PART I

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION: PURPOSE AND NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

1.1 Statement of the Problem:

Government of India launched Community Development Projects for the rural development on the 2nd. October, 1952, the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, starting with 55 pilot projects. This was a bold and wise step taken by the Government of India because eighty per cent of our total population live in countryside. The projects under the Community Development Programme have, within a span of thirteen years, been able to cover the length and breadth of the country. The projects, brought an awakening in rural India.

The first attempt of extending local self-government to villages was made in 1870. Under the provision of the Bengal Village Chaukidari Act of 1870, the countryside was divided into unions comprising about 10 or 12 square miles and they were placed under panchayats. These so-called panchayats or councils had only formal existence. The actual governing network of rural local bodies consisting of district board and a local board was formed as per resolution of Lord Kipon
The Community Development Programme was formally initiated in 1952. At first 15 pilot projects were started in different states of India in order to determine the suitability of the programme. But before getting any significant results from these pilot projects, 55 Community Development Blocks were created in the same year in different parts of the country.

The emphasis of the programme was on the all-round development of rural communities. One of the important aspects of the programme was to educate the farmers in improved agricultural techniques. The programme has also tried to impart knowledge in arranging credit and supplies in order to increase food production. Other aspects of the programme included social education, rural health, public works, rural industries and improvement of communication facilities.

The community development movement is not unique to India. There were similar movements in other parts of the world. Particular mention may be made of the agricultural extension programmes of the United States. There were also several indigenous experiments; the notable were in Sevagram by Gandhi and in Sriniketan by Tagore. Later experiments such as those done in Nilokheri by Dey and in Faridabad by Ghose made

a notable contribution towards this movement. The Gurgaon project of Brayne, Martandam project of Hatch and the Firka development scheme in the State of Madras (present Tamilnadu) were the other important experiments in this direction.\(^2\)

The 15 Community Development Pilot Projects started functioning in April, 1952, and the 55 Community development projects were launched on October 2 of the same year in different States of the country. In December, 1952, it was decided to add 55 more community development blocks. Thus, by October, 1953, there were altogether 220 community development blocks (excluding the pilot projects) in the country.

The Community Development Programme was initiated in three phases. The first phase was a less intensive development, which later was merged with the intensive national extension service. It was a three-year phase during which a limited programme of development was executed. The second phase that started in 1955 was also a three-year phase of intensive development work. Thereafter the programme entered a post-intensive, spill-over stage.

In November, 1957, the committee on plan projects, which is also known as the Balwantrai Mehta Committee, recommended

\(^2\) Krishnamachari, V.T., "The National Extension Movement", Kuruksetra i A Symposium, Published by the Director, Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Delhi, Feb. 1967, p. 92.
a revised programme envisaging two stages of longer duration and abolishing the distinction between the less intensive, intensive, and the post-intensive stages. Accordingly, with a partial modification, the stages of the community development blocks were recognised. The committee on plan projects observed that unless the people and their democratic institution take full responsibility in the planning and supervision of the community development programme, the movement would never achieve a success. According to the suggestion of this committee, panchayati raj with a three tier system of decentralisation of power was introduced in 1959.

Under panchayati raj, the village itself became the basic unit for development, which was to be brought about through the village panchayat, elected by all adult members of the village. Many powers were delegated to this institution for the implementation of the developmental programmes at the village level.

The block-level organisation, consisting of the heads of village councils, is responsible for the formulation and implementation of developmental plans for the entire block. At the district level, it is the zilla parishad, consisting of the presidents of anchalik panchayats, the members of parliament, state legislative councils (representing the area) with the collector of the district as its chairman. Its function is to direct the work of the anchalik panchayat within the district.
Thus, from the village level to the district, all the developmental activities can be carried out by the panchayat with the help of the government officials. The panchayati raj system has been changed and modified afterward to a two-tier system.

Until the end of January, 1964, there were altogether 4,877 stage I, stage II and post-stage II blocks in India covering 566 lakh villages and a population of 40.33 crores. In addition, there were also 318 pre-extension blocks at that time functioning in the country. Thus, except for certain inaccessible areas, the entire country has been covered by the community development blocks.

