



**REPORT  
OF  
SARVODAYA EVALUATION  
COMMITTEE**

सत्यमेव जयते

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## INTRODUCTORY

THE Sarvodaya Scheme was started in 1949 by the then Bombay Government in memory of Gandhiji. Main object of the scheme was to select the backward area in each district and develop them in accordance with the Sarvodaya philosophy and programme. With a view to make it more effective the work was entrusted to experienced constructive workers, believing in Sarvodaya ideology. Thus the responsibility of the planning and execution of the scheme is entrusted to the organiser of the scheme. To day, there are sixteen Sarvodaya centres in the Gujarat State. (For details please see appendix "A"). There are no such centres in the Dang and Rajkot districts and two centres are run in the Surat District.

2. It was recommended in the fifth annual meeting of the organisers of Sarvodaya scheme that the work done by the Sarvodaya Scheme during the last five years should be evaluated. This recommendation was supported by the state Sarvodaya Committee and as a result, the Bombay State appointed an evaluation committee under the chairmanship of Shri Vaikunthbhai Mehta in 1955. To day the Sarvodaya Centres are functioning according to its recommendations accepted by the Government.

3. When in 1948-49, this scheme was started there was no scheme like the Block Development Scheme or The Intensive Field Scheme. With the beginning of the five year plan, Community Development Schemes on the basis of covering the rural areas of the whole country were started with a view to develop them. Moreover, with a view to implement Khadi and Gramodyoga programmes Khadi Commission and Khadi Gramodyoga Board at state level were formed. Intensive schemes were also started for the development of village industries and village planning. Various social welfare activities were also undertaken by various state departments and statutory associations. Bombay State Sarvodaya Committee had in mind to examine whether any changes in the form and programme of Sarvodaya Scheme become necessary by fresh evaluation, after taking into consideration the above facts. But due to bifurcation this matter was left to the new state.

4. In the first meeting of the Gujarat State Sarvodaya Committee held on 18th August, 1960 the committee suggested to the State Government to appoint a Committee to recommend whether any changes or modifications in the present form of Sarvodaya Scheme were necessary.

5. According to this instruction the Gujarat State Government *vide* its resolution (No. S.V.D. 3261-18838-F, dated 15th February, 1961) of Community Development Department (Refer appendix "B") , appointed a committee consisting of following members :

1. Shri Babubhai Jashbhai Patel	Chairman.
2. Shri Dahyabhai Jivanji Naik	Member.
3. Shri Kalyanjibhai Vitthalbhai Mehta	Member.
4. Parikshitlal Lallbhuai Mazmudar	Member.
5. Shri Manubhai Pancholi	Member.
6. Shri Navalbhai Nemchand Shah	Member.
7. Vijaykumar Madhavlal Trivedi	Member.
8. Shri Ratibhai Gordhandas Gondhia	Member.
9. Shri Deputy Registrar, Sarvodaya	(Secretary)

6. This committee was requested to make its recommendations after examining the following points :

- (1) Whether it is necessary to make any change in the present form and scope of the Sarvodaya Scheme, after observing the work and progress of the Sarvodaya scheme Centres in the Gujarat State and also the wide spread programme in the fields of agriculture, village industries, health, education etc. undertaken by the different state departments and statutory associations, as apart of the five year plan.
- (2) If it deems necessary to make some change or modification in the present form and programme of Sarvodaya Scheme, then what should be the form and programme of the Sarvodaya Scheme to fulfil the basic aim of Sarvodaya ?

## Chapter-2

### Proceedings of the Committee

7. THE first meeting of the committee was held at Ahmedabad on 14th March, 1961, and after a discussion of the procedure, the committee resolved :

(1) To prepare a questionnaire keeping in view the work entrusted to this committee and also to obtain the answers from the organisers of the Sarvodaya scheme.

( Questionnaire-I, Appendix-c )

(2) To visit model Sarvodaya centres of Gujarat and to get an idea of their work and difficulties.

(3) To visit the Development Block Scheme, Multipurpose schemes and Intensive field schemes running in the state, for having a comparative view of the various programmes and activities of public service works and to contact the eminent leaders connected with the Sarvodaya Scheme.

(4) To convene a council of Sarvodaya organisers before preparing the report and to ascertain their views on the important matters and problems.

8. The next meeting of the committee took place on 18/19 June at "Lok Bharati" sanosara when the impression formed by the committee during its touring programme was discussed. In this meeting another questionnaire (appendix-D) was sent to the organisers with a request to bring the answers, so as to facilitate the discussion and the decision as to the form and changes required in the scheme.

9. On 15th July, at Ahmedabad, there was an exchange of ideas with the organisers of Intensive scheme, Development Commissioner and Block Development Field Officers regarding the co-ordination of the working of the Block Development and Intensive scheme with that of the Sarvodaya scheme. Thereafter the committee held a meeting in which the different aspects of the report were fully discussed and decision was taken to prepare a draft of the report.

10. The next meeting of the committee was held on 6th August, 1961 at Ahmedabad to examine the draft of the report.

11. Chairman Shri Babubhai, Shri Parikshitbhai and also Shri Navalbhai held a discussion at Nadiad on 26th March, 1961 about the form and future of the scheme with its founder Shri Morarjibhai Desai. The committee also discussed the same matter with Shri Nanabhai Bhatti, at "Lok Bharati" institution, Sanosara and was fortunate to have his advice and suggestions.

12. The committee visited four sample centres out of sixteen centres, two development blocks and four intensive schemes to get a clear idea of the work done. for this purpose, a touring programme was arranged into two stages as under :—

Date	The places of visit.
A. From 29-3-1961 to 3-4-1961 ..	Amreli district Sarvodaya Scheme, Amreli and Block Development, Amreli, Jalia intensive field as well as Khadsali and Vanda intensive fields.
B. From 29-4-1961 to 3-5-1961 ..	Mehsana District Sarvodaya Scheme and Banas- kantha District Sarvodaya Scheme, Khedbrahma multipurpose Block Development, Ghantoli Sarvo- daya Vidyalaya and Surat district sarvodaya scheme and intensive scheme, Borkhadi.

13. The Committee visited the following villages which are covered by Sarvodaya Scheme, Intensive field scheme and Block Development Scheme.

**Sarvodaya Scheme***Amreli District*

Babapur  
Bhandaria  
Sanosara  
Mota Aankadia  
Jalia  
Sajiyavadar

*Mehsana District*

Valam  
Jasara  
Kahipur  
Chabalia  
Bhalak

*Banaskantha District*

Sanali  
Rupapara  
Navovas  
Amba Mahuda  
Khadhor-Umbari

*Surat District*

Godavadi  
Godsamba  
Ghantoli  
Tarsada Khurd  
Makanazar  
Shathawav

**Intensive Field Scheme***Jalia*

Jalia  
Sajiyavadar  
Khadasali  
Dedkadi  
Chapari  
Vanda

**Block Development***Amreli District*

Varasda

*Multipurpose Development Scheme*

Poshina, Ganava, Chochar, Khcroj  
Patadia and Khedbrahma.

14. In the villages visited during the tour, the opinion of the village people, workers of the scheme and other officers was gathered, on the working of the scheme.

### Touring Notes.

15. THE tour was started from the village Varasada of Amreli District. Here, the committee was given to understand that the work done in the small saving scheme was noteworthy and about 4 lakh Rupees were invested in it. There are about 100 accounts in the Post Office Savings accounts. The village co-operative association has little to rely on the outside capital. From there the committee went to Babapur. This is the main centre of Amreli District Sarvodaya Scheme. Among the activities of the scheme first of all we observed the school activity. We all felt that this school was somewhat different from ordinary schools. The spinning activity was in full swing in the clean and tidy school. The students of the higher standards were spinning. The students had prepared khadi in good quantity. The 'Nayi Talim' was going on successfully. Remarkable work has been done in agriculture in the area covered by this scheme. This scheme has contributed much in popularising the special type of millet known as "Babapuri Bajara." An attempt has been made to persuade the people for inter-cultivation and for growing fruit-trees. The improvement of pastures and animal husbandry through goshalas have been undertaken.

16. Counter-attacking social injustice was a striking feature of the work done here. On account of this scheme even the village people oppressed by the mischievous elements of this area have been united. The scheme has contributed considerably to the removal of untouchability, prohibition and ending disputes by arbitration.

17. A public meeting was arranged at night alongwith a cultural programme. The number of women present was almost equal to that of men. This indicated enlightenment among women. Next morning, a meeting of the Advisory Board of the scheme and the village-folk was held. The meeting was well attended. During the discussion some village-folk narrated one important fact which indicated the importance of this scheme. The people said, "we will get more money by other schemes, but moral courage is cultivated only through this scheme."

18. At noon, we arrived at the main centre Jalia of Jalia intensive scheme. We saw oil ghanis conducted on co-operative basis for transforming the raw material produced and the machines arranged for preparing the **Punish** (skeins) of Amber Charkha. The people and especially the well to do farmers like such things and we realised that these things provided ample livelihood to the village.

19. Next day we observed the work going on under the Khadsali intensive scheme. There is a good village school in khadsali. Nearly 125 students are receiving training in this school. Even though education at high School level, beyond the seventh standard was imparted, we were impressed with the atmosphere of the village school which shaped the pupils. From there we arrived at Chapri. The whole planning of this scheme has been done by Intensive scheme. The neatness of the village was striking. The Gram-panchayat has taken a fresh lead by resolving to provide employment to each and every man in the village. Water facility is also provided in the village. No instance of untouchability was visible in public places. In the Dedakari village under this scheme, there was a good atmosphere for gas plant. The maxims regarding the upliftment of life were written on the walls.

20. At noon we went to the village Vanda of Vanda intensive scheme. In order to provide employment to the people, the workshop for manufacturing implements of carpentry and smithy and the press for preparing tiles as well as other industries are started. After having undertaken the work of this scheme, the workers of the scheme estimate an increase of nearly 100 per cent in the total income. This is the striking feature of the planning of this scheme.

21. The second tour of the committee started from Jasara, the village under Mehsana district Sarvodaya Scheme. The whole population of this small village of 40-50 houses consists of Thakor Community. We came to know that before the implementation of the scheme, almost all the families were living on theft. On account of the scheme, by supplying engines on wells on co-operative basis, each family of this village is provided with water through the pipe lines. Thus, by getting work, the tendency of the people for theft has undergone a complete change. From there we went to Kahipur. The people of this village are made to understand the importance of latrines, Urinals, soak-pits etc. through village sanitary Camps. Chabalia is a well known village of this area. There was a pro-

proverb in the police department that, "Live on handful of mug but never go to chabalia" (મૂઠી મગ ખાઈઓ મગર છાબલિયા મત જાઈઓ); such a village full of thieves was made a centre by the scheme and the present Deputy conductor of the scheme lived there and worked there for years. By providing a well to each and every farmer-family a new life has been infused into them. The children of these villages get training in the students's hostels conducted by this scheme and they are employed as policemen, khadi-teachers etc. Thus the villagers have turned to honest labour and stealing has disappeared. In this village a tank constructed by the collective labour of the village people was also shown to us. While returning we came to Bhalak. In this village about 35 **Amber Charkhas** are working. Mostly the Muslim women observing pardahs have taken to spinning. Generally they spin fine. **Ambar Charkha** is going on very smoothy. Three to four skeings are spun on an average on an Ambar Charkha set. Various activities going on in the Valam Ashram. Particularly desined weaving and weaving inkle are deep rooted. The ghanis of improved pattern are also made here. From this place the ghanis are supplied to the various centres of Gujarat. We had a talk with the people of Valam. We concluded therefrom that they welcomed this scheme. The changed that has been brought in the life of the culprits by turning them to agriculture and the livelihood that has been provided through village industries to the persons who are unable to move out of their homes are two significant features of this scheme. Here the dome houses (of Hyderabad tpye) with arches made from the indigenous tiles are very popular. For such houses, less timber is required and we do not feel much cold or heat in such houses. If such houses become widely popular we shall not require costly timber and the industry of bricks and hollow tiles will be encouraged. In this way the problem of constructing cheap and weather conditioned houses would become easy. The gas plant utilizing night soil has also become popular in this area.

22. Next morning we reached the centre Sanali of Banaskantha District Sarvodaya Scheme. This centre is located in the interior area, and so, it is very difficult to get even the workers. Inspite of this the scheme has reached the huts of the people. As a result of this, the people once addicted to theft has become good and industrious farmers and today they lead their lives happily. On account of the wells dug through this scheme, the farming of the scheduled tribes has developed. We saw one well which was constructed by spending only 200 Rs. and which would have required atleast 2 to 2½ thousand Rs. in normal course. On account of this scheme the people realised the benefits of raising crops twice or thrice by irrigational cultivation. And so, though the people received an aid of Rs. 200 only, they prepared many wells by their hard labour and by spending their own money. Thus, they could raise crops twice or thrice a year. The people also cultivated cash-crops like cotton. A remarkable change in thier economic condition was noticeable. A student's hostel is run at the centre of the scheme and so the youth from the scheduled tribes are trained. Except the progress in the fields of agriculture and education, there was nothing noteworthy. As in the area under the block Poshina Patta here also the digging of channels was remarkable. The people from the backward class are able to prepare by their collective labour small and big channels for many miles without using the levelling instruments and to distribute water with the least friction. This was really paris-worthy. Owing to the working method of Sarvodaya, the lively contact between the people and the workers was established.

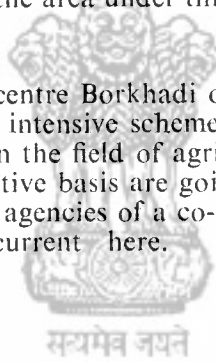
23. Sabarkantha District has an area known as Poshina Patta near the Sanali Sarvodaya centre. The peculiarity of the scheme of this area is that it is conducted by a block development officer with an aptitude for service. Agricultural production has here increased by 80 per cent. This is the main achievement of the scheme in this area. Aid for new channels, new wells etc. is granted only from the view-point of Sarvodaya. Contact between the officers and the people was noticeable in all the places. Among the village industries the school for fibre-work was working. People have taken interest in this activity and they have better chances for earning handsome livelihood. The work of teaching Amber charkha is also going on under this scheme. In every village of this area the school buildings, Pabchayat houses and the houses for adivasis are built. The deep insight of Development Officer, Shri Chandubhai was visible in all these activities. On the very day we reached the village Chochar, ten to twelve thousands Adivasis were to assemble. Shri Chandubhai utilