

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE 1959-60 .

SEVENTY-SECOND REPORT

(SECOND LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained
in the Forty-second Report of the Estimates Committee
(First Lok Sabha) — C.P.A. Part III

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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CORRIGENDA

to

SEVENTY-SECOND REPORT OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE ON ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE FORTY-SECOND REPORT OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE (FIRST LOK SABHA) ON THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - C.P.A. PART III.

Page 8, col. 3, line 1, read 'suggest' for 'sugg st'

Page 8, col. 3, line 2, read 'undertaken' for 'under aken'

Page 8, col. 4, line 2, read 'appointed' for 'appoin ed'

Page 8, col. 4, line 7, read '26(8)/2(iii)/57' for '26(8)/2(iii)/52'

Page 9, col. 4, line 3, delete 'J' after 'shortly'

Page 11, col. 3, line 11, read 'Co-operatives' for 'Co-operative'

Page 17, col. 4, line 9, read 'States' for 'State'

Page 21, col. 4, line 3, read '10(1)/58-PC' for '19(1)-58-PC'

Page 28, col. 3, line 10 from bottom, read 'improvement' for 'improvement'

Page 45, col. 4, line 10 from bottom, delete 'full stop' after 'programme'

Page 53, col. 3, line 6 from bottom, read 'ocular' for 'ocular'

Page 54, col. 4, line 6, read 'invented' for 'invited'

Page 57, col. 4, line 2 from bottom, read 'Five' for '5'

Page 75, col. 3, line 2 from bottom, read 'evaluate' for 'evaluat'

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Shri K. Ranganadham—*Under Secretary.*

INTRODUCTION

1. The Chairman of the Estimates Committee having been authorised by the Committee, present this Seventy-second Report of the Estimates Committee of the Second Lok Sabha on the Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-second Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Community Development—C.P.A. Part III.

2. The Forty-second Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) was presented to the Lok Sabha on the 22nd December, 1956. The Government furnished their comments on the recommendations contained in the Report on the 12th August, 1957 except those relating to the Programme Evaluation Organisation (Planning Commission). As the replies in many cases were incomplete, the Ministry was asked to furnish more detailed and fuller replies. Thereupon, the Ministry furnished further comments to some recommendations on the 14th|26th August, 1958 and the Programme Evaluation Organisation (Planning Commission) on the 24th September, 1958. In addition the Ministry furnished the latest position in respect of some recommendations on the 4th|6th February, 1959. The Study Group 'F' of the Estimates Committee examined the replies on the 27th and 28th August, 1959. Further particulars required by the Study Group on certain points were received from the Ministry on the 9th and 27th November, 1959 and 27th January, 1960 and from the Programme Evaluation Organisation (Planning Commission) on the 28th November, 1959 and examined by them on the 11th December, 1959 and 30th January, 1960.

3. This Report incorporates the original comments as well as subsequent comments of the Ministry (wherever received) on the original recommendations. The Report has been divided into four Chapters:—

I. Report.

II. Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government.

III. Replies of the Government that have been accepted by the Committee.

IV. Replies of the Government that have not been finally accepted by the Committee.

4. Analysis of the Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-second Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) is given in the Appendix. It would be

observed therefrom that out of 65 recommendations made in the Report, 48 recommendations, *i.e.*, 73.9 per cent. of the recommendations have been fully accepted by Government, while 3 recommendations *i.e.*, 4.6 per cent. have been accepted partly or with modifications. Of the rest, reply in respect of 6 recommendations *i.e.*, 9.2 per cent. have been accepted by the Committee while those in respect of 8 recommendations, *i.e.*, 12.3 per cent. have not been accepted by the Committee.

NEW DELHI;

March 1, 1960.

The Phalguna 11, 1881 (S).

H. C. DASAPPA,

Chairman,

Estimates Committee.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

The Estimates Committee, in paragraphs 16 and 17 of their Forty-second Report (First Lok Sabha) stated that an additional yield of 25 to 30 per cent. could be obtained by proper manuring of crops and, therefore, suggested that in order to increase the supply of manure, the burning of cattle dung should be discouraged and arrangements made for the supply of alternative fuel in the villages. The representative of the Ministry informed the Committee that with that object in view they were encouraging fuel plantation in each village on common ground. The Committee suggested that the Programme Evaluation Organisation should assess the measure of success achieved in that respect and indicate the extent of cattle dung saved for manure, as a result of this drive. In September, 1958 the Programme Evaluation Organisation stated in reply that they did not have technical experts who could give opinions on the technical aspects of improved methods. They also stated that the appointment of technical experts in the field of agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry and public health was being considered and with the appointment of such experts it would become possible to undertake evaluation of that nature. When asked to furnish the latest information and action taken in the matter, the Programme Evaluation Organisation has now informed that some arrangements have been made among the Planning Commission, the Ministries concerned and the State Governments to obtain the assistance of specialist officers for taking action in the matter. *The Committee regret to note that it has taken nearly three years merely in exploring the methods of processing the evaluation. The Programme Evaluation Organisation could at least have made a start by collecting the requisite information on the subject. The Committee hope that no further time will be lost in making the necessary assessment as suggested by them and that the results of such assessment will be duly incorporated in the next Annual Report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation.*

2. In paragraphs 119 and 124 of their Forty-second Report (First Lok Sabha) the Estimates Committee stated that upto March, 1956, only 674 Primary Health Centres and 578 Maternity Sub-centres had been opened in the Community Development and N.E.S. areas consisting of 1,200 blocks. This meant that there was not even one Primary Health Centre and one maternity sub-centre per block of about hundred villages. The Committee felt that progress in the provision of medical facilities in rural areas had not been sufficiently rapid. The aim of the health programme, *i.e.*, to make

medical help available to every person who needed it and thereby improve the general health of the people in rural areas was still far from being fulfilled. They, therefore, recommended that the Ministries of Community Development and Health should look into the several experiments that were going on in different States such as the subsidiary health centres scheme of the ex-Bhopal State, the touring doctor system of Jammu and Kashmir State and the scheme of keeping Ayurvedic medicine chest in each village launched in the former State of Saurashtra and find out which of them was the cheaper and quicker method of extending medical aid to the rural people according to their needs and follow the same. The Programme Evaluation Organisation was required to evaluate and recommend the best system. The Ministry of Community Development did not take any action in collaboration with the Ministry of Health but only addressed the Programme Evaluation Organisation to take necessary action in the matter. The Programme Evaluation Organisation repeated their reply referred to in the previous paragraph in this regard also. *The Committee are led to the view that this matter has been dealt with in a halting manner. The Committee reiterate their recommendation and hope that early action will be taken by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation in consultation with the Ministry of Health and the Programme Evaluation Organisation to assess and follow the cheaper and quicker method of extending medical aid to the rural people.*

3. In paragraph 59 of their Report, the Committee dealt with the varied problem of reclamation of small and large areas of cultivable waste land and suggested that some machinery should be devised to collect statistics of such areas and concerted action taken to tackle the problem. The Ministry of Agriculture to whom the matter was referred by the Ministry of Community Development has stated that they have just set up a Committee to examine this question in detail.

In paragraph 100 of the same Report, the Committee had suggested that the Programme Evaluation Organisation should undertake a systematic study of the so-called basic schools in the villages to ascertain how far they had imbibed the true concept of basic education and also to indicate the directions in which improvements were called for. In reply, the Programme Evaluation Organisation stated in September, 1958 that for undertaking the study, it would be necessary to attach a senior educationist having extensive experience of basic education to the staff of the Programme Evaluation Organisation, the proposal for which would be made after consulting the Ministries concerned. When asked to intimate the latest position in the matter, the Programme Evaluation Organisation has informed that the study of the Basic Education School in the villages had not yet been undertaken by them. They also stated that a sociologist had since joined the Programme Evaluation Organisation and that question would now be examined: *While accepting the replies, the*

Committee cannot but regret that in both these cases a long period of three years has been allowed to pass even before setting up the machinery for going into the recommendations.

4. In paragraph 176 of their Forty-second Report (First Lok Sabha), the Estimates Committee had pointed out that in spite of the instructions issued by the Ministry, confusion still existed regarding the role of social education and the functions of the Social Education Officers. The Committee, therefore, suggested that the matter should be further examined in consultation with the Programme Evaluation Organisation and the duties and functions of the S.E.Os. should be clearly laid down to avoid any chance of overlapping of duties and any error in concept of the role of social education. The Ministry stated in reply that the recommendation was considered in the Conference of the Directors of Social Education Organisers Training Centres and Principals of Development Officers Training Centres held in Bombay during July, 1957. They further informed that the matter was also discussed at the Seventh Annual Conference on Community Development at Mount Abu and it was decided to examine the job chart of the Social Education Organisers in a comprehensive manner by circulating the proposal to the State Governments to elicit their views. When asked to state the latest position in the matter, the Programme Evaluation Organisation has replied that this subject is under consideration at present between the Ministries of Community Development and Co-operation and Education and the Planning Commission. *Although the reply has been accepted by the Committee, they regret that even after 3 years the matter has not so far been finalised.*

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Serial No. Reference
(as in Appendix II to the 42nd Report)

Summary of Recommendation/Conclusion

Government's Reply

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1 8 The Committee, while appreciating the progress made in the use of improved seeds, feel that full advantage does not appear to have been taken of increasing the agricultural produce by providing improved varieties of seeds in all the areas covered by the development programme as adequate arrangements have not so far been made for multiplying the improved varieties of seed to keep pace with the increasing demand. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the arrangements proposed for establishing seed multiplication farms should be expeditiously completed and the Ministry of Community Development should devise suitable methods in consultation with the Ministry of

The Ministry of Agriculture and Planning Commission have already stressed the importance of rapid establishment of the seed multiplication farms and proposals for the same have been included in the 2nd Five Year Plan for 1957-58. This recommendation has also been brought to the notice of the Development Commissioners for implementation.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC dated the 12-8-1957.]

Agriculture for procuring and providing adequate supplies of improved seeds to the farmers in time according to need in all the areas covered by Community Development and N.E.S. blocks. The Committee also recommend that the question of making each village a unit of seed multiplication should also be settled expeditiously. Here the Committee would also like to add that the efforts to increase production by intense research and provision of improved seeds should not be confined to principal crops like rice, wheat and sugar-cane only but they should also be extended to other crops like millet, ragi, bajari etc.

(Further information called for by the Committee)

As the reply to the second part of this recommendation has not been given so far, please furnish the reply immediately.

(Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 79-ECII/59, dated the 17-9-1959)

The Committee feel that the construction of suitable godowns for the storage of seeds in villages or blocks is very essential as in the absence of proper godowns the storage and distribution of seed on scientific lines is not possible. The Committee, therefore, recommend that this matter should be given priority in view

The State Governments have been impressed with the necessity of establishing all the farms before Plan period. As for the timely distribution of seeds to cultivators the recommendation is accepted and conveyed to State Governments who are making the efforts to implement it.

[Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC dated the 14/26-8-1958.]

Agreed. Preparation of village agricultural plan is a step towards this direction. At the Mysore conference preparation of village agricultural plan has been recommended to be carved out with the assistance of the panchayats and co-operatives.

[Ministry of C.D. & Cooperation O.M. No. 11 (7)/59-CDN dated the 9-11-59.]

The recommendation has been brought to the notice of the Development Commissioners.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.]

of its importance in stepping up the agricultural production and immediate steps should be taken for providing necessary seed storage facilities in villages and blocks so that the timely supply of improved seed is guaranteed to the farmers.

State Governments are implementing the recommendation excepting Himachal Pradesh who, however, do not agree to this. Punjab, Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh are taking necessary action. Bombay State has decided to construct 450 godowns for storing seeds out of which 250 will be in N.E.S./C.D. areas.

[*Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958.*]

4 13 The Committee feel that full advantage of chemical fertilizers can only be derived when the farmers know properly about the dose of fertilizer for each crop and the method and time of applying it and the type of soil where it is most suited. The Committee, therefore, recommend that to avoid the disastrous effects of the wrongful use of chemical fertilizers, the farmers should be convinced^a by the technique of demonstration, the correct use of chemical fertilizers according to the nature of soil in different areas and that the multipurpose cooperative societies should be made responsible for purchasing, transporting and storing the recommended fertilizers

The Development Commissioners have been requested to implement the recommendation.

[*Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.*]

Considerable research is being carried out regarding the use of balanced fertilizers. The recommendation has also been brought to the notice of Development Commissioners to ensure that adequate quantities of fertilizers are stocked and

and supplying the same on short term credit to farmers so that the timely supply is guaranteed to the farmers without any difficulty.

distributed to farmers in time. Ministry of Agriculture have also been requested to intensify research of fertilizers.

[Ministry of C.D. Letter No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958.]

The Committee also suggest that the research on fertilizers should be intensified for the purpose of ascertaining different varieties of fertilizers required for different types of soils; the proportion in which the different fertilizers should be mixed to achieve best results extra. The C.P.A. should also exercise a general check to see that there are adequate facilities in the blocks for storage and distribution of fertilizers to ensure their timely receipt by the farmers.

Considerable research is being carried out regarding the use of balanced fertilizers. The recommendation has also been brought to the notice of Development Commissioners to ensure that adequate quantities of fertilizers are stocked and distributed to farmers in time.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2 (iii) 57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.]

Considerable research is being carried out regarding the use of balanced fertilizers. The recommendation has also been brought to the notice of Development Commissioners to ensure that adequate quantities of fertilizers are stocked and distributed to farmers in time. Ministry of Agriculture have also been requested to intensify research on fertilizers.

[Ministry of C.D. Letter No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958.]

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The Committee further suggest that special study should be undertaken by a team of experts to ascertain the exact extent of contribution towards increased food production, by each element such as improved implements, improved method of cultivation etc.

17

Noted. The Planning Commission have appointed a Committee to study the yard sticks of additional production. This Committee has studied the contribution of elements like improved seeds, fertilizers Tractor-ploughing and Irrigation.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2 (iii)/52-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.]

Noted. The Planning Commission have appointed a Committee to study the yard sticks of additional production. This has also been referred to the Ministry of Agriculture for comments and necessary action. They have been reminded to intimate the action taken.

(Further information called for by the Committee)

[Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10 (1) 58/PC, dated 14/26-8-1958].

The latest position regarding the special study by the Committee and the results if any noted may please be furnished.

A Study Group has been set up to ascertain the exact extent of contribution towards increased food production by each element such as improved seeds, use of fertilizers, improved implements, improved methods

[Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 79-ECII/59, dated the 17-9-1959.]

of cultivation etc. This Group has done some work on fertilizers and will take up other things shortly.]

[Ministry of C.D. & Co-op. O.M. No. 11(7)/59-CDN, dated 9-11-59]

19 In view of the importance of plant protection, the Committee suggest that the recommendation of the P.E.O. in granting either loans to the farmer or making available the spraying equipment on hire should be given effect to on an extensive scale and suitable pesticides and their methods of application in different crops should be evolved after due research and their use should be made popular by demonstration methods in the villages. The Committee also suggest that the feasibility of the Panchayats or Co-operatives taking up this work for the whole village like the Malaria squads should be carefully examined.

(Further information called for by the Committee).

Please state whether the recommendation is being implemented in the remaining States; if not, the reasons therefor may be furnished.

(Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 79-EC/III/59, dated the 17-9-1959).

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

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957]

Himachal Pradesh Administration have issued instructions for selecting one village in each block for undertaking Plant Protection work through Panchayats and Co-operatives. Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi have already initiated work.

[Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated 14/26-8-1958]

This is being done in most of the remaining States.

[Ministry of C.D. & Co-operation O.M. No. 11(7)/59-CDN, dated the 9-11-1959.]

12

24 The Committee agree with the view of the PEO that the question of introducing improved implements is closely inter-related with the question of repair and maintenance facilities and the supply of spare parts on the spot and recommend that :

(i) the training of village blacksmiths and carpenters in the repairs and maintenance of improved implements should be simultaneously arranged in Training-cum-Production centres in each Block;

(ii) for manufacture of implements of non-mechanical type like Olpadthreshers and Man-kapuri Cultivators, in rural workshops on the lines done in Mahewa Block in Pilot Development Project, Etawah may be started in each Block ;

(iii) in this connection the Committee reproduce below the observations of its sub-committee which visited Pilot Development Project, Etawah :

“The Sub-Committee visited the rural workshop of the Block which trains young Blacksmiths and Carpenters of the neighbouring villages in making improved implements. The trainees were not paid any stipend but were paid time wages ranging from Rs. 1/4/- to Rs. 1/12/- per day out of the sale proceeds of the implements made. The raw material was supplied by the Co-operative Union and

The Recommendations have been brought to the notice of the State Governments for implementation.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/ 2 (iii)/ 57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957].

the finished products were also taken over by the Union for sale in the villages. The implements made are of non-mechanical nature like Olpadthreshers and Mankapuri Cultivators. No elaborate equipment are provided but only tools are used as far as possible which are available with ordinary blacksmith".

Peasant parties and block officials should be encouraged to visit such places and workshops.

(iv) Co-operative should be encouraged to undertake the manufacture of implements of simple designs like Chaff cutters, paddle threshers, rice land weeders etc. and sell the same to the cultivators at reasonable price. So far as the implements which are expensive are concerned the co-operatives may own such implements and supply the same to the cultivators on hire ;

(v) The results of research carried out in the matter of improved agricultural implements or in other fields of agriculture should not be kept confined to the research centres, but should be widely published to bring it to the notice of all concerned down to the Village Level Workers who can examine their applicability in the villages of their circles ;

(vi) Implements may differ in usefulness in different areas due to the difference in soils and that in crops. Research to determine proper types for particular areas or soil conditions should be speeded up ;

The Recommendation has been brought to the notice of the State Governments for implementation.

The recommendations have been brought to the notice of I.C.A.R. who are already seized of this.

12 (vii) The Committee are glad to know that some attempts are being made in this direction by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, which has started issuing for each crop and each special recommendation a pamphlet or bulletin which is made available to the BDOs, Extension Officers, and the Village Level Workers. The Village Level Workers should be taken by rotation to the research stations under the Agricultural Ministry for personal observations so that the advantages of modern technology may be brought home to them;

(viii) The help of Japanese and Chinese Agricultural Engineers may be enlisted in designing proper types of improved implements suiting different parts of the country according to the nature of the soil, crop and other conditions.

The Ministry of Agriculture have already issued instructions to the State Governments to send the V. L. Ws. for short courses at the States and Central Research Stations. This has also been brought to the notice of Development Commissioners.

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So far only American and British Engineers have been used for this purpose. The Ministry of Agriculture has been asked to consider this.

[Ministry of C. D.; O. M. No. 26 (8)/2(iii)
57/PC, dated the 12-8-1957].

(i) to (viii) The recommendations were referred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Indian Council of Agricultural Research for comments. They have been reminded to expedite reply.

[Ministry of CD letter No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958].

(Further information called for by the Committee).

Kindly obtain the information from the Ministry of Agriculture and furnish it for information of the Committee.

(Lok Sabha Secretariat O. M. No. 79-ECII/59, dated the 17-9-1959).

(i) & (ii) This is being attempted wherever possible.

(iii) Noted.

(iv) This is being done.

(v) This is being attempted.

(vi) Noted.

(vii) This is being done.

(viii) In the scheme for the establishment of four research-cum-testing centres for bullock driven implements, demand has been placed under the Colombo plan for the services of an expert in agricultural engineering from Japan who would be attached to the regional centres to be established at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. The expert would give technical advice to regional centres and would also assist the Institute in conducting their research programme. The object of the scheme is to design and test bullock driven Agricultural implements under actual field conditions and to suggest improvements therein to increase their efficiency.

[Ministry of CD and Co-operation O. M. No. 11(7)/59 CDN dated the 9-11-1959].

13 Committee are of the opinion that some form of assistance from the Centre is likely to expedite the work of consolidation of holdings. The possibility of rendering such assistance should be sympathetically examined by the C. P. A.

This question is under the consideration of the Planning Commission and this Ministry has given them its views. The Ministry has supported the idea of giving financial help to the States.

[*Ministry of C. D., O. M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957*].

This Ministry have supported the idea of giving financial help to the States but the question is under the consideration of the Planning Commission. If the consolidation of holdings is made a condition precedent to the allotment of N. E. S. Blocks it is more likely to retard the introduction of the pattern. This was also recommended by the 5th and 6th Development Commissioners' Conference and action is being taken by the State Governments. Assam however do not contemplate any action at the moment. Madhya Pradesh have taken the consolidation work on priority basis in such areas where the problem of fragmentation was acute. Bombay and Kerala have taken the necessary action.

[*Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC dated the 14/26-8-1958*].

The Committee do appreciate the practical difficulties involved in effecting the consolidation of holdings. These difficulties will have to be faced and solved sooner or later, and the sooner it is done the better. The Committee therefore, recommend that the experience gained in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and in the *adibasi* areas of Bihar should be fully utilised and the work of consolidation of land holdings expedited in other States also. The feasibility of making consolidation a condition precedent to the allotment of N. E. S. Block in a particular area might also be examined. In view of the benefits accruing from an area being brought under an N. E. S. Block, there is a pressing demand for introducing the programme. This should be taken advantage of to give an impetus to the process of consolidation. If consolidation of holdings precedes the N. E. S. Block this will have a distinct advantage, inasmuch as it would not be necessary to change the alignment of roads etc.

The immense advantages accruing from the consolidation of holdings to the community are admitted. If the consolidation of holdings is made a condition precedent to the allotment of N. E. S. it is more likely to retard the introduction of the service. The best course is, therefore, to endeavour to speed up the consolidation of holdings. This was also recommended by the Fifth Development Commissioners Conference and the State Governments were requested to implement the recommendation.

[*Ministry of C. D. O. M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)*]
57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957].

This Ministry have supported the idea of giving financial help to the States but the question is under the consideration of the Planning Commission. If the consolidation of holdings is made a condition precedent to the allotment of N. E. S. Blocks it is more likely to retard the introduction of the pattern. This was also recommended by the 5th and 6th Development Commissioners' Conference and action is being taken by the State Governments. Assam, however do not contemplate any action at the moment. Madhya Pradesh have taken the con-

solidation work on priority basis in such areas where the problem of fragmentation was acute. Bombay and Kerala have taken the necessary action.

[*Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC dated the 14/26-8-1958*].

17 34 The Committee recommend that the scheme of mid-day fruit meal for village school children as sponsored in the Rajganpur N. E. S. block in Orissa should be given very wide publicity and introduced on All India Basis.

