives. Also, members of panchayat committees and directors of co-operatives should receive special instruction in the duties which would fall to them. There should also be an effort made to train up four or five young men in every
village for the duties of panchayat secretaries and secretar-
ies of co-operatives."

It is the first programme of its type in the history
which covers entire rural areas for multisided change, it is
based on massive, universal and many sided principles of
multipurpose development of the rural India. It attempts to
make the people in our villages to stand and to bear the
brunt of vagaries of nature themselves, they try to secure
the amenities of life through the help received from State
and the role of the Government is not to suppliant but to
supplement it. In the present day circumstances, the achieve-
ment in this direction is said to be yet insignificant. In
the words of Mr. V.Isvaran, "it is too early to judge. Habits
formed in the course of many years cannot be eradicated or
altered in the course of a decade. Often it is not that the
people are reluctant to stand on their own legs, but the
representatives and servants of Government press for action
through Government machinery on the plea that (i) it will
take a much longer time to organise people to do things for
themselves and (ii) that the people cannot in the near future
become competent enough to do things for themselves. We
have a long way to go before this objective of Community
Development is realised."**

* V.T.Krishnamachari: District Organisation in Rural Develop-
ment: Kurukshetra, 1961, Ministry of Community Development
and Co-operation, Govt. of India, p.77.

** Kurukshetra, Ministry of Community Development, 1961,
Delhi, pp.19-20.
Sowing by "AGGAPORI" System.
As a matter of fact, in actual practice, the programme is being spread up in a democratic process in rural areas. Village Production Plans, Block Programmes, Five Year Programmes are prepared in consultation with the representatives of the public at village, block level and district level. The programme has caught the imagination and evoked the enthusiasm in the rural manpower. It promotes a new approach to their daily problems and villagers come at one place, sit and discuss their new and old problems, find a way themselves and a change is taking place in the attitudes of the villagers; there is now much confidence in their own activity and the State is now successful in implementing their schemes more properly then before. A number of suggestions and measures now emerge out of the various Committees and conferences being held at various levels on Community Development Programme. The basic principles of the Community Development Programme as summarised by a Council in a Report submitted by it, are detailed below:

(1) Activities undertaken must correspond to the basic needs of the community; the first projects should be initiated in response to the expressed needs of the people.

(2) Local improvements may be achieved through unrelated efforts in each substantive field; however, full and balanced community development requires concerted action and the establishment of multi-purpose programmes.
(3) Changed attitudes in people are as important as the material achievements of community projects during the initial stages of development.

(4) Community Development aims at increased and better participation of the people in community affairs revitalisation of existing forms of local government and transition towards effective local administration where it is not yet functioning.

(5) The identification, encouragement and training of local leadership should be a basic objective in any programme.

(6) Greater reliance on the participation of women and youth in community projects invigorates development programmes, establishes them on a wide basis and secures long-range expansion.

(7) To be fully effective, self-help projects for Communities require both intensive and extensive assistance by the Government.

(8) Implementation of a community development programme on a national scale requires adoption of consistent policies, specific administrative arrangements recruitment and training of personnel, mobilisation of local national resources and organization of research, experimentation and evaluation.

(9) The resources of voluntary non-governmental organizations should be fully utilised in community development programmes at the local, national and international level.
(10) Economic and social progress at the local level necessitates parallel development on a wider national scale.

Promotion of certain diverse forms of social education institutions is very necessary. In order to bring enlightenment to all the sections of the people, and create a understanding in them of their proper role as citizens of Independent India, social education, is the only source through which this avowed goal can be achieved. The Social Education Programme needs orientation in every respect. The Social Education Organiser should not be the follower of certain prescribed duties, as enumerated in the duty list and should not be available at the disposal of Block Development Officer for the general routine nature of work.