After independance, the community development movement, followed by the formation of the panchayati raj institution in 1958, envisaged active participation of the people in the programme.

Therefore, an analytical study of socio-economic transformation or all-round development of rural areas is of great significance.

The Community Development Programme in India tried to achieve functional integration by establishing an integrated staffing pattern. Specialists from different departments of government representing agriculture, veterinary, health, education, industry, co-operative etc., were brought together as a team at the block level, and it was expected that the daily
interaction among such an inter-departmental team would also lead to an integrated development of rural areas. By and large, this did not happen.

There are many reasons for this failure which have been discussed at length in hundreds of publications and in public forums. However, one of the reasons which has not been discussed often enough and which has never been fully understood is the spatial nature of functional integration.

The actual location of a specific function in relationship to other functions depends on several factors. Some of the important factors are the general level of development, demand for specific functions and their supply, accessibility of these functions in terms of roads and transportation, time and distance of travel, level of income of the people, cost of obtaining these functions, and so on. Large portion of our rural areas are deprived of many basic amenities of life due to one or a combination of such factors.

The community movement in India is basically oriented towards creation of a self-generating force for an effective socio-economic transformation of our rural community. Taking voluntary participation as an instrument, the government planned to infuse a motive force by providing material and financial assistance.

The implementation of the rural development programmes has undoubtedly been raising the income and standard of
living but not at the anticipated rate.

An impartial assessment of the impact of the development plans is necessary for orientation and adjustment of the plans and programmes, in order to make them more effective in the process of socio-economic transformation of the people.

1.2 Objectives and Hypotheses:

The main objective of this study is to test the impact of implementation of the rural development programmes which basically aim at improving the lot of the people through their voluntary participation in south-eastern part of Kamrup district of Assam. Firstly, the basic amenities provided for the rural mass by the Government through the different programmes (projects) are identified. Secondly, on the basis of programmes implemented, inclination and stages of adoption have been assessed. Thirdly, considering the previous studies, the following hypotheses have been formulated and tested.

Hypothesis I - Amenities provided by the various government agencies may not be adequate.

Hypothesis II - All the facilities offered to the rural people may not reach the destination and in time.

Hypothesis III - Stages of adoption of various programmes and schemes may vary depending on degree of motivation and help offered to the people.
Hypothesis IV - High degree of illiteracy and lack of primary knowledge of modern innovations and techniques may not help the people in adopting new methods and schemes.

Hypothesis V - Official procedures and processes may be clumsy, time consuming, harassing and costly for the uneducated and poor people.

Hypothesis VI - In spite of more attention given to all-round development of simple unsophisticated tribal people, their development is not yet at par with the general people.

Hypothesis VII - Inputs in the Community Development Programme in the study area have not produced the expected results.

In this study, to determine the impact of Community Development Programme on socio-economic transformation, and to test and evaluate these hypotheses, various data on projects are collected from three blocks namely Dimoria, Kani and Kampur, the first being a tribal block. Prepared household schedules (Appendix C) are also filled in. The data thus collected are compiled and tabulated in order to have desired results.

The present study with the objective of preparing an integrated area development plan for the south-east Kamrup is based on the general objectives as discussed earlier. On the
concepts of integrated area development and micro-level planning, several operational sub-objectives are formulated for detailed analysis and suggestions in specific spheres of socio-economic activity such as agriculture, industry, social facilities and transportation. These operational sub-objectives are:

1. to delineate basic units of planning and to identify growth centres, service centres and central villages in these units for the location of specific investments;

2. to estimate and project for each unit, agricultural production, consumption of food crops and marketable surplus,

3. to estimate and project for each unit, requirements of agricultural inputs, markets and storage facilities, and to suggest location for the provision of these facilities;

4. to assess the future requirements of educational and health facilities for each planning unit and to suggest locations for the various levels of these facilities;

5. to evaluate the works done by the department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Fishery, and Co-operative, and to make suggestions for future planning of the area on the basis of this study;

6. to assess the industrial potential of the area in the light of its agriculture, forest and other resources and to make suggestions for establishing new industrial units in
specific locations in the various planning units;

7. to suggest an optimum transportation system for integrating the agricultural, industrial, health and administrative activities.