The recommendation has been brought to the notice of the Development Commissioners for implementation.

[*Ministry of C. D. O. M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957*]. 16

The recommendation was endorsed by the 6th Development Commissioners' Conference and was communicated to the Development Commissioners of all State Governments. A scheme for mid-day meal is already in operation in Mysore State. A few other States have also accepted the recommendation in principle and are taking steps to implement it. The Ministry of Health is also intending to start school nutrition scheme with the UNICEF aid.

[*Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC dated the 14/26-8-1958*].

(Further information called for by the Committee)

17 34 Please state whether the remaining States have accepted the recommendation. If not, what steps are being taken by the Ministry in the matter.

(Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 79-BCII/59, dated the 17-9-1959).

The recommendation has been accepted in principle by almost all the States and Union Territories, and the scheme for supply of free mid-day meals to school-going children has been introduced in some form or the other in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bombay and Kerala.

The State of Bihar, Madras, Assam and Mysore, have drawn up pilot schemes, and are taking steps to implement the recommendation. Tripura has stated that the scheme cannot be implemented with the existing ceiling provision for the 2nd Five Year Plan.

[Ministry of C. D. and Co-operation O.M. No. 11 (7)/59-CDN dated 9-11-59].

18 37 The Committee recommend that the expansion of production of fruits and vegetables should receive a priority in all C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks in the following ways :—

(i) Co-operative nurseries should be set up for the supply of reliable seedlings, grafts and seeds just as it was done in the Mahewa Block of Pilot Development Project Etawah in Uttar Pradesh;

- 18 37 (ii) Standard plans for setting up kitchen gardens should be prepared and supplied to those who wanted to set up such gardens ;
- (iii) Supply of proper manure and garden implements at reasonable price should be arranged through co-operative or the Block authorities ;
- (iv) Demonstrations of proper technique of growing manuring and irrigation of fruits and vegetables recommended for a particular area, should be arranged. This can be done by encouraging youth clubs in the particular area to have demonstration plots, like those in Pilot Development Project, Etawah (UP). Young farmers, should be encouraged to grow fruits and vegetables by improved methods and implements side by side with the old methods and technique to differentiate between the two ways ;
- (v) Improved local varieties should be given preference and necessary training should be given for the control of insect-pests and diseases affecting fruits and vegetables.
- (vi) Satisfactory co-operative marketing arrangements should be made to dispose of the surplus produce in a most orderly and remunerative manner ; and
- These recommendations have been brought to the notice of the Development Commissioners for implementation.
- [Ministry of C.D. O. M. No. 26 (8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957].
- Sub para (iii) (iv) & (vi) were referred to Ministry of Agriculture for necessary action. Report of action taken has been called for from that Ministry. The other points were brought to the notice of the State Governments who were implementing these recommendations.
- [Ministry of C. D. letter No. 10 (1)/58-PC dated the 14/26-8-1958].

(vii) Training for the preservation of fruits and vegetables and preparing jams, jellies and preserves etc. should be given in the production-cum-training centres which are being specially set up for the purpose.

(Further information called for by the Committee).

18 (iii) (iv)
& (vi)

37 Kindly intimate the latest position for information of the Committee after obtaining the same from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

(Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 79-ECII/59, dated the 17-9-1959).

18 (iii) This is being attempted through service cooperatives.

(vi) There is a scheme for the training of gardeners in the Second Plan to be implemented in almost all States. The Department of Agriculture has decided to arrange demonstrations on the occasion of fairs, shows and public meetings to create interest in the minds of young farmers for the growing of horticultural crops.

18 (vi) This is being attempted through service cooperatives.

[Ministry of C.D. and Cooperation O.M. No. 11 (7)/59-CDN dated 9-11-59].

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42 The Committee recommend that irrigation cooperative societies and tubewell irrigation societies should be encouraged in the various States.

Attempts are being made to introduce cooperative societies and tubewell irrigation societies.

(Ministry of C.D.O.M. No. 26(8)/2 (iii) 57-PC dated the 12-8-1957).

Attempts are being made to introduce irrigation cooperative societies and tube-well irrigation societies on as large a scale as possible, and State Governments where these exist, have been addressed to furnish this Ministry assessment of their working.

[Ministry of CD letter No. 10 (1)/58-PC dated the 14/26-8-1958].

The desirability of using the Community Projects and N.E.S. agency for accelerating water utilisation from major river valley projects has been impressed upon the State Governments from time to time. In fact recommendations on these lines were also made at the Fifth Development Commissioners' Conference held at Nainital which have been brought to the notice of the State Governments.

[Ministry of C.D. O. M. No. 26 (8) 2 (iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957].

The recommendation is being attended to by the State Governments. Proposal

The failure of synchronisation in such an important matter as irrigation through large projects like river valley schemes and tube-wells as reported by the P.E.O. is rather unfortunate. The Committee suggest that all the concrete cases of this nature should be carefully looked into by the High Power Committee recently set up, so that suitable action may be taken to avoid a recurrence of this nature in future. The Committee also suggest that a reasonable extension to the period of duration of the Blocks might be given in acute cases of this nature.

for extension of the period of blocks are being always considered sympathetically.

[Ministry of C. D. letter No. 19 (1)-58-PC dated the 14/26-8-1958].

49 The Committee suggest that the work of preventing enormous losses of irrigation water through application of known techniques of water conservation like control of sewage, systematic crop rotations and improved methods of water application should now be undertaken on a systematic basis in all the areas covered by the NES Blocks.

The Sixth Development Commissioners' Conference also emphasised that suitable steps should be taken to obtain a large participation of people in order to finance schemes relating to improvements in the conveyance of water to the fields so as to ensure its maximum utilisation. The recommendation has been brought to the notice of the State Governments for implementation.

[Ministry of C. D. O.M. No. 26 (8)/2 (iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957].

State Governments are implementing the recommendation. Rajasthan have accepted the recommendation. In Uttar Pradesh as soon as a tube-well or canal is constructed, cultivators are induced to construct the distributing system 'Gools' and 'Barhas' in order to fully exploit the potentiality of irrigation scheme. All the State Governments are convinced of the necessity of the optimum use of water and are taking steps towards this end.

[Ministry of C. D. letter No. 10 (1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-58].

33 The Committee hope that no time will be lost in implementing the recommendation of the Fifth Development Commissioners' Conference held in May, 1956, that the State Departments of Irrigation, Agriculture and Co-operation should take up the schemes for conservation of water jointly and that they should approach the extension staff for the purpose of encouraging utilisation of water for cultivation.

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Noted.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26 (8)/2 (iii) 57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957].

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59 The Committee agree with the views of the P.E.O. that for mechanical reclamation small district reclamation units may be formed in areas where there was land available for reclamation. Where large tract of reclaimable land is available the feasibility of starting large State farms might be examined and vigorously pursued, and recommend that some machinery should be devised to collect proper statistics of different areas and concerted action should be taken to tackle this problem.

The recommendation primarily concerns the Ministry of Agriculture and has been referred to that Ministry for further action.

[Ministry of C. D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii) 57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957].

The Ministry of Agriculture have been requested to expedite their comments on action taken in this behalf.

[Ministry of C. D. Letter No. 10(t)/58-PC dated the 14/26-8-1958].

(Further information called for by the Committee.)

Kindly obtain the comments of the Ministry of Agriculture and furnish the same for information of the Committee.

The Ministry of Agriculture has just set up a committee to examine this question in details.

(*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 79-EC.II/59 dated the 17-9-1959*)

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61—63 The Committee feel that if the work of soil conservation was tackled in other blocks on the lines it has been done in Pilot Development Project, Etawah, much progress could have been achieved by now. The Committee, therefore, recommend that in areas where heavy erosion has thrown out of cultivation immense areas on the banks of rivers or in hilly tracts where erosion is a very serious problem special efforts should be made to conserve land. Incidentally it may be mentioned that where landless labourers are available in abundance they may be willing to reclaim such eroded land if it was allotted to them free and assistance was given to them by way of cattle, seed, manure etc. for bringing under cultivation the land which could have otherwise been lost. The Committee suggest that concentrated efforts should be made in this direction.

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65—66 The Committee hope that the remarks of the Administrator (now the Minister) in his speech at the Fifth Development Commissioners' Conference held in May, 1950 that

“In the field of Animal Husbandry we do not have enough staff. Indeed the greatest shortage in technical staff that we have in the country today is in the field of Animal Husbandry and public health. Doctors are

[*Ministry of C. D. and Cooperation O.M. No. 11(7)/59-CDN dated 9-11-59*].

The recommendation primarily concerns the Ministry of Agriculture and has been referred to that Ministry for further action.

[*Ministry of C. D. O. M. No. 26(8)/2(iii) 57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957*].

The Ministry of Agriculture have been requested to expedite their comments on action taken in this behalf.

[*Ministry of C. D. Letter No. 10 (1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958*].

This Ministry accepts the recommendations.

[*Ministry of C. D. and Co-operation O.M. No. 10 (1)/58-PC, dated the 4/6-2-1959*].

Noted.

[*Ministry of C. D. O. M. No. 26(8)/2(iii) 57 PC, dated the 12-8-1957*].

Necessary action has already been taken by the Ministry of Agriculture. Besides, arrangements are made by the State Governments for procuring the services of

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there but they would not like to go to the villages. Mid-wives and lady health visitors are almost unknown in rural areas. We have shortages of pedigree bulls. We have grave shortages of fodder."

will be kept constantly in view while putting the details of the Development Programme into operation and vigorous steps taken to overcome these shortages.

(Further information called for by the Committee.)

Please state the action taken to meet the shortage of pedigree bulls and fodder and also about arrangements made for adoption of artificial insemination, to overcome indirectly the difficulties due to shortage of pedigree bulls.

(Lok Sabha Secretariat O. M. No. 79-EC. 11, 59 dated the 17-9-1959.)

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The Committee recommend that the programme of opening new key village centres should be so expedited as to meet the entire requirements of rural area by the end of the Second Plan.

more Animal Husbandry and Health staff by liberalising the conditions of service.

[Ministry of C. D. letter No. 10(1)-58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958.]

The Scheme of key village centres will take care of this.

[Ministry of C. D. and Co-operation O. M. No. 11(7)59-CDN dated 9-11-59.]

The subject was also considered at length at the 6th Development Commissioners' Conference held at Mussoorie in April, 1957. The recommendations made there were brought to the notice of the Development Commissioners.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57 PC, dated the 12-8-1957]

Himachal Pradesh, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir have made good progress in this direction. Information from other States is awaited.

[Ministry of CD letter No. 10(1)/58-PC dated the 14/26-8-1958]

Ministry of Agriculture are implementing the scheme. It is learnt from Ministry of Agriculture that the progress in the rest of the States is satisfactory.

[Ministry of C.D. and Co-operation No. 11 (7)/59-CDN dated the 27-11-59]

(Further information called for by the Committee.)

Please supply the information in respect of States other than those mentioned in column 4 of the reply regarding the progress made in this direction for the information of the Committee.

(Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 29-BCII/59 dated the 17-9-1959)

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The Committee are glad to note the progress made in prevention of diseases, mass inoculation and vaccination campaign against rinderpest organised in the Community Development areas of States. The Committee, however, recommend that :

(a) the Village Level Workers (Gram Sevaks) should be trained in dealing with ordinary ailments of cattle;

(b) a medicine chest should be kept with the panchayat and the stock of medicines should be regularly replenished through a mobile van in which a trained veterinary doctor may also visit the villages at fixed intervals and offer necessary assistance on the spot ;

Necessary training in first aid treatment to animals is being imparted to the Gram Sevaks in all Extension Training Centres.