When we think of co-operation, a number of questions emerge for the successful completion of the Panchayati Raj drive now being undertaken all over the nation. The political parties should be kept aloof and the need for development of political democracy should not be over-emphasised. Local leadership in the village matters relating to Block Development Committee, formulation of certain basic developmental plans for the rural folk, local initiative, help in the growth of non-official and voluntary organisations of various kinds which can share with Government and the local government authorities, should not be lost sight of. The Panchayat Samitis must be development-oriented.
Welfare of children, has been a dire necessity for the better upliftment of the country. In India, this side was neglected till very recently before the Five Year Plans took the initiative. There are at present plans for the development programmes of "welfare of children". An attractive amount is earmarked for this item. But poverty, and poor response from villagers hinders the way. Ill-health, epidemics may also be other reasons. Government should pay attention to this side and steps must be taken to see that the programmes are implemented properly. Systematic work and a scientific outlook can help a great deal in this respect. The programme should be a people's movement in the real sense. The workers in health schemes and in other schemes also should try to know the people and help them in fulfilment of their needs. Acharya Vinoba Bhave, while dealing with Community Development once remarked, "people do not like preaching. Do not talk to them like a benefactor delivering doles. They are fed up with such talk. Confide in them freely, and try to help them as a friend with your knowledge and resources. Your role in building up the society is very minor; a more dynamic part has to be played by the society itself. You should not forget this. People should not develop the feeling of helplessness by your continued help. They should become self-reliant, resourceful and self-sufficient, in course of time. Your role is that of a father who trains his son to stand on his own feet at the right time by gradually withdrawing help. You should liquidate yourself after some time
and let the society grow of its own accord."

A word about Gram-sewaks is also necessary. The Gram-sewak's role in the proper utilisation of available human resources is all the more vital. He is the common agent of all the development departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Public Health, Education, Public Works, etc. at the village level, and in breif, the utilisation of his services make the scheme of community development economical. He is the friend and philosopher propogating all the schemes and plans of the government. He, therefore must have some fundamental qualities in order to enable him benefit by the training he is imparted with and proper disposition of his services in the interest of the public. He should be asked to represent the block in every conference at district and divisional level, must be trained in the basic sciences of agriculture, health, education, rural industrialisation, veterinary and should master all these subjects not as a laymen but as one of the block experts. He should have zeal for public service, enthusiasm for raising the standard of village life, knowledge of rural conditions, stamina for physical work, readiness for all types of manual work, maturity of understanding, ability to learn and display practical skill in all the above fields.

and a tact of persuading the villagers to adopt the improved practices. It will be better, if the Village Level Workers are recruited from the local place; he should be conversant with the local dialect, customs of the people, their agriculture, industrial, economic and social practices and the attitude and aptitude of the local public. Moreover, the Gramsewikas can develop sound human relationship among the women, and children and encourage them to secure best services, facilities of recreation and education and preserve cultural greatness among the rural people and spiritual value of the rural life. At present the Gram-sewikas in blocks are just order followers or more precise to say government executors of certain prescribed duties and functions. They have not got a close relationship with the women and children in Rehli Block. As far as possible, unmarried women should not be recruited for this purpose. But this feeling should be eliminated that unmarried girls are not successful gram-sewikas. When the Gram-sewikas go to the field it is very necessary, that they are accompanied by someone who already knows the villagers well, so that she may be introduced to the villagers as a friend and philosopher for the rural folk. They must also be imparted training in Home Science and should also be asked to attend the research institutes from time to time in every field like Gram-sewaks.

The administrative bodies from district downwards are responsible only to the requisite skill and organisation. As Union Minister on Community Development asserts, "A single
leaf in a plant cannot be made to sprout, with all the skill in the world, except in conformity with its own organic laws of growth. Happily man in India continues still a living organism which refuses to respond to over fast methods. If growth is to be real, adequate allowances have to be made for organic adjustments. The process can certainly be accelerated if there is honesty. Honesty has to be supported by devotion, purpose and requisite skill. The direction is right. A giant is on the move. The speed of the journey will be determined by the push from behind and the pull from ahead."

In short the Minister has emphasised on peoples participation as well as on governments effort. Special attention should be given to the needs of the villagers, their mode of life, their requirements, their habits and to their mental attitudes and aptitudes in order to make this programme a real success, and in order to draw out a best from it. The administrative personnel on the other hand should be courteous enough towards their proper disposition of duties and dealings with public. Many of our co-operative societies are not fulfilling their real purpose. Number of co-operative societies established in this block is larger than that in other blocks, but in regard to achievement, and development of co-operative quality and enthusiasm in the villagers, it is very difficult to deal with the villagers.

To conclude with, a national policy for Community Development, keeping in view with the above principles will
have to be based on a number of ideologies and basic fundamentals. The shortcomings of the programmes, its importance in regard to the agricultural and rural industries development plans, peoples participation, and the observations as put forward by the above United Nations Economic and Social Council in regard to this programme, as already discussed before, will have to be kept in mind. Shri Brahma, in his article on 'A National Policy on Community Development' has pointed out certain guiding aims and has brought forth the following conclusions:

(a) Faith in democracy and respect for the individual and for his freedom of choice. The conviction that progress attained with the participation of the people of the communities is much more likely to be maintained and built upon than benefits supplied from without.

(b) A belief that the rural people have almost limitless capacity to fashion a better life, for themselves if properly aided by State action, a faith that the people can alone develop the nation, they alone can remove the threat of famine by intensifying their effort to increase food production, can rebuild the community life.

(c) Recognition of the true and vital place of rural reconstruction in the total development of the country, a deep concern over the fact that the masses of our people live in the rural areas in conditions of extreme poverty, ill-health and illiteracy and realisation that they cannot
progress unless the face of rural India is changed, no matter how fast and apparently successful our development in other spheres may be.

(d) That community solidarity and co-operative action have to be the sheet anchors of any programme of rural action.

(e) The adoption of Extension approach and method for promoting a programme of aided self-help, government helping with technical advice, supplies and credit only, but ever anxious to increase the competence of its extension agency and through the promotion of research in all spheres of life to evolve more and better ways of helping people to help themselves.

(f) Faith that science can contribute to human betterment and that accelerated social progress is possible. The Community Development approach must promise to secure the basic economic development for the rural people which people are demanding in all the underdeveloped countries of the world today.

(g) The programme of Community Development has to help all classes of rural society, otherwise community solidarity and co-operative action cannot be achieved.

(h) Working of the programme through decentralised local authority functioning as democratic institutions of the people, and as such as can be an effective check on
bureaucratic growth that must not be allowed to militate against the growth of people's initiative and people's institutions.*

Our training programme for the villagers also needs to be reoriented. The first problem facing the administration is the selection of right person and after that arises the problem of getting him well-trained for the rural extensive work. The basic principles as enunciated for the best training facilities are as follows:

(i) The training should impart knowledge.
(ii) It should enthuse the trainee in its real sense and creat an active genius for for extensive methods and devotion to rural work.
(iii) It should enable him to think independently.
(iv) It should help him to grow mentally.
(v) The training programme should be free from exclusive tradition in daily work.
(vi) It should be free from ignorance and superstition.
(vii) Free from dependence on others for decisions.
(viii) Free from class consciousness.
(ix) Free to speak, to vote and to participate in village life.
(x) Free to choose what one believes is right.
(xi) Should extend personal contacts and participation in community life.

Moreover, the extension staff should be given full facilities during the tenure of training programme to visit their house in the vacations and festivals.

In the Rehli block, a number of difficulties have been witnessed in the execution of the Community Development programme. Some of the problems have been discussed in the relevant chapters and the remaining ones are discussed in the following pages. People's institutions functioning in the block are to be revitalised during the Panchayati Raj programme. In stead of creating new institutions, the old ones should be made more powerful and the defects may be removed with people's active participation. At present the administrative expenses of such institutions are said to be very high. They may be very well checked by assigning burden of such institutions to local panchayat leaders who are enthusiastic. Several development departments may co-ordinate with each other. The village workers may be enthused to work with missionary spirit so that non-official agencies may also come forward to impart creditable help.

Mr. H. Davenport, has suggested the following three developments for the successful implementation of the Community Development Programme in respect of creating better employment potentials: These are:

First: the creation of a considerable difference between current rural incomes and the present rural cost of living without which the release of additional wealth in the form of purchasing power is impossible.

Second: greater ambition for a rising standard of living in rural areas; and
Third: positive encouragement to rural people to divert any additional purchasing power to the acquisition of products which create employment or to spend on additional wage bills or National savings.