Now many of the people of the area are aware of, and getting help through, these projects will be discussed. Under agriculture, (i) adoption of improved agricultural practices; (ii) to what extent they are supplied with seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides during the past years; (iii) how much of their individual lands are put under irrigation and by what method; (iv) yields from the agricultural field etc., will be the main content. An enquiry of the awareness of, as well as benefits derived from the Animal Husbandry, Health and Sanitation, Social and Technical Education, Co-operative, Fishery projects will also form the core of the study. Financial assistance through different sources, utility of roads - constructed and repaired will also be enquired into.

What the people are provided with by the Government through the blocks, and from this how many of them are benefited, and to what extent; will be measured through the household schedule. At what government cost the result is obtained, and whether it is sufficient to create self-generating forces in future will be examined along with the targets of the plans and programmes.

The interaction of the physical, ecological, socio-cultural,
economical and political forces may be considered as measures in the process of transformation. In the above light it has been proposed to analyse and interpret the various developmental programmes and the resultant responses of the people of the study region.

1.3 **Overview of Literature:**

Various institutions, government departments and a number of scholars from different disciplines have worked on various aspects of community development. However, barring a few, most of the studies have been concerned with only selected aspects of community development. Such studies are mentioned below.

1.3.1 **Panchayati Raj**: Wayland J. Hayes has made an early sociological study of community life and the development of local leadership. Elmore Mekee has studied a series of case studies of people in action in various parts of the U.S.A.

William W. Biddle and Louiseide J. Biddle has worked on growth towards freedom. Reorganisation of administration at district and lower levels on the principle of democratic

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decentralisation has raised many problems and issues. Mr. V.R. Gaikwad has explored the existing and emerging pattern of relationships between the officials and the non-officials in panchayati raj. He has also tried to analyse the socio-economic background of the officials and the elected representatives, their attitudes towards each other and their impact on administration of panchayati-raj bodies. N.R. Inamdar has pointed out the gap between 'the ideal' and 'the real' and thus contributed to a deeper understanding of the village panchayats that have now assumed a more significant role in laying the foundation of a socially awake and economically secure democracy. The author has also made a report on survey of the administration of the community development block, Havely. H.C. Muthayya has found that factors facilitating tax-paying behaviour is of considerable importance when the task of a planner is oriented towards mobilising local resources for local development. This has another dimension viz., encouraging people's participation. The opportunities for new leadership in the Panchayati Raj institution have started to break the traditional bonds that perpetuated the rural backwardness.


Though during initial stages some of the traditional leaders captured leadership positions even in these new institutions, one could clearly perceive a gradual change that has been taking place in the social relationship. This has been studied by G. R. Reddy and K. Seshadri on the panchayat elections held in 1970 in Warangal district of Andhra Pradesh. K. Seshadri and S.P. Jain have reported a study conducted in the areas covered by the panchayati raj institutions within the parliamentary constituency of Hyderabad during the mid-term elections of 1971. It examines the political perceptions of the people, their awareness of the contemporary problems confronting the nation and the various media that played significant role in the process of politicization of the masses and finally, the role played by the leaders of the panchayati raj institutions and their implementation. The study by M. Shiviah, K.V. Narayana Rao, L.S.N. Murty and G. Mallikarjuniah provides a comprehensive and objective analysis of the nature and working of the panchayati raj. The survey covers the entire country, and incorporates the findings of available studies around relevant analytical categories. S.P. Jain has critically examined the panchayati raj set-up as

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It now obtains in Assam. A. Bhattacharyya has worked on Panchayati Raj in Tripura.

1.3.2 Tribal Problems: N. Patnaik has reported the results of an intensive anthropological study of three villages in Orissa. The emphasis of this study is on an analysis of the effects of community development and panchayati raj on the traditional social system, socio-economic conditions of the people, rural political set-up, social stratification, occupational mobility and other related aspects. The author again reports a study of the problems of the tribes and their development based on field research carried out in two tribal development blocks — Narayanpatna and Ruruban in Orissa.