The 6th Development Commissioners' Conference held at Mussoorie has also accepted this recommendation which has been brought to the notice of the State Governments for implementation.

Noted. This is being done.

(c) village people should be encouraged to improve the housing of cattle and make it more hygienic ; and

(d) breeding farms should be encouraged in the source areas of improved breeds by giving suitable financial aid and technical advice to recognised good breeders to ensure supply of quality animals with known pedigree as recommended by the P.E.O. in the Third Evaluation Report.

The Sixth Development Commissioners' Conference held at Mussoorie has also accepted this recommendation which has been brought to the notice of the State Governments for implementation.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-P.C. dated the 12-8-1957]

(a) Necessary training in first aid treatment to animals is being imparted to the Gram Sevaks in all Extension Training Centres.

(c) This is being done.

(b) & (d). These were also recommended by the 6th Development Commissioners' Conference Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, and Mysore have accepted the recommendations and are implementing them. All village level workers in Himachal Pradesh have already been provided with first aid kit.

[Ministry of CD letter No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958]

(Further information called for by the Committee)

- 29 (b) and(d) 74 Please state whether the States other than those mentioned in column 4 of the reply have accepted the recommendations.
- (Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 27-EC. II/59 dated 17-9-1959)
- 30 76 The Committee would like to reiterate that the C.P.A. should take active steps to see that all relevant information regarding the production of green and nutritive fodder and preparation of silage is received regularly in their office and it is properly collected and interpreted.
- 31 78 The Committee feel that the improvement in feeding the cattle was as necessary as improvement of breed. Inadequate feeding is one of the main causes for the poor cattle wealth of the country and it must be removed by adopting improved methods of feeding on the following lines :
- (b) Most of the States are supplying medicine chests to V.L.Ws.
- (d) This is also the recommendation of Mussoorie conference and all States have agreed to implement this. This is being done by the States.
- [Ministry of C.D. and Cooperation O.M. No. 11(7)/59-CDN, dated 9-11-59].
- Noted.
- [Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957].
- This information is being called for in the revised Progress Reports introduced with effect from 30-9-1957.
- [Ministry of CD. Letter No. 10(1)/58-PC dated the 14/26-8-1958].

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(a) Each village or a group of villages should have grazing grounds where rotational grazing should be encouraged.

(b) Fodder production should be increased by developing better quality grasses in pasture lands and fodder crops suitable for the different areas.

(c) Use and supply of oil cake at reasonable price should be encouraged.

(d) Construction of silage pits should be encouraged in other areas as done in Bihar on assistance basis.

(e) Plantation of trees and bushes leaves which can be used as fodder should be encouraged in waste lands.

(f) Use of clean drinking water for the cattle should be encouraged.

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The Committee feel that the extension and improvement of poultry is one of the quickest means of increasing the income of cultivators as well as landless labourers, and hence it should be paid more attention to that it has received so far. The Committee, therefore, recommend that in the villages landless labourers specially the Harijans should be particularly encouraged to start poultry farming by supplying eggs and young ones at concessional rates or if possible by granting small loans for the purpose. The *desi* breeds

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The necessity of rapid improvement of fodder production in the country was realised and recommended by the 6th Development Commissioners' Conference and the matter has been referred to the Ministry of Agriculture for necessary action.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957].

The Ministry of Agriculture are taking necessary action

[Ministry of CD letter No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958].

That the major limiting factor in the development of this programme was the inadequate supply of improved stock, was recognised by the Sixth Development Commissioners' Conference as well and the recommendation has been brought to the notice of the State Governments.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957].

available in the villages should be replaced by improved breeds and the quickest way for that is to start more incubation centres for the hatching of eggs at nominal charge. Besides, cocks of improved breeds should be provided in the villages to ensure better breed. The other way to encourage poultry may be to invite youth clubs in villages to take up poultry as one of their activities which would serve as a demonstration farm for the entire village and help the clubs to increase their income.

(Further information called for by the Committee)

The aim of the recommendation is not merely starting of the Poultry Farms by Government but also of finding an answer to the economic problems in the villages and the way of increasing the income of cultivating and landless labourers. Please state steps taken by the Government specifically in this direction.

(Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 79-EC II/58, dated the 17-9-1959)

A number of States have established poultry farms and demonstration Centres. Jammu and Kashmir have started a campaign of distributing eggs of improved breeds in the villages. Himachal Pradesh have opened 2 District poultry farms. Assam and Mysore are taking necessary action.

[Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958].

In order to increase the income of cultivating and landless labourers, the State Governments are taking various steps including the development of poultry farming. Under Second Five Year Plan, Mysore has ample provision for increasing the production capacity of the existing poultry farms. Punjab has appointed poultry development officer to look after this work. U.P. has a proposal to give subsidy of Rs. 5,000 to 25 selected private poultry farmers during the plan period to help them in establishing large poultry farms. Madras has established poultry grading centres in Key Village areas and extension centres under all India Poultry Development Scheme in Second Five Year Plan. They have also proposals to upgrade the Poultry

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Research Station to increase its out-put. Orissa has already established four centres under the All India Poultry Development Scheme. Bihar has contemplated cooperative of primary producers of poultry. Tripura has distributed a certain number of improved variety of birds and propose to establish the State poultry farms in Agartala. In Kerala steps are being taken to organise cooperative farms for poultry keeping. In Delhi State, steps have already been taken to increase the production capacity of the Delhi poultry farm and to organise cooperative of primary producers. Rajasthan Govt. has made adequate arrangements for the supply of improved stock from the Govt. farms whose capacity has been increased.

[*Ministry of C.D. and Co-operation O.M. No. 11(7)/59-CDN, dated the 27-11-59.*]

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The Committee feel that in the field of pisciculture it was not sufficient to improve and increase the breeding only. It was equally necessary to regulate the catching as well as the marketing. The Committee, therefore, recommend that some assistance should be provided to arrange for the storing of fish in cold storage.

The Ministry of Agriculture has been requested to take necessary action.

[*Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-P.C, dated the 12-8-1957.*]

especially in places away from the markets and where surplus catch has to be stored before it could be marketed. Further in the maritime States, sea fishing should be encouraged by providing improved alliances and cold storage facilities.

Recently a meeting was held between this Ministry and the Ministry of Agriculture where steps were suggested for the development of fisheries. The recommendations have been communicated to State Governments, for implementation. Some time will be needed before the results are known.

[*Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1) /58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958*].

(*Further information called for by the Committee*)

Kindly intimate the results of the action taken in the steps suggested for the development of fisheries.

(*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 79-EC.II/59, dated the 17-9-1959*)

Assistance is being extended by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for mechanisation of boats, storage and marketing of fish under G.M.F. rules and this is being availed of by States.

[*Ministry of C.D. and Co-operation O.M. No. 11(7)/59-CDN, dated 9-11-1959*].

Noted.

The Committee suggest that in future, the C.P.A. should give in their annual reports, the progress figures about the introduction of basic education in the areas covered by the Community Development Programme.

This is being exhibited in the Annual Report.

[*Ministry of C.D. and Co-operation O.M. No 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 4/6-2-1959*].

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The Committee are glad to note that upto March 1956, 15,000 new schools have been opened in the Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks and 6,968 existing ordinary schools converted into basic schools, though they do wish that the progress had been more rapid. The progress particularly in the field of basic education has not been more rapid. The Committee feel that the role of basic education does not appear to have been adequately appreciated. The Committee, therefore, recommend that efforts in the C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks should be intensified to encourage basic education by opening new basic schools and by converting more of existing schools into basic schools.

(Further information called for by the Committee)

The statement that 'different States have different views about the concepts of Basic Education' has not been understood by the Committee as the scheme was formulated and agreed to by the Central Government and the Central Advisory Board of Education in which the State Governments are also represented, and reaffirmed by the Conference of Education Ministers in September, 1956. The reply may be further elaborated or revised by the Ministry.

(Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 79-EC.II/59, dated the 17-9-1959).

Different States have different views about the concepts of Basic Education. Many of them do not accept the orthodox definition as will be clear by a perusal of the Assessment Committee Report on Basic Education. However, the recommendation has been brought to the notice of the Development Commissioners for implementation. This has also been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Education for their action.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.]

Recommendation has been brought to the notice of Development Commissioners for implementation as also of the Ministry of Education. This Ministry has appointed a Working Group on Education and Basic Education which is working out the details of programme given as under, for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan :

- (1) Model Basic Schools in Urban Areas.
- (2) Model Basic Schools in Rural Areas.
- (3) Orienting primary schools towards basic pattern.

- (4) Conversion of Elementary Schools to Basic.
- (5) Conversion of teacher training institutes to Basic.
- (6) Post Graduate Basic Training Colleges.
- (7) Seminars and Conferences on Basic Education.
- (8) Central Basic School in New Delhi.
- (9) Post Basic Schools.
- (10) Miscellaneous schemes in the field of Basic Education.

[*Ministry of C.D. & Co-operation O.M. No. 11(7)/59-CDN, dated the 9-11-1959.*]

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The Committee are in agreement with the following observations of Shri S. K. Dey:

“We have to think in terms of treating the village school as a community centre instead of trying to build up a separate community centre outside for the village people to play with. If the village school can be turned into a community centre and it could be provided with a small nursery, small land in which the village school children can dirty their hands and have an electric touch with the soil, we may have a different view a few years hence from what we have today”.

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For undertaking the study, it will be necessary to attach a senior educationist having extensive experience of basic education to the staff of the P.E.O. A proposal to this effect will be made to the Planning Commission after consulting the Ministries of Education and Community Development.

[*P.E.O. Planning Commission No. PC/PEO/E-86(1)/56, dated the 24-9-1958.*]

39 100 The Committee suggest that the Programme Evaluation Organisation should undertake a systematic study of the so-called basic schools in the villages to ascertain how far they have imbibed the true concept of basic education, and also to indicate the directions in which improvements are called for.

(Further information called for by the Committee)

Kindly intimate the latest position in the matter *viz.*, whether the study has been undertaken by the P.E.O.

(Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 79-EC.II/58, dated the 17-9-1959).

The study of the Basic Education Schools in the villages has not yet been undertaken by the Programme Evaluation Organisation. A Sociologist has since joined this Organisation and this question will now be examined.

[P.E.O. Planning Commission O.M. No. PC/PEO/E-86(1)/56, dated the 28-11-1959]

Attention is being paid for development of health services in the community development areas.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated 12-8-1957.]

About 140 Primary Health Centres have already been established in NES and CD areas to give integrated health service to

40 108 The Committee are of the opinion that the argument that the Health programme was held back by the people, does not appear to be correct in view of the C.P.A.'s own admission that in the past the villagers were denied even the elementary treatment for minor ailments like cough, cold, and fever. The Committee hope that the programme of Health will be given its due attention in the Second Plan.

the people and about 2,200 Primary Health Centres are scheduled to be opened, till the end of the Second Plan period.

[*Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958.*]

(*Further information called for by the Committee*)

Please state as to how many Primary Health Centres have since been established and how many have been adequately staffed.

(*Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 79-EC.II/59, dated the 17-9-1959.*)

About 1,624 Primary Health Centres have been established in the Block areas till 31-3-1959. Out of these about 75% have been fully staffed. The State Governments are taking steps to staff the remaining Centres. The main difficulty is felt in securing the trained women personnel. The State Governments are now taking steps to augment and review the training facilities to overcome the shortage of personnel.

[*Ministry of C.D. & Co-operation O.M. No. 11(7)/59-CDN, dated the 9-11-1959.*]

41 115 The Committee suggest that the C.P.A. in consultation with the Health Ministry should chalk out a clear cut programme providing reasonably adequate medical and health services to rural areas covered by the N.E.S. Blocks by the end of the Second Plan.

As suggested by the Committee, discussions are going on with the Ministry of Health to provide reasonably adequate medical and health services in the rural areas covered by the N.E.S. Blocks.

[*Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.*]

For every block there will be a Primary Health Centre with the requisite medical staff.

[*Ministry of C.D. and Co-operation O.M. No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 4/6-2-1959.*]

43 **120** The Committee recommend that a primary health centre and three maternity sub-centres as sanctioned for each Community Development Block should also be sanctioned and set up expeditiously in each N.E.S. Block as recommended by the Fourth and Fifth Development Commissioners' Conferences.

Every effort is being made by this Ministry that the recommendations of IVth and Vth Development Commissioners' Conferences for establishment of a primary health centre and 3 maternity sub-centres for each C.D./N.E.S. Block is implemented. The discussions in this connection between the Union Health Ministry and States have not yet been finalised. This Ministry is pursuing this subject, but the difficulties are the lack of finance as well as trained staff.

[*Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.*]

Under the Second Five Year Plan it is proposed to open Primary Health Centres with sub-centres attached thereto in about 2,200 C.D. blocks and progress towards the opening of centres inconsistent with funds and trained personnel has been

satisfactory. However States are being impressed to extend the programme to as many blocks as possible.

[*Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC., dated the 14/26-8-1958.*]

The Committee are of the opinion that the training programme in the field of maternal and child welfare requires to be considerably accelerated. They recommend that vigorous steps should be taken by the C.P.A. and the Health Ministry in consultation with the State Governments to ensure that the short-fall in the opening of Maternity Sub-centres during the First Plan is made good and that the original programme of three maternity sub-Centres for each Primary Health Centre is scrupulously followed in future.

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

[*Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.*]

For improving the situation further, efforts are continuing.

[*Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958.*]

Instructions were issued to the State Govts. that before a Block is converted into a C.D. Block, buildings for the establishment of a Primary Health Centre with three maternity

(*Further information called for by the Committee*)
As the reply is not clear, please furnish detailed and fuller reply for information of the Committee.

(*Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 79-EC.II/59, dated the 17-9-1959.*)

sub-centres should be ready. All efforts to adhere to these instructions are being made.

[*Ministry of C.D. & Co-operation O.M. No. 11(7)/59-CDN, dated the 27-11-1959.*]

The Committee appreciate the efforts made in providing improved water supply to the villages in that up to 31st March, 1956, 42,000 new drinking-water wells have been constructed and 65,000 water-wells have been renovated in the Community Project and N.E.S. areas. The Committee, however, recommend that more attention should continue to be paid to this item of programme, till the entire rural population is assured of clean drinking-water free from physical, chemical and bacteriological impurities. Periodical tests of drinking-water in villages should be gradually introduced. Villagers should be taught to keep the surroundings of the wells neat and clean by providing outlets to the collected water near the wells and also by planting trees which absorb waste water near the well.

The recommendation has been brought to the notice of the Development Commissioners for implementation.

[*Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.*]

The Ministry accepts the recommendation.

[*Ministry of C.D. & Co-operation O.M. No. 10(†)/58-PC, dated the 4/6-2-1959.*]

The Committee are of the opinion that if the responsibility of getting the community latrines cleaned regularly is entrusted to the Panchayats, and if the villagers are educated to use the community latrines, this practice will contribute substantially to the general cleanliness of the village.

The recommendation has been brought to the notice of the Development Commissioners for implementation.

[*Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.*]

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The Committee would like to suggest that the village people who would like to go to ease themselves, should be persuaded to dig deep trenches in their own fields with earth stored on one side, of it. After easing themselves, they can cover the refuse with a heap of earth. The process may be continued till another trench may be found necessary. After a stated period, the deposit in these trenches could be made use of as manure in the very same field. To give the village a more decent look, the village people should be persuaded to have manure pits dug in their own fields wherever they are near at hand and depositing all the refuse therein which otherwise is collected on the outskirts of the village. Those who do not possess a field, may arrange to have their refuse also deposited in the fields of their neighbours. These pits can in their own turn be used for making compost, which again can be made use of as good manure.

The Committee suggest that the village workers from different States may be deputed to such Blocks in States of Punjab, PEPUSU and Uttar Pradesh where spectacular achievements have been made in the field of pavement of streets and construction of drains, so that they can see the benefits accruing and introduce this improvement enthusiastically in their areas also.

The Ministry accepts the recommendations.
 [Ministry of C.D. & Co-operation O.M. No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 4/6-2-1959.]

The recommendation has been brought to the notice of the Development Commissioners for implementation.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.]

The Ministry accepts the recommendation.
 [Ministry of C.D. and Co-operation O.M. No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 4/6-2-1959.]

The recommendation has been brought to the notice of the Development Commissioners for implementation.

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scale and in case they were not able to contribute in cash, their labour should be given some preference in such matters. The Committee further recommend that some programme should be specially chalked out for Harijan houses as has been done in Etawah Project of Uttar Pradesh under which there was a provision to construct pucca 'Ghanauchi', pucca drains and pucca platforms for utensil cleaning and bathing in Harijan houses to improve sanitation.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No.26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957].

It has since been decided that State Governments have discretion to vary and modify the percentage of Public Contribution of any Scheme under Community Development.

[Ministry of C.D. and Co-operation O.M. No. 10(1)/58—PC, dated the 4/6-2-1959.]

The Committee understand that most of the eye diseases in rural areas are due to smoke and insanitary living. The Committee, therefore, recommend that provision of smokeless *choolhas* should be vigorously encouraged in villages and suitable patterns should be devised for different types of houses, in different areas. In Hyderabad State, the Committee understand that a great advance has been made in that direction. Similar action should be taken to popularise smokeless *choolhas* in other States also.

The recommendation has been brought to the notice of the Development Commissioners for implementation.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.]

The provision of smokeless *choolhas* and other things has been included in the minimum programme of health and sanitation, in CD areas as drawn up in 6th Development Commissioners' Conference. The State Governments are taking steps to introduce these

chool has in as many areas as possible.

[Ministry of CD letter No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958.]

The recommendation has been brought to the notice of the Development Commissioners for implementation.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.]

The Committee suggest that a special drive should be initiated to provide ventilators in every house in every village pending satisfactory solution of the problem of rural housing.

Another improvement which is equally urgent and important is to have the cattle segregated from living accommodation.

The Committee feel that the problem of rural housing is not being tackled in a realistic way. There is no definite scheme yet as to what the future villages would be like, i.e. whether the present villages with 200 or 500 persons were going to persist or whether there would be villages of 5,000 to 10,000 persons and also as to what facilities will be provided therein. The present exodus from villages to towns and the attractions of urban area to rural people will not stop unless we can provide well-planned villages of decent size which can provide all or most amenities and attractions now offered by towns and cities. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Planning Commission should consider this problem and lay down definite standards for the model villages in respect of population, housing and the facilities that are going to be provided therein.

The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply are, in collaboration with the Planning Commission, this Ministry etc., formulating a scheme for the establishment of Rural Housing Projects. The model villages to be constructed under this scheme are contemplated to have all the modern amenities. The scheme is yet to be finalised.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.]

A definite long-term village Housing scheme has been formulated by the W.H.&S. Ministry in collaboration with the Planning Commission and

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the Ministry of Community Development. The scheme was discussed at the Annual Conference on Community Development at Mount Abu in May, 1958 and in further detail at the Village Housing Seminar held at Mussoorie at the end of June, 1958. Copies of the recommendations made at the Mount Abu Conference and the proceedings of the Seminar can be made available to the Estimates Committee, if desired.

[Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958.]

The Committee recommend that at least ten model houses should be set up in each Block for demonstration. Besides, the people should be supplied not only with one pattern, but different types of patterns for building houses in the villages and they should be left free to choose any of them according to their means.

The Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply are, in collaboration with the Planning Commission, this Ministry etc., formulating a scheme for the establishment of Rural Housing Projects. The model villages to be constructed under this scheme are contemplated to have all the modern amenities. The scheme is yet to be finalised.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.]

These proposals were considered at the Mount Abu Conference and the Village Housing Seminar and were agreed to.

[Ministry of C.D. letter No 10(1)/58/PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958.]

55 152 The Committee suggest that for future construction of houses in the villages a minimum standard should be laid down *viz.*, a two-roomed tenement with a courtyard and with a prescribed minimum floor area. The Committee also suggest that the feasibility of building one model village in each Block should be carefully examined.

The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply are, in collaboration with the Planning Commission, this Ministry etc., formulating a scheme for the establishment of Rural Housing Projects. The model villages to be constructed under this scheme are contemplated to have all the modern amenities. The scheme is yet to be finalised.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.]

56 154 These proposals were considered at the Mount Abu Conference and the Village Housing Seminar and were agreed to.

[Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958.]

The Committee are of the opinion that family planning should be popularised on a large scale in villages. Unless the villagers are taught the modern methods of

The question of family planning has been engaging the attention of this Ministry for some time and the Central Ministry

family planning, disproportionate growth of population is bound to continue and this would become a big stumbling block in raising the standard of villagers.

of Health have already formulated schemes and have offered substantial financial assistance to the State Governments for the establishment of 2,000 family planning clinics in the rural areas in a phased manner during the 2nd Plan Period. These family planning clinics would be integrated with the Primary Health Centres in the rural areas. This was also considered at the 6th Development Commissioners' Conference and the recommendation has been brought to the notice of the State Governments.

[*Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.*]

57 The Committee understand that a Central Board of Family Planning has been recently constituted by the Central Ministry of Health. The Committee recommend that an integrated programme may be chalked out and pursued vigorously.

156 The question of family planning has been engaging the attention of this Ministry for some time and the Central Ministry of Health have already formulated schemes and have offered substantial financial assistance to the State Governments for the establishment of 2,000 family planning clinics in the rural areas in a phased manner during the 2nd Plan Period. These family planning clinics would be integrated

with the Primary Health Centres in the rural areas. This was also considered at the 6th Development Commissioners' Conference and the recommendation has been brought to the notice of the State Governments.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.]

The Ministry of Health have issued two circulars on this point to all States in September and November, 1956. Subsequently we also addressed all State Development Commissioners to implement this in January, 1957. The replies received from States so far reveal that the progress made in this direction is satisfactory. Another circular was issued recently to appoint a family planning Officer to encourage the family planning programme. The replies received are encouraging.

[Ministry of C.D. No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958.]

The Committee recommend that health education should also lay stress on the improvement of customary diet which in the rural areas is very poor and needs balancing to provide sufficient stamina to the rural people for hard work involved in agricultural occupations.

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but also for Social Education Organiser and in the Home Economic Wings.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.]

59 176 The Committee feel that, in spite of instructions issued by the Ministry, confusion still exists regarding the role of social education and the functions of S.E.Os. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the matter should be further examined in consultation with the P.E.O. and the duties and functions of the S.E.Os. should be clearly laid down to avoid any chance of over-lapping of duties and the wrong concept of the role of social education.