All the above principles require that there should be better wages for rural workers, and all the rural people should aspire for an ambition for higher standard of living for them, they should participate in the village development plans fully, and also participate in the national programmes as small savings programmes, purchase government bonds and form a habit to save for the national welfare. There should be a human touch and the plans should be built up from the bottom upwards. Every section of the society must get benefit from such development plans. The village institutions such as schools, libraries so built during the plan period should be utilised fully.

A word about Community Participation is also necessary. While the community development programme is mainly the people's programme, it is very necessary that public co-operation is enlisted in a greater proportion to bring the many-sided programmes of development to a successful end. People's participation may either be in the sense of cash or kind, but its force is so essential that a lot of difficulties are very well removed when people come forward to shoulder this big task of rural development. People's organisation, which have been discussed earlier
play an important part in this regard. For creation of a climate of co-operation, the following suggestions should be taken into consideration while dealing with people in rural development:

(i) Harmonious relations among different social groups in the village.

(ii) Good indigenous leaders capable of keeping various social groups together and focusing their attention on the development of the community.

(iii) Offering of opportunities to local leadership to enable them to gradually assume the responsibilities for the programme of community development.

(iv) Proper understanding of village life on the part of development workers.

(v) Relating the programme of development to the existing social organisations with a view to developing in the members of the community and their leaders a sense of belonging to and an attitude of common good for the village community.*

The scheme of Panchayati Raj and Democratic decentralisation is also in action in the Rehli Block. The Third Five Year Plan presupposes certain pre-requisites for its successful implementation. Some of them have been discussed in earlier chapters. Shri J.M.Lobo Prabhu, has

* M.C.Nanavatty: Kurukshetra, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, New Delhi, p.162.
suggested the following principles for the successful implementation of the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation:

"The scheme envisaged for democratic decentralisation rests on the following principles:

(1) that development work is done by departmental officers arranged in units to secure on the one hand best control of their subordinates and the best assistance from their superiors. The district has so far proved to be the best unit and there is no reason why the concatenation above and below should be disturbed;

(2) that this staff would work on a single plan which may be a Five Year Plan without distractions from separate plans for different bodies. Local bodies may participate in drawing up this plan and revising it when this is justified by new circumstances;

(3) that to enforce control and at the same time to secure a measure of democracy the local bodies may control the staff by watching and weighing its work at all stages with power to investigate complaints and to evaluate regularly the work of the staff at different levels;

(4) that collection of taxes may be the work of a unified agency as local bodies have neither the capacity nor the necessity for this work. One reason why the local bodies have not been able to work -- harmoniously is the burden of executive duties placed on them
which have no relation with democracy.*

In regard to health activities in Rehli Block, it was seen that adequate use of hospital facilities was not made by the farmers in certain areas. They are accustomed to the old techniques that are followed in villages which in many cases prove dangerous to them. It is necessary that the behaviour of the medical staff provided for these institutions should be such that more people may come to the dispensary and use the modern devices and techniques to cure their diseases.

Moreover, the staff provided to the rural dispensary seems to be inadequate which brings hurdles in the way of medical authorities to make extensive tours in the rural areas. When a village is attacked by some epidemic, it is very difficult for the staff to meet the demands of entire block area. Special measures should be made to check these epidemics.

The statistical data of the Community Development programme is unsatisfactory and comparative information is not available in most of the offices. The sources of supply of such data are not so reliable that they may be treated as correct. As suggested by the Reserve Bank of India in 1961, certain questionnaires and interviews should be arranged and it must be the duty of the block staff to be

* Kurukshetra: J.M.Lobo Prabhu, Democratic Decentralisation, Govt. of India, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, p.349.
totally impartial in these affairs. In the Rehli Block -
sufficient attention has not been paid to agriculture but
welfare activities such as social education programme,
provision of certain amenities etc. were given first priority
during the First Plan period. The block needs to be improved
in this regard. The emphasis should be shifted to the all
round improvement and it must be the main motto of the block
personnel to utilise idle and surplus agricultural force in
slack seasons in fruitful ventures. This shall solve the
problem of rural unemployment to a great extent.