It gives for the first time a survey of the development that has taken place in these two tribal areas with a detailed analysis of three important programmes — agriculture, road communication and drinking water wells. Dr. Brown shows that, contrary to widely held preconceptions about the nature of primitive societies, the Chimbu have always been an adaptable

people, whose concern for the present and for change has surpassed their attachment to tradition and the past. A seminar, organised by N.I.C.D., has found that tribal people have some basic problems which need pointed attention. The volume 'Perspectives on Tribal Development and Administration' embodies the papers presented at the workshop and its proceedings and highlights the issues of conceptual and contemporary significance concerning problems of development of tribal areas in India.

1.3.3 Agricultural Economics: The essays collected together in a volume, edited by M.N. Srinivas, appeared originally in the Economic Weekly between October 1951 and May 1954. All the essays are tentative in character and many of them were written while the field-work was actually in progress. V. Nath has described the changes in agricultural technology and various other aspects of economic and social change. T.P.S. Chawdhari, R.N. Tripathy etc. present first-hand data


18 Perspectives on Tribal Development and Administration, Papers and Proceeding of the Workshop held at N.I.C.D., Hyderabad, 1974.

19 India's Villages, Edited by M.N.Srinivas, Asia Publishing House, 1963.

collected and analysed by trained economists with special focus on problems of resource, use and productivity on intensive agricultural district areas as compared with non-intensive agricultural areas. The study was done in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab.\textsuperscript{21} T.P.S. Chawdhari and J.N. Sharma have reported the results of intensive research done in selected districts in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Punjab to examine the operation of crop loan system.\textsuperscript{22}

In an effort to tackle the problem of small farmers and agricultural labourers, the Government of Maharashtra launched, in 1965, the Integrated Area Development Scheme. V.R. Gaikwad had examined the implementation of this scheme in a taluka.\textsuperscript{23} It was recognised in the workshop-cum-seminar on rural institutions and agricultural development at the N.I.C.D., Hyderabad that due to the introduction of high-yielding varieties of food crops and improved practices of cultivation, India's food production reached near self-sufficiency towards


the close of the sixties. The nature of the new agricultural technology, farm level resource endowment and the type of institutional supports available to farm operators has been studied by Waheeduddin Khan and R.N. Tripathy in West Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh. S.L. Kayastha and S.N. Mishra seeks to investigate and assess through selective case studies, the effective co-relation of the levels of agricultural innovativeness among the farmers of three typical discrete geographic regions of Himachal Pradesh. Jetley has found that in the planned social change programmes for rural society, acceptance of modern agricultural practices is one of the significant indicators of modernization. Any successful agricultural development requires that administrative institutions harmonise with farmers' attitudes, capacities and needs.


27 Jetley, S., Modernizing Indian Peasants: A Study of Six Villages in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Asian Educational Services, India, 1977.

1.3.4 **Integrated Area Development, Regional Planning and Rural Growth Centres**: Sudhir Wamari deals with an important aspect in the field of regional development and planning, while Lalit K. Sen edited a volume which provides a wide range of articles on micro-level planning in India. According to B.B. Singh the integration of agriculture, industry and services is of great importance in ensuring the prosperity of rural people. The author made a geonomic study of Baraut Block, U.P. H.P. Singh has worked on resource evaluation and planning regions in Bundelkhand region. Lalit K. Sen and Girish K. Misra have studied the regional planning for rural electrification for the Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi. One of the recommendations of the Fifth Five-Year Plan was the formulation of


location-specific integrated area development plan for each district in the country. One such study was done by Lalit K. Sen, R.N. Tripathy and others at the N.I.C.D. Lalit K. Sen with Thaha has studied Integrated Area Development Plan for Pauri Tehsil in the district of Pauri Garhwal in U.P.

Waheeduddin Khan and R.N. Tripathy have reported a comprehensive plan formulated within the framework of Integrated Area Development Planning. The report contains a 10 year perspective plan for agricultural development of a hill district in Uttar Pradesh. Waheeduddin Khan and K.S. Ramesh have presented plans for integrated area development of Nungba Subdivision and the West District of Manipur State. Their study adopted central-place theory for identifying nodal points for locating infrastructural and social facilities and also for delineating their zones of influence. For the first time, Nityananda Patnaik and Sarasindu Bose have made a complete exercise report

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1.3.5 Extension and Communication: The study reports of Joseph E. Kivlin, Pradipto Roy, Frederick and others are a follow-up survey of the N.I.C.D.- U.N.E.S.C.O. research project in the Lucknow area. They examined the long-term impact of the experimental use of mass media in eight villages. The importance of opinion-leaders as key communicators of new ideas has come to be recognised. In India, where the availability and the use of mass media are still limited, the role of opinion-leaders is all the more important. For such study data were collected from small villages in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. The findings, by Lalit K. Sen, were used by administrators and others interested in rural development. Everett M. Rogers has shown that new ideas communicated

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to traditional peoples have resulted transformation of their life-style. P.R.R. Sinha highlights the findings of some of the important researches in extension education for the benefit of all those directly or indirectly engaged in the profession of extension education. P.R.R. Sinha and N.V. Kolte have studied and reported an assessment made on the extent of the impact/functional literacy and farmer's training on agricultural development. The area studied was a block near Hyderabad where these programmes were functioning. P.: S. Sinha, N.V. Kolte and H.P.S. Arya have explored some ways and means of developmental administration and their study was conducted in the states of Punjab, Maharashtra and Bihar which represents three patterns of developmental administration.

Several scholars have studied various aspects like training needs, personnel characteristics, job satisfaction, work-time analysis of the V.L.W. Most of the studies, however, are concerned with only one or more selected aspects. There has

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been a conspicuous lack of studies encompassing the different aspects of the dynamic system in which the V.L.W.s have to function and how these different aspects effect their performance. But the studies by P.R.R. Sinha, T.K. Chakravarty and H.P.S. Arya, cover all these aspects and the focii of the studies are on the interaction among the various inputs which results in a given level of effectiveness of performance of the V.L.W.s and the satisfaction they derive out of their works in the given situation. Prof. Drameld observed the fast changing culture and education of Japan through the analysis of two small communities; and he emphasizes formal and informal education as agents of transmission and innovation in Japanese culture.

1.3.6 Sociological and Socio-psychological Studies: The famous anthropologist Margaret explains how modern technical changes are affecting the lives of people accustomed to simple rural life. She has also made a case study of rapid cultural and social change, among the Manus of New Guinea. Otto Hoiberg

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48 Margaret, M., Cultural Patterns and Technical Change, UNESCO, New York, 1953.

discusses ways of undertaking work in a number of special fields - industry, recreation, school, churches and so forth. An analysis of social progress through community development from overseas operation was made under the auspices of the United Nations. M.S.A. Rao has worked on changing patterns of culture in Malayalam region. Ernest Beaglehole has provided a case-history on the general processes of social change in the south-pacific under-developed countries. Isabel and David Crook have given a ten years' history of one Chinese village, covering the period immediately before the setting up of the Chinese People's Republic. George M. Foster deals with rural communities undergoing changes through development programmes. Ward Hunt Goodenough has given practical

50 Hoiberg, O., Exploring the Small Community, Lincoln, Neb: University of Nebraska Press, 1955.


guidance for the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States. Joel M. Halpern presents some general ideas about contemporary change in rural areas and offer concrete examples of changes in specific village communities throughout the world. Ajit K. Danda and Dipali G. Danda have analysed the causes of rejection of modern agricultural practices. B.C. Muthayya attempts to assess the nature and extent of aspirations in certain areas of the life-situation of farmer-cultivators in a few villages of Rajendranagar block of Andhra Pradesh. Rural Development 'In a Changing World', edited by Raanan Weitz, is a collection of articles, highlighting central and core problems of rural development. T.S. Epstein dealt with the rural areas of Manya District in Karnataka with detailed case studies of two villages. His resurvey of these two villages focuses on