The recommendation was considered in the Conference of the Directors of Social Education Organisers Training Centres and Principals of Development Officers Training Centres held at Bombay in July, 1957. The Conference has done some thinking on this subject and it is felt that the clarification made in the Sixth Development Commissioners' Conference would meet the need. The recommendation has been brought to the notice of the State Governments.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.]

The matter was discussed at the Seventh Annual Conference on Community Development at Mount Abu. A revised Job Chart was considered. After considerable discussion it was resolved that 'as the proposal suggested a departure from the

present role of the Social Education Organiser, it was desirable to examine the question. Further in a comprehensive manner, it was further resolved that the Ministry of Community Development should circulate the proposal to the State Governments to elicit their views before a final decision was taken.

The matter is under active consideration of the Ministry. After finalization of the proposal, it will be circulated to the Development Commissioners, for their opinion. Thereafter a Committee will finalize the job chart for adoption.

[Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC dated the 14/26-8-1958.]

Observations on the role and functions of the S.E.Os have also been made in the Fourth Evaluation Report. The Organisation will be prepared to give any further assistance required by the Ministry of Community Development in this matter.

[P.E.O. Planning Commission No. PC/PEO E-86(1)/56, dated the 24-9-1958]

- 59 176 (Further information called for by the Committee)
 Kindly intimate the latest position in the matter for information of the Committee.
- (Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 79-EC.II/58, dated the 17-9-1959)
- This subject is under consideration at present between the Ministries of Community Development and Cooperation and Education and the Planning Commission.
- [P.E.O. Planning Commission O.M. No. PC/PEO/E-86(1)/56, dated the 28th November, 1959.]
- 61 178 The Committee suggest that the services of cultural teachers and reformers available in different parts in the rural areas should also be utilised in educating the masses through *Hari Kathas, Kirtans, Bhajans* etc. to which the village people are accustomed to respond readily and immediately.
- [Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii), 57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957].
- 63 187 The Committee further recommend that to achieve the above ends an integrated programme should be drawn up for the Project areas in consultation with the Central Welfare Board and other women organisations like the All India Women's Conference, the National Council of Women in India and the Kasturba National Memorial Trust which are devoted to the welfare of women and children.
- Co-ordination with Central Social Welfare Board has been implemented from 1st April, 1957. It is hoped that programme under this head will get accelerated.
- [Ministry of C.D. No. 26(8)/2(iii), 57-PC dated the 12-8-1957].

So far as the question of adult literacy in the programme of social education is concerned, the Committee would suggest that in each Project and Block a preliminary survey should be made to determine the adult illiterates, both men and women, and a programme for literacy should be drawn up separately for both.

This recommendation is being brought to the notice of the State Governments with the slight modification of the general survey being made at the time of starting a Block; the information suggested in this recommendation can be obtained and on the basis of that a programme for literacy can be drawn up separately for men and women.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)2/(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957].

The recommendation has been brought to the notice of the State Governments with slight modification of the general survey being made at the time of starting of Block. Education Ministry is also carrying out an educational survey of India. The conclusions reached as a result of the survey will be made use of as soon as the report is compiled.

(Further information called for by the Committee)

[Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958].

Please state the latest position in the matter.

The real problem is not of the survey, but of the resources. According to the amount provided for the total programme of Social Education in the Block budget, only 10 to 12 literacy classes can be run at a time for a period of 2 to 3 months in a block. This can hardly cover 3% of the illiterate

(Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 79-E.C. II/59 dated the 17-9-1959).

population during the period of 5 years. Ministry of Education has already been requested by our Ministry to provide additional funds for Adult Education including literacy, reading rooms and libraries in rural areas in 3rd Five Year Plan.

[*Ministry of C.D. and Co-operation O.M. No. 11(7)/59-CDN, dated the 9-11-59*].

65 188 The Committee suggest that a trial to the system of employing Gram Lakshmis, as has been done in the Pilot Project at Etawah in Uttar Pradesh, may be given in other blocks in the field of education and welfare of women and children after giving some reorientation training to Gram Lakshmis in the proper methods of work.

This is already the practice in some States. The Sixth Development Commissioners' Conference has also recommended this and the recommendation has been brought to the notice of the State Governments for implementation.

[*Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957*].

The Governments of U.P. and Rajasthan have already introduced the institution of Gram Lakshmis or Gram Kakis in the field of the programme for the welfare of women and children. Other States have been advised to follow suit.

[*Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958*].

CHAPTER III

REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

S. No. (as in App. II to the 4th Report)	Reference to paragraph No. of the Report	Summary of Recommendations/Conclusions	Government's reply
1	2	3	4
6	14	<p>The Committee understand that in the U.S.A. it had been found that indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers had in several cases resulted in bumper crops for the first few years, after which the land was exhausted and the yield of crops dropped suddenly. The Committee suggest that this point should be carefully examined and adequate and authentic data obtained from the U.S.A. and other countries with a view to avoiding similar mistakes here.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture has been requested to take necessary action. [Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.]</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture who were requested to take necessary action have been reminded to expedite their comments.</p>
			<p>[Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958.]</p>

(Further information called for by the Committee)

Please obtain the relevant information from the Ministry of Agriculture and furnish the same for information of the Committee.

(Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 79-EC.II/59, dated the 17-9-1959).

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The Committee suggest that the C.P.A. should make efforts to find out how the problem of carrying the refuse to the compost pits, which are often located at a distance from the cultivators' house, was being tackled in other countries, and thus benefit by their experience.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture are aware of these and the balanced use of fertilizers along with organic manure has been advocated by them.

[Ministry of C.D. & Co-operation O.M. No. 11(7)/59-CDN, dated the 9-11-59.]

Ministry of Agriculture has been requested to take necessary action.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957].

Ministry of Agriculture who were requested to take necessary action have been requested to expedite their comments.

[Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958.]

(Further information called for by the Committee)

Please obtain the relevant information from the Ministry of Agriculture and furnish the same for information of the Committee.

This item has been taken care of during the Agricultural campaigns organised in villages.

(Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 79-EC.II/59, dated the 17-9-1959.)

[Ministry of C.D. and Co-operation O.M. No. 11(7)/59-CDN, dated the 9-11-1959.]

The Committee feel that the supply and use of manure should receive utmost attention to step up the agricultural production and recommend as under:—

- (i) The burning of cattle-dung should be discouraged and arrangements made for supply of alternative fuel in the villages;
- (ii) The composting of farm refuse and cattle shed wastes should be given more attention and farmers should be taught the proper method of composting by demonstrations in the villages by making proper and full use of all compost pits already dug in the villages;
- (iii) The utilisation of liquid manure should be demonstrated and encouraged;
- (iv) Green manuring should be encouraged by supplying green manure seeds and seedlings at concessional rates and by teaching the farmers the technique of growing green manure crops and using them as manure. The sub-Committee of the Estimates Committee, which visited Etawah Pilot Project, found that the use of green manure was made very much popular in the Project area by ocular demonstration to the farmers the use and utility of green manuring with the result that every village in the Project area was growing green manure crops. Parties of peasants from other areas should be deputed to see this experiment; and

Some research is going on in this direction. The efforts are being intensified. This has been brought to the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Noted. This recommendation has been brought to the notice of the Development Commissioners.

This has been referred to Ministry of Agriculture for necessary action.

Noted. This recommendation has also been brought to the notice of the Development Commissioners.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957].

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(i) to (iv). Wherever possible, the extension agency is discouraging the burning of cattle dung but cattle dung will be burnt for the want of adequate quantity of other forms of fuel. The I.A.R.I. have recently invited a cow dung gas plant which will enable cow dung gas to be used as fuel and the residue to be used as manure. This is being put to use in several blocks and after improvement of the original design will be extended to other areas also. The Ministry of Agriculture have drawn up a scheme called the Local Manurial Scheme which lays emphasis on green manuring, composting and preparation of night soil compost. In order to popularise this, compost Inspectors are appointed for each block and are trained for this purpose. All State Governments have agreed to implement this scheme with the central assistance provided.

[Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC,
dated the 14/26-8-1958.]

(v) Construction of Community Cattle sheds on the out-skirt of the villages may be encouraged and the compost pits may be dug near such sheds to

Noted. This recommendation has also been brought to the notice of the Development Commissioners.

avoid carrying of cattle refuse to long distances. This will also help keeping the houses neat and sanitary.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.]

The State Govts. of Assam, Tripura, Bombay and Delhi are implementing the recommendation through Punjab have found it not practicable. The Ministry of Agriculture who have also been requested to take necessary action, have been reminded to expedite the action.

[Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958.]

(Further information called for by the Committee)

Please state the position in respect of the remaining States and Union Territories and also furnish the statements of the action taken by the Ministry of Agriculture at an early date.

(Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 79-EC.II/58, dated the 17-9-1959).

Ministry of Food and Agriculture has been reminded to expedite their reply.

[Ministry of C.D. & Co-operation No. 11(7)/59-CDN, dated the 27-11-59.]

The Ministry of Agriculture and the State Governments have considered this question of conservation of the cattle dung, urine and other wastes in the All India Seminar on Local Manures held at Madras in January, 1959 and this recommendation was again reiterated. In order to encourage the construction of Community cattle

sheds in villages wherever possible, the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation have allowed subsidy for construction of model cattle sheds out of the block budget under the head Agriculture and Animal Husbandry demonstration.

[*Ministry of C.D. and Co-operation O.M. No. 11(7)/59-CDN, dated the 27-1-1960.*]

16 The Committee feel that in this country there are very large number of farmers with economic holdings in almost all the States the importance of establishing co-operative farming societies is very great. This importance however, does not seem to have been fully realised, as the progress made in this direction has been extremely slow. The Committee understand that China has achieved considerable success in the field of cooperative farming where 85% of the land is said to have been brought under cooperative farming. The circumstances there are, no doubt, different from those obtaining in this country. All the same, the Committee do feel that this is one field where we might try to benefit from the experience gained in China, and introduce co-operative farming on an extensive scale. If the advantages accruing from the system are properly brought home to the peasants, the Committee have no doubt that the neces-

31 The Ministry of Agriculture have set a target to organise this year 500 cooperative farms and 1000 cooperative farms next year

The report of the Cooperative delegation to China has just come out and the Agriculture Ministry has brought this to the notice of the State Governments. This problem was discussed at the Sixth-Development Commissioners' Conference.

[*Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57 PC, dated the 12-8-1957.*]

The recommendations of the delegation of Agricultural Experts who visited China have been brought to the notice of the State Governments. It will take some time before these recommendations can be

sary co-operation will be forthcoming. The Committee hope that the delegation of Agricultural Experts and those who are deputed to study cooperation in their recent visit to China will be able to offer useful and practical suggestions in this field as well as in the field of increasing agricultural production.

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The Committee feel that the importance of increasing milk supply does not appear to have been fully appreciated as no special efforts seem to have been made in the project areas for the same. Apart from the nutritious value of milk for the farmers themselves, it is an easy way for the farmers to supplement their income without any additional efforts. The Committee, therefore, recommend that necessary steps should be taken in the project areas on the following lines:

- (a) Pedigree bulls of reputed breeds for improving the dairy cattle should be supplied in areas where milk production is low.
- (b) Loans should be granted for purchase of cattle of good milking breed to the prospective dairy farmers.

Action is being taken by the Ministry of Agriculture. The recommendation, which was accepted by the 6th Development Commissioners' Conference, has been brought to the notice of the State Governments for implementation.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57 PC, dated the 12-8-1957.]

- (c) Co-operative marketing of milk and milk products should be encouraged.

Jammu & Kashmir Government in their Second 5 year plan have included the scheme for augmenting supply of milk.

implemented. The Ministry of Agriculture have however decided to organise 1000 cooperative farms this year.

[Ministry of CD letter No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated 14/26-8-1958].

(d) Farmers should be trained in upkeep of daily cattle and conversion of surplus milk into milk products.

Information for other States is awaited.

[*Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958.*]

(*Further information called for by the Committee*)

The necessary information may be obtained from all the State Governments except Jammu & Kashmir and furnished for the information of the Committee.

(*Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 79-EC.II/59 dated the 17-9-1959.*)

During the Second Five Year Plan two co-operative milk supply unions, two creameries and two milk powder factories would be opened in Punjab State. In Madras there is no surplus milk available for conversion into products like powdered milk etc. In Orissa five Live Stock breeding farms are maintained and the milk produce is sold to the public at reasonable prices. Tripura is implementing at Agartala town a milk supply scheme with the object of processing and distributing 50 mds. of milk per day. The recommendation has been accepted by the Manipur State and it is under consideration of Andhra Pradesh Government. Rajasthan is organising one co-operative creamery which will turn out about 2,000 mds. of pure ghee per year and one milk union for Jaipur city which will handle 150 mds. of milk per day. The other States also

have sizeable provision in their State Plans for dairy schemes.

[*Ministry of C.D. and Co-operation No.11(7)/59-CDN, dated the 27-11-1959.*]

35 91 The Committee feel that in the Animal Husbandry programme sufficient importance does not seem to have been given to goat and sheep rearing. Similarly sheep rearing on proper lines has an important place. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the goats and sheep rearing should be given more attention in villages by encouraging the work of upgrading the quality and introducing improved methods of shearing by means of demonstrations.

Necessary action is being taken by the Ministry of Agriculture.

[*Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)(2)(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.*]

Recently a meeting was held between this Ministry and the Ministry of Agriculture where steps were suggested for the development of fisheries. The recommendations have been communicated to State Governments for implementation. Some time will be needed before the results are known.

[*Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958.*]

(Further information called for by the Committee)

Please intimate what action has been taken in the matter as no action appears to have been taken on the recommendation.

(*Lok Sabha Sectr. O.M. No. 79-EC.II/59, dated the 17-9-1959.*)

The block programme draws attention to goat and sheep development on the lines laid down in the Second Five Year Plan in areas where this activity is profitable.

[*Ministry of C.D. and Co-operation O.M. No. 11(7)/59-CDN, dated the 9-11-1959.*]

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The Committee feel that the goal of providing free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years is not expected to be realised by the end of the Second Plan. The Committee, therefore, reiterate the recommendation made in their Report that the C.P.A. should, in consultation with Education Ministry, review the position and take vigorous measures to introduce free and compulsory education at a more rapid pace, at least in the areas covered by the National Extension Service Scheme.

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The matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Education.

[*Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8) (iii) 2/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.*]

Introduction of free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 is an ideal which can be achieved only through persistent and prolonged efforts. However, a beginning has been made in this direction by asking the State Governments to start a few Pilot Projects for universal primary Education in selected areas. Some of the State Governments have accepted the recommendation and are taking steps to implement it.

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[*Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10 (1)/58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958.*]

(*Further information called for by the Committee*)

Please intimate (i) the number of State Governments which have started the pilot projects for primary education and (ii) the extent to which those coming out of these primary schools find further education at least upto 14 years, in the areas covered by N.E.S. Scheme.
(*Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 79-EC.II/59, dated the 17-9-1959.*)

(i) The scheme of starting Pilot Projects for universal primary education was initiated by the Ministry of Education. This Ministry supported this scheme and encouraged the State Governments during Joint tours last year to undertake the sche-

me of an experimental measures. As the result of the recommendation of the 7th Annual Conference, 8 States have selected some Blocks for introduction of the scheme on Pilot basis. Other States are watching the progress of the scheme in these States with a view to benefiting from their experience.

(ii) The extent to which those coming out of these Primary Schools are provided with facilities of further education at least upto 14 years in the areas covered by N.E.S. is not known. However, it is pointed out that the working Group on Education and Basic Education is working out the details for the promotion of free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 years for inclusion in the 3rd Five Year Plan.

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[Ministry of C.D. and Co-operation O. M. No. 11(7)/59-CDN, dated the 9-11-1959.]

The State Governments have the discretion to utilise any system of medicine—Allopathic, Ayurvedic or Unani. Actually some State Governments are already employing doctors who have qualified in the indigenous system of medicine. Regarding recommendation (iii) about the reviving of the medical schools, it may be

The Committee agreed with the recommendation of the Fifth Development Commissioners' Conference that to attract medical staff to rural areas the amenities recommended should be extended to them. Further steps should be taken by the State Government to (i) make it compulsory for every medical graduate to serve in rural areas for a specified period say minimum of 3 years, (ii) offer scholarships

during the training period to some students in medical colleges in the State on condition that they would have to serve for some years in the rural areas, (ii) consider the desirability of reviving the old scheme of having medical schools so that the trained doctors may be made available for rural areas in larger numbers after a short period and at a cheaper cost, (iv) induce specialists in eye and other diseases, who are willing to serve the people in a spirit of service, to offer their services for a few months in the year in rural areas where camps may be arranged for treatment of the patients, (the Committee understand that this is already being done in Saurashtra successfully without much cost) and (v) utilise Ayurvedic and other indigenous systems to the extent possible.

stated that such a scheme does not find favour with the Licentiate's Association of India or the candidates themselves. It has been noticed that these licentiates who pass out from the existing medical schools have carried out this training simply because they could not get admission into the medical colleges. This view is confirmed by the fact that majority of those who pass out as licentiates immediately try to seek admission in the medical colleges for the condensed course so that they can obtain the degree of M. B. B. S. The Ministry of Health, to whom the matter was referred, have informed that that Ministry neither offers any scholarships to the students of medical colleges in the State during the training period on the condition that they would serve for some period in rural areas nor is there any proposal of reviving the old scheme of having medical schools. The recommendation has also been brought to the notice of Development Commissioners for implementation. [Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957.]

Health Ministry has already asked the State Governments to follow the procedure of

making it compulsory for every medical graduate to serve in rural areas for a specified period. This matter was also discussed in Mount Abu National Seminar and the State Governments have been advised in the matter.

[Ministry of C.D. letter No. 19(1) 58-PC, dated the 14/26-8-1958.]

(Further information called for by the Committee)

As reply has been furnished in respect of part (i) of the recommendation only, please furnish replies in respect of other parts except (i) and (iii).

(Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 79-EC.II/59, dated the 17-9-1959).

The reply in respect of part (ii) and (iv) is as follows:—

(ii) This suggestion has been given to the State Governments that on account of financial exigencies it is not being implemented at present. Most of the State Governments while admitting students in medical colleges are having a bond executed at the time of admission that they will serve the State Governments for some years.

(iv) This recommendation was brought to the notice of State Governments and in a number of States this recommendation is being implemented particularly with regard to Eye Camps and Surgical Camps.

[Ministry of C.D. & Co-operation O.M. No. 11(7)/59-CDN, dated the 9-11-1959].

62 185-86

The Committee feel, that so far all attention has been paid to the extension approach through men in Community Development Programme and rural women, by and large, have been left untouched. Sporadic efforts in educating village women in certain crafts and in opening some recreational centres and clubs at certain places seems to be all that had been done in that direction. This, in the opinion of the Committee, is not enough for provoking and developing in rural women a progressive outlook, for intelligently participating in the nation-building activities.

The Committee, therefore, suggest that the programme for the rural women and children should be based on scientific lines with regard to items where their role is more prominent. So, the Committee recommend that :

- (a) The education and welfare programme for women should lay stress more on home economics;
- (b) Women should be given training in matters relating to health including child care, prenatal and post-natal care and family planning;
- (c) Literacy campaign for women should be based on occupational education, such as, encouragement

Lack of training and suitable women workers is one of the main reasons why the programme for women has so far not been fully successful. More emphasis is being given to this programme now, particularly

for remunerative hobbies, utility craft and auxiliary farm practices; and

(d) Scouting and guiding should be encouraged in the schools for village girls and special attention should be paid to the education of village girls by creating conditions in which village people should no longer hold back their girls from going to schools. This can be encouraged by increasing the number of women teachers in village schools.

in Co-ordinated programme in the C.D. Blocks in collaboration with the Central Social Welfare Board.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2(iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957]

CHAPTER IV

REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT THAT HAVE NOT BEEN FINALLY ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

S. No. (as in App. II to 42nd Report)	Reference to paragraph No. of the Report	Summary of Recommendations/Conclusions	Government's reply	Comments of the Committee
1	2	3	4	5
3	12	<p>The Committee suggest that a careful appraisal should be made to ascertain the actual requirements of soil testing laboratories in different areas, and the number of these laboratories multiplied according to the assessed needs.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture has been requested to review the position.</p>	<p>The Committee are unable to understand how even an estimate of the requirement of the soil Testing Laboratories in different areas cannot be drawn up at this stage. They suggest that the remaining Soil Testing Laboratories out of 24 sanctioned may be opened in the States according to assessed requirements,</p>
		<p>(Further information called for by the Committee)</p>	<p>[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2 (iii)57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957]</p> <p>This was forwarded to Ministry of Agriculture for comments and necessary action. That Ministry has been requested to expedite.</p>	
			<p>[Ministry of CD letter No. 10(1)/58 PC dated the 14/26-8-1958.]</p>	

Please obtain the relevant information from the Ministry of Agriculture and furnish the same for information of the Committee.

(*Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 79-BC.1/59, dated the 17-9-1959*) •

Under Indo-U.S. operational agreement, 24 soil testing laboratories have been sanctioned and at least one in each state is already in operation. It is left to the States to have more soil testing laboratories if they so desire. It is not possible at this stage to make any estimate of the requirements of soil testing laboratories in different areas.

[*Ministry of C.D. & Co-operation O.M. No. 11(7)/59-CDN dated 9-11-59*]

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The Committee suggest that the P.E.O. should assess the measure of success achieved in respect of fuel plantation in each village on common ground and indicate the extent of cow-dung saved for manure, as a result of this drive.

This is being considered by P.E.O. Please see para 1 of Chapter I.

[*Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2 (iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957*]

This is still being considered by P.E.O.

[*Ministry of CD letter No. 10(1)/58-PC dated the 14/26-8-1958*]

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The Organisation does not at present, have on its staff technical experts who can give opinions on the technical aspects of improved practices. However, in view of the recommendations of the Committee, appointment of technical experts in the fields of agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry and public health is being considered. With the addition of such experts, it will become possible to undertake evaluation of this nature. This would also cover recommendations 8-16 and 44-124 in Part III of the Report.

[P.E.O. Planning Commission No. PC/PEO/E-86(1)/56, dated the 24-9-1958]

(Further information called for by the Committee)

Kindly furnish the latest information and action taken in the matter.

(Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 79-EC
11/58 dated 17-9-59)

The question of having technical experts in the Programme Evaluation Organisation was given careful consideration. The conclusion reached is that the P.E.O. would draw upon the

Planning Commission and upon the Ministries concerned for specialist personnel where it wishes to associate them in such matters as drawing up questionnaires or assessing the results of the information received. It would also be possible in particular cases to obtain the assistance of specialist officers in the States either on an *ad hoc* basis or for consultation. For the present this is as far as the P.E.O. is in a position to carry out the recommendation of the Estimates Committee for evaluation in specific fields. For the rest what the P.E.O. seeks to offer is a certain expertise in the techniques of evaluation which have to be applied to selected areas according to the overall requirements of rural development programmes.

[P.E.O. Planning Commission O.M.
No. PC/PEO/E-86(1)/56, dated
the 28-11-1959]

The Committee suggest that in view of the large number of societies, there should be proper evaluation in

The recommendation has been passed on to the Programme Evaluation Organisation for necessary action.

The Committee suggest that the P.E.O. should take up study of all the 1200 societies to come to more useful conclusions. This

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could be achieved by a phased programme spread over a period of two to three years.

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[*Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2 (iii)/57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957*]

This was referred to the P.E.O. for necessary action. Their reply is awaited.

[*Ministry of CD. letter No. 10(1)/58/PC dated the 14/26-8-1958*]

With its present resources, it is not possible for the Organisation to study all the 1200 or more co-operative farming societies in the country. It would perhaps be adequate to take up for a study a representative sample of these societies. The PEO will be in a position to take up study of a sample of 50 to 75 societies after its reorganisation is completed.

[*P.E.O. Planning Commission No. P.C./PEO/E-86(1)56, dated the 23-4-1959*]

each State taking a sufficiently large number of representative samples including therein both old and newly established societies, so that a correct view and more useful conclusions could be drawn from the report, in respect of co-operative farming.

47 The Committee consider it unfortunate that the C.P.A. should not keep itself equipped with important statistics relating to the area which needed irrigation facilities in the various Blocks as on 2 10-52 and the portion brought under irrigation up-to-date. The Committee feel that the same are necessary for correct assessment of the position and proper planning.

(Further information called for by the Committee.)

Please state the latest position in the matter as the Basic Survey Reports wherein the information was called for would have since been received by them.

(Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 79-ECII/59 dated the 17-9-1959)

The information is called for in the Basic Survey Reports. These Reports have not been received in respect of all the C.D. (and N.E.S.) Blocks allotted so far. It is, however, expected that now that the State Governments are going ahead with the appointment of Block Level Progress Assistants, the position will gradually improve.

[Ministry of C.D.O.M. No. 26(8)/2 (iii) 57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957]

With the expansion of the Programme the Ministry has discontinued calling for Block-wise reports. The Block reports are, however, prepared and maintained at the Block and State level. The position regarding preparation of these reports has considerably improved as almost

The Committee are of the opinion that the information regarding the important statistics relating to the areas which needed irrigation facilities in various blocks should be given either in the Basic Survey Reports or Block Reports. It is not clear from the reply that this is being secured.*

*At the stage of factual verification the following information was furnished by the Ministry vide their letter No. II(2)/60-CDN dated the 17th February, 1960 :

"The revised programme of collection of data at the Block level introduced with effect from 1st April, 1959, provides for collection of basic information about the actual area irrigated in the Block from various sources of irrigation at the time of initiation of the Block and the subsequent increase in area irrigated as a result of various major and minor irrigation programmes implemented in the Block areas."

all Progress Assistants were appointed in the different States by 31-3-1959.

[*Ministry of C.D. & Cooperation O.M. No. 11(7)/59-CDN dated the 9.11.59*]

24 The Committee regretfully note that even the survey of the minor irrigation possibilities in the State has not so far been made. The Ministry of Community Development could not furnish information as to what was the position in respect of irrigation in the project areas at the time the irrigation projects and Blocks were started and what is the position now in that respect. The Committee recommend that a proper survey should be made to assess the requirement of areas with a view to providing minor irrigation facilities suited to the area in a planned way such as construction, repair and deepening of surface wells, construction and repair of tanks, canals and Kuhl, construction of tube-wells, direct pumping from perennial streams and rivers, put-

54 Regarding supply of water to small land holders, it is felt that the proper method would be to develop cooperative irrigation. Departmental management of small irrigation sources of supplying water to small land holders would not be a satisfactory arrangement everywhere.

[*Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2 (iii) 57-PC, dated the 12-8-1957*].

This has also been recommended by the 6th Development Commissioners' Conference and the State Governments are now paying more attention to it. Towards this purpose the conference recommended the setting up of a minor irrigation organisation but due to the paucity of engineering personnel many States are not able to do so.

ting up of diversion weirs on streams and nalas, and supply of oil engines, electric pumps, persian wheels and other lift irrigation appliances. The Committee further recommend that in case of small holders of land who are not in a position to secure loan from the Government or to provide irrigation facilities at their own cost, some arrangements should be made for supply of water for irrigation to such people either directly by the Government or through big land holders who have got irrigation facilities by charging small reasonable rent.

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The Committee suggest that the idea of providing mobile medical vans be re-examined. If the medical vans are like jeeps, the difficulty of bad roads can be got over. Regarding the expenditure the feasibility of securing foreign aid for this purpose might be examined.

The matter has been referred to the Ministry of Health.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2 (iii)/57-PC dated the 12-8-1957]

450 health centres were expected to be established in C.D. Blocks during 1956-57 and 1957-58.

The Committee are of the opinion that attempts should be made to fabricate mobile Health Vans indigenously without any further loss of time to meet the demands in block areas. They also re-emphasise that the possibilities of

*At the stage of factual verification the following information was furnished by the Ministry *vide* their letter No. 11(2)/60-CDN dated the 17th February, 1960 :

"The need for proper survey of irrigation requirements and potential in block areas has always been appreciated and this was further emphasised at the 7th Development Commissioners' Conference held in May, 1958. This is actually being done in most of the blocks. Regarding supply of water to small land holders it is felt that the proper method would be to develop cooperative irrigation. Departmental management of small irrigation sources for supplying water to small land holders would not be a satisfactory arrangement everywhere."

[Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC dated the 14/26-8-1958].

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securing further foreign aid for this might be explored.

360 Centres were to be provided with jeeps and allocations were also made. Due to the very high dollar cost of mobile health vans, the State Governments were suggested that indigenously fabricated health vans, which might serve the purpose of mobile health vans, might be purchased under 'Rupee expenditure' if funds exist in the Block Budget for a multipurpose Project.

[Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC dated 14/26-8-1958]

Mobile Health Vans are not being fabricated indigenously and there is no proposal even to fabricate them in the near future for supply to the C.D. Blocks. It may, however, be mentioned that a jeep is supplied by UNICEF to the Primary Health Centres in the blocks* where the prescribed conditions are fulfilled.

[Ministry of C.D. and Co-operation O.M. No. 11(7)/59-GDN dated 9-11-1959].

(Further information called for by the Committee)

Kindly state whether Mobile Health Vans are being indigenously fabricated. The progress made and the extent to which these have met our requirements may also be stated.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 79-EC.II/59 dated the 17-9-1959]

The Committee recommend that the Ministries of Community Development and Health should look into the several experiments that are going on in different States such as the subsidiary health centre scheme of the ex-Bhopal State, the touring doctor system of Jammu and Kashmir State and the scheme of keeping Ayurvedic medicine chest in each village launched in the former State of Saurashtra and find out which of them was the cheaper and quicker method of extending medical aid to the rural people according to their needs and follow the same. The Programme Evaluation Organisation should also evaluate and recommend the best system.

The P.E.O. has been addressed in this regard. Please see para 2 of Chapter I.

[*Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8)/2 (iii)/57-PC dated the 12-8-1957*].

A reply from the P.E.O. who were addressed in this regard is still awaited.

[*Ministry of C.D. letter No. 10(1)/58-PC dated the 14/26-8-1958*].

The Organisation does not at present have on its staff technical experts who can give opinions on the technical aspects of improved practices. However, in view of the recommendations of the Committee, appointment of technical experts in the fields of agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry and public health is being considered. With the addition of such experts, it will become possible to undertake evaluation of this

*The following words were inserted at the stage of factual verification *vide* Ministry's letter No. 11(2)/60-CDN, dated the 17th February, 1960 :

"which have been included in the subsidiary plan of operations and".

nature. This would also cover recommendations 8-16 and 44-124 in Part III of the Report.

[P.E.O. Planning Commission No. PC/PEO/E-86(1)/56, dated the 24-9-1958]

Please see reply against recommendation No. 8.

[P.E.O. Planning Commission O.M. No. PC/PEO/E-86(1)/56 dated the 28-11-1959]

(Further information called for by the Committee.)

Please intimate the latest position in the matter and the action taken by them since September, 1959 when the reply was furnished by the Ministry.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 79-EC II/59 dated the 17-9-59]

The Committee suggest that greater emphasis should be laid on group and community organisation methods, in the training given to the S.E.Os. The Committee are of the opinion that the Social Education Organisers should be asked to develop public opinion by methods of persuasion against social evils such as child mar-

The Committee re-emphasise their suggestion made in the recommendation that the Social Education Organisers should create a stronger public opinion and greater cooperation against the social evils in order to eradicate them from the masses.

This recommendation was also considered by the Conference, mentioned in S. No. 59 and was accepted. Efforts will be made by the Training Centres to give emphasis on these subjects so that S.E.Os. could develop public opinion against such evils.

[Ministry of C.D. O.M. No. 26(8) (iii) 57-PC dated the 12-8-1957].

The recommendation will be placed for consideration before the Syllabus Committee for job training of Social Education Organisers when they meet.

[Ministry of C.D. Letter No. 10(1) 58-PC dated the 14/26-8-1958]

This recommendation was placed before the expert committee for revision of syllabus for job training of Men Social Education Organisers. The recommendation was incorporated in the said syllabus, a copy of which is forwarded* herewith for information of the Committee.

[Ministry of C.D. and Co-operation O.M. No. 11(7) 59-CDN dated 9-11-1959]

riages, untouchability, excessive expenditure at the time of marriage, use of narcotics, such as opium and ganja etc. They should periodically organise community dinners (*Vanabhojan*, *Pritibhojan* etc.) in which Harijans can freely mix and participate.

(Further information called for by the Committee.)

Please state the work done by the Syllabus Committee.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 79-EC. II/59 dated the 17-9-1959]

NEW DELHI;
March 1, 1960.

Phalguna 11, 1881 (*Saka*).

H. C. DASAPPA,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

*Not included in the Report.

APPENDIX

(Vide Introduction)

Analysis of the Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-second Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha)

1. Total number of recommendations made	65
2. Recommendations accepted fully by Government (<i>vide</i> recommendations in Chapter II)	
Number	48
Percentage to total	73·9
3. Recommendations accepted by the Government partly or with modifications (<i>vide</i> recommendations Nos. 9, 32 and 45 in Chapter III)	
Number	3
Percentage to total	4·6
4. Recommendations not accepted by Government but replies in respect of which have been accepted by the Committee (<i>vide</i> recommendations Nos. 6, 7, 16, 35, 36 and 62* in Chapter III)	
Number	6
Percentage to total	9·2
5. Recommendations replies to which have not been accepted by the Committee (<i>vide</i> recommendations in Chapter IV)	
Number	8
Percentage to total	12·3