As has already been suggested in earlier pages,
sufficient care should be taken in selecting personnel for
the blocks. And after selecting best personnel, their train-
ing programme needs to be reoriented. The following findings
should be borne in mind for proper and successful implemen-
tation of the Community Development programme in Rehli Block-

(1) The methods of the evaluation of progress in the block
need certain changes. In every village, certain non-
official sources should also be contacted for assess-
ing the work done in every field.

(2) It is seen that generally the village and production
development plans prepared for a certain period or not
followed rigidly by the block staff. It is no use if
they are not adhered to properly. Village leaders
should also take interest to get the programmes
executed in the right earnest.
(3) The village leaders training camp so organised in certain villages needs to be improved. Hackneyed and old items should be replaced so that the village leaders may take active interest in attending them. Unnecessary items should also be curtailed in order that the Government money may be utilised in other fruitful ventures. It is very necessary that the village leaders training camps so organised should have a bearing on reality and should not like a mela for enjoying on government expenses.

(4) Means of communication should be improved. Sufficient attention has not been paid on this item. The progress made in respect of constructions of new village roads, repairs to old roads, construction of bridges, minor irrigation etc. is negligible.

(5) Method of distribution of seeds to the cultivators needs to be improved. They must be made available well in advance, so that all the villagers may be in a position to sow better seeds. More taccavis should be advanced for this purpose, on easy terms.

(6) The problem of housing for the extension staff should also be tackled with, particularly in regard to the village level workers and the Lady Health Visitors, Gram-sewikas and other Lady extension workers.

(7) The duties of Gram-sewikas should be revised. Really speaking, the duties of Gram-sewikas should not include those items which have already been covered by Lady Social Education Organisers and the Lady Health
Visitors. This will help to check the avoidance of and shifting of responsibility on one another, which is a practice prevalent in the blocks.

(8) Social and cultural factors which check the progress of block development, should be tackled more effectively, like caste systems, superiority and inferiority complex troubles etc.

(9) Facilities in regard to distribution of fuel wood to the villagers need to be improved, so that the practice of using cow-dung may be avoided.

(10) Compost pits dug during the plan period in the Rehli block are inadequate for the necessity of all the villagers. More compost pits should be constructed.

(11) The potentialities in respect of village industries are great but sufficient attention has not been paid to them. If pursued vigorously, a number of new industries may be started and the problem of rural unemployment may be solved more easily. Rural arts and crafts centres in different crafts like carpentry, tannery, masonry, brick-making, black-smithy, etc. may be established.

(12) The progress of every scheme which is directly or indirectly concerned with the social and cultural factors should be assessed in the following way:

"(a) How many of the innovations promoted by a development project will outlive it?

(b) Is there any evidence of psychological change in the people?"
(c) Are they acquiring the habit of co-operative action?
(d) Do they show a will to undertake responsibility?
(e) Is a new leadership, capable of carrying forward the work initiated by the projects emerging in the villages?"

In this way, the sign of psychological change can be witnessed and the villagers participation in the programme can be assessed properly.

(13) The approach, method, and technique of bringing the fruits of Community Development to the villagers need to be improved a lot. When the villagers are made aware of some new scheme, it should be the primary look out of the extension worker, that the villagers follow the scheme in reality and not in theory only. They must be convinced of its broad objectives and must be made aware of the difficulties if any, with their solution so that the villagers may leave the feelings of superstition, fear, etc. Personal approach counts much in making the programme a real success. Human factor plays a very important role in the Scheme of Community Development. After application of the scheme, its results should be carefully watched and shortcomings if any should be removed immediately.

(14) Teams of the extension workers may be sent to other blocks, training centres, model farms in other districts and provinces so that they may have the knowledge of getting some good points from other blocks too. Teams should be sent to only those places, which have specialised in certain fields and have won prizes in the district, state or national level competitions. Extension lectures may be arranged and the new techniques, methods may be followed for the block area under study.

(15) It is generally seen that the co-ordination between block officials and other technical department officials is lacking and most of the schemes received a set-back simply due to the indifferent mood of such district level and block level authorities. No body wants to oblige each other in certain cases and in most of the cases the remark by any of the officers is taken as a comment on the department as a whole. This non-co-operation from either part of the bodies checks healthy development of activities and the matter is delayed which results in failure of the avowed goal of the programme. The Committee appointed to evaluate the Community Development Programme in Madhya Pradesh, under the Chairmanship of Shri Nandlal Joshi has also criticised this bad habit and after a thorough study of the facts, has suggested the following ways to bring greater co-ordination between these authorities.
(1) The Collector should be given a special assistant for dealing with law and order and revenue functions to enable him to devote more time on the supervision and control of execution of the Community Development programme.

(2) Development Officers at the divisional and district level should be given orientation in the objectives contents and techniques of the Community Development Programme. The seminars held for this purpose should generally be held in rainy season so that there may be least detrement to the field work.

(3) The Block Development Officers and the Extension Officers should be instructed to look towards the District Officers for guidance. The latter should be kept informed and in touch with various trends as well as methods of approach adopted in the block.

(4) The department concerned should issue instructions to divisional and district officers that their primary responsibility was to look to the successful implementation in the blocks of the programmes in respect of their departments.

(5) The District Officers should frequently visit the villages along with the Extension Officers during their visits to the blocks. At the village level the District Officers should provide new knowledge and technical guidance to the Extension Officers and the Gramswaks on the field so that not only the Gramsewaks and the Extension Officers gain new knowledge but the district officers also get experience about field problems.
(6) The District Officers should try to understand field problems of the block level extension officers and co-relate their knowledge with such problems and freely discuss with them such problems and their solutions.

(7) The Government should lay down a rule that no district officer pertaining to the Development Department will cross the efficiency bar or will be eligible for next promotion until he produces a good record of his work in relation to the Community Development Programme in blocks.

(8) The District Officers should be made to attend the meetings of each Block Development Committee at least once in three months where they should explain to members of the Block Development Committee the outlook of their department as well as the programme of work to be done.

(9) There should be a proper co-ordination in respect of distribution of taccavi loans in blocks. At present taccavi loans are distributed by three agencies Block, Banks and Tehsils - with different rates of interest. It was suggested in several blocks that the distribution of Taccavi should be done only through the block agency and a uniform rate of interest should be fixed.

(10) There should be more contacts between the Extension Officers and the non-official village leaders. There former should occasionally sit with the latter to train and assist them in planning various activities and
should exchange their views. The Extension Officer should visit and attend the Panchayat meetings for the purpose whenever they visit village.

(11) One of the complaints of the District Officers is that proper record and information of development activities at the village level are not available to them for scrutiny and checking during their tours. This complaint should be examined by the department and necessary records should be maintained at the village level to enable the district officers to check the work.

(12) At the village level proper co-ordination should be enforced between the village teacher, village patwari and the Gramsewak. They should be made to understand that they are the part of the same administration working for a common objective. The existing departmentalism should vanish. In some blocks this has been achieved to a large extent but in majority of blocks this has still to be achieved.*

Procedural delays should be curtailed in sanction of taccavi loans, sanction for installation of electric pumps etc. and it should be the prima facie aim of the block staff that the cultivators get the maximum help from Block Budget without experiencing so much difficulties. The facilities under each head, for example Agriculture, Animal Husbandry

* Report of Committee appointed to evaluate the Programme of Community Development in M.P. 1960, p.77.
and Veterinary, Minor Irrigation, Reclamation and Soil Conservation, Health and Rural Sanitation, Education and Social Education, Communication, Co-operation, Grant-in-aid etc. and other certain schemes under which certain programmes to help the villagers are going on should be brought to the notice of the average cultivator by one way or the other. It will be better if a cyclostyled monthly bulletin from the Block is issued priced on low cost, in which everything about the activities, facilities, results, progress, facilities and the available fund for the disposal, may be very well categorically mentioned in easy language so that the persons who are not in direct touch with the officers may get a bird's eye view of "What is going on under Community Development Programme". Suggestions and criticisms may also be invited from the public and possible solutions for solving the present problems in local area. In this way, people may also be brought nearer to the Community Development Programme.