transformation. B.C. Muthayya and I. Gnanakannan have prepared a study report which was done in the states of Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. It was an attempt to understand the personal background, job-satisfaction and the personality make-up of the developmental officials — B.D.O.s, mukhyasevikas, gramsevaks and gramsevikas. The N.I.C.D. organised a three-day seminar at Hyderabad and prepared a volume which contains the proceedings and discussions at the seminar and the papers that were presented at it. B.C. Muthayya and J.S. Mathur have made an attempt at the instance of the Ford Foundation to understand the socio-economic conditions of the villagers who were displaced from their traditional homes in the wake of the establishment of a huge agro-industrial complex near Hyderabad, and their attitudes to their future life situation. K.C. Alexander has analysed the social forces that led to agrarian tension in Thanjavur. It highlights the role of political

parties in organising the agricultural labour and in awakening their political consciousness. N.I.C.D. prepared a volume which contains the papers that were presented at the seminar on different aspects of the changes in the agrarian scene and the deliberations of the seminar. 

1.3.7 Agricultural Innovation and Community Development: T.R. Ratten has done a comparative study of the aims, methods and organisation of various community development projects. Peter D.U. Savtoy has made an earlier account of community development work in Ghana. The author has also prepared a description of a practical community development programme in Ghana. Albert Mayer and Associates have worked on the rural development project in Etawah, Uttar Pradesh. Rajeshwar Dayal has given an account of the national community programme in India up to 1960. Ram Das has worked on theory of action research coming

from community development work in India. Marshall B. Clinard has worked on perspectives on urban community development and community organisation. T.R. Ratten emphasizes overseas training for community development with excellent insights based upon both field and academic experience. Kusum Nair has made an incomplete but provocative study of community development in India as seen through the eyes of a sympathetic and sensitive reporter. Richard W. Poston has described some examples of community development around the world. The conclusion reached in regard to community development is stimulating. William W. Biddle has studied two case studies of people in development. International Conference of Social Works published reports on rural and urban community development in the U.S.A. S.C. Dube has


examined some of the important human factors involved in externally induced and state programmes of economic development and cultural changes in technologically under-developed society. Although the universe of this research was a single community development block in U.P., attention was focused mainly on two villages. The author deals with how the Indian people are meeting their common needs, through the process of community development. Ward H. Goodenough deals with the practical and theoretical implications of the relationship between the 'change agent' and the people in overseas development. The Changing Pattern of Indian Villages by Dr. G.R. Madan is a useful addition to the literature on rural welfare and community development in India. According to Badan Powell the Indian village community is still the pivotal institution in rural Indian society from the pre-Aryan times. Lalit K. Sen and Pradipto Roy have made a report on the nation-wide survey conducted by the National Institute of Community Development in


83 Powell, B., The Indian Village Community.
1965 to assess the awareness among the rural masses of the community development programmes. Lalit K. Sen, V.R. Gaikwad and G.L. Verma have assessed the rural peoples' evaluation of the community development programmes and panchayati raj.

Prodipto Roy, Joseph E. Kivlin and others have given a condensed version in a popular form of the two larger technical reports 'Agricultural Innovations in Indian Villages' and 'Agricultural Innovation Among Indian Farmers' issued by the N.I.C.D., based on the data collected under 'Diffusion of Innovations' study.

Padma Kr. Saikia has worked on block administration in Assam.

D.P. Barooah has also worked on administration of community development and panchayati raj in the Darrang District of Assam.

1.3.8 Child Welfare, Health and Family Planning: Prodipto Roy and Joseph E. Kivlin have made a special companion report dealing

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with the correlation of health and family planning studies in eight Indian villages as part of the 'Diffusion of Innovations in Indian villages'. S. Balakrishna presents the findings of a K.A.P. (Knowledge, Attitude and Practice) study on family planning conducted in four Gram Panchayats of Rajendranagar Block of Andhra Pradesh. B.C. Muthayya has prepared a book which contains information on the socio-economic conditions of the people which, in a way, are largely responsible for the poor conditions of child care; and also the parental attitudes towards certain aspects relevant to improvement of their living conditions suggesting avenues for action-programmes in that direction. S. Balakrishna has prepared a study report on Andhra Pradesh where vasectomy is more popular, the number of vasectomies performed so far in the state being nearly 7.9 lakhs.

Community development concept is not very old in the world. Though it is a gradual evolution, and an execution of


the development programmes through governments of various country, it is of recent orientation for regional planning. But impact of such programmes and schemes draws attention of a few thinkers and researchers. They are interested in further improvement of such programmes. However evaluation of the geographical perspective of Community Development Programme is still very meagre.

North-east India is almost untouched by such study as compared to the rest of the country. Since the Community Development Programme in India is for all-round development of the rural area of the country, a study of the programme in totality will be more beneficial. Therefore, this project is undertaken to facilitate further study in this line, and to help future improvement in the process of planning and development.

1.4 Methodology:

1) Library work: Library work has been done as per guidance of the supervisor. A tentative study on the census book has been done and the village level data of the study area have been collected.

2) Base map: For the purpose of field-work and field tour a base map with village boundaries in the scale of one inch to a mile has been prepared from Thana maps. A topographical map has also been prepared from toposheets (one inch is to four miles) for physiographic study.
3) Field-work : (a) Required data for the study area have been collected from various offices — Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Veterinary, Health Service, Co-operative, Social Education, Revenue, Community Development and Panchayat, Block Development Offices, etc.

(b) A household schedule has been prepared containing all requisite questionnaires regarding projects handled by the Government through the Department of Community Development and Panchayat for the purpose of development of communities. The schedule is to evaluate age-group structure, school-going children structure, settlement, occupation, annual income, awareness of people towards community development, officers' visit to the households, stages of adoption of improved agricultural practices, land holding and operation, irrigation facility, assets, yield from different economic activities, awareness of and beneficiaries from veterinary and animal husbandry, inclination towards health treatment, family planning, source of potable water, literacy, awareness and adoption of co-operative, commodities purchased and sold, uses of road constructed by block, fishery tank and its care, political inclination, interest towards loan through block. A complete schedule is given in the Appendix C. For the purpose of this household schedule the author had to visit the area at random as follows (Table 1.1). The surveyed villages have been shown in the fig. no. 3.1.
Table 1.1
Villages and Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Block</th>
<th>Nos. of Village</th>
<th>Nos. of Village Surveyed</th>
<th>Nos. of Household</th>
<th>Nos. of Household surveyed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimoria</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13,633</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rani</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7,572</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rampur</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12,235</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for the blocks</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>33,440</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Field officers, village leaders and prominent and educated persons of the studied area were interviewed.

(d) Up to date (1979) village index cards have been prepared to get a picture of villages regarding amenities provided and land utilization. Materials have been collected accordingly.

4) Compilation of data: (i) Data obtained from different offices have been processed, compiled to prepare desired tables block-wise, and then compared with each other. (ii) Village level data of the census books have been compiled up to the block level and then compared. (iii) Data on amenities provided have been compiled year-wise of the blocks to make a comparative study of the blocks. (iv) Up to date (1979) village index cards have been worked out to the level of block.

Data collected from all sources mentioned above have been
processed, analysed and interpreted through modern techniques. Some of the maps and graphs prepared are mainly based on the findings of the analyses.

1.5 Organisation:

The report has been divided into four parts with 15 chapters. After introducing the topic along with an overview of literature to collate the available research based information and scholastic opinions on various aspects of the background, methodology includes description of sampling method in the 1st chapter. Chapter 2 gives a geographical background and an account on population. Part II and part III are the findings of the report. Part II(A) deals with the Panchayat and Community Development Department along with the Community Development Projects of Agriculture, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Fishery and Industry. This part has attempted to evaluate the impact of such projects in the economic activities of the people of the area. The last chapter of this part gives an idea of financial help offered to the people. Part II(B) evaluates the impact of the Community Development Projects on Health and Sanitation, Social Education, Co-operatives and Transport and Communication in the area. Part III analyses certain factors which are responsible for the process of socio-economic transformation of the area. In this part case studies have also been made in order to show the impact of the Community Development Projects on the people in better relief.
Finally, the overall implications and suggestions issuing from the study have been presented in the last part.