When a new scheme is launched in the beginning the suggestions put forth by Mrs. Kusum, Nair in this respect are worth study. She has remarked "If so, when a development scheme is projected, the relevant social and psychological attributes of each community will need to be studied and examined in the same intensive manner as an inventory of the physical resources is made at present. On the basis of such studies means will have to be found for bringing about the necessary changes in people's attitudes and behaviour and the beliefs underlying them. These means and methods will
have to be within the framework and in keeping with the view, the general policy and principles of democratic planning.)*

This should be the outlook of the Government personnel to bring out the required psychological change in the public attitude so that the programme may get the real tempo and may progress with an admirable speed. Fresh thinking, fresh research for every problem needs to be made before its launching and local and financial as well as psychological attributes should be studied as well so that the scheme in long run may be implemented without further troubles. People's social economic values must be studied in light of the conditions prevailing in the sovereign democratic republic of India.

A large number of constructional and organisational activities have contributed in some measure to increasing amenities and facilities in the villages. The agricultural extension work has been defective to certain extent. Items in regard to the standard of living have been successful while those in regard to the social education had not received the real progress. Village leadership has lacked behind to achieve prominence in the village panchayats. There is absence of consciousness in villagers to come forward and participate actively in the village development programmes. The Block Development Committee in the Rehli Block has not

played its expected role and this was also one of the defects pointed out by M.P. Evaluation Committee referred to above. The subject of removal of untouchability has remained untouched in the block which must receive immediate attention on the part of the Government. The extension staff should be relieved from the work of routine nature, sending of reports and returns and other clerical type of job which involved delay in the execution of actual programme. The Joshi Committee referred to above concludes that the feeling that "All that is happening in a block programme in which regular department is only partially concerned "seemed to prevail in many quarters." In order that this feeling may be removed for ever the proceedings of the Committee as discussed above should be followed rigidly.

All and all, the present Community Development Programme has been successful enough to a great extent and in the light of the above recommendations, if followed vigorously, it may be concluded that the programme may transform a real life as expected in the Five Year Plans and the goal of the Government may be achieved. The Govind Sahai Committee on Community Development Programme in Uttar Pradesh also came to the conclusion that the present Community Development Programme is a continuation of a series of experiments carried out by officials and non-officials during the past several decades and combines in itself some of the Gandhian tenets and extension techniques practiced in the U.S.A. and has the ingredients of a Socialistic transformation through
community effort and action.* Prime Minister Nehru is of the opinion "The Community Development Programme has undertaken a mighty task and they are gradually building up a trained and peaceful army of yeungmen and young-women. If they are trained properly and work well, they will be the salt of the Indian earth."**

Dr. S.C. Dube, has also made a very useful remark on the success of the Community Development Programme in India. He is of the opinion that though the Community Development Programme has achieved sufficient success but its first step was somewhat faltering and hesitating. While discussing the programme of Community Development and the role of human factor in it, in his famous work, "India's Changing Villages", he opines, that the Indian Community Development Programme is an impressive and pioneering venture. Its results may influence the development not only in Asia but in many other technologically underdeveloped areas of the world as well. In the long run its success or failure may vitally affect the course of political and social evolution not only in India, but in many regions of Asia, and may even have far-reaching impact of the world situation. A beginning


** Jawaharlal Nehru, Kurukshetra: Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, Gost. of India, p.370.
has been made, but so far it has not done much more than touch the surface of the complex and difficult problems of the Indian masses. There are some signs that the great masses of rural India are awakening, but their first step towards progress have been faltering and hesitating. The awakening must be followed by determined efforts to channel the vast manpower and human resources of the country into creative and productive pursuits.*

Community Development Programme is the outcome of the most important discussions and ideas in the minds of the planners of the nation who advocate the trinity rights at the very inception of the programme, which are -

- Right to live,
- Right to work,
- Right to receive what is earned.

"Muscles can do it", muscles can be trained to it and conditions can be created to do it."

The programme is having a democratic approach to all the rural problems. It provides a means whereby human factor plays a vital role, they work in co-operation with each other. The Programme of Community Development is now accepted as more than a way of making a living — it has now been regarded as a way of life.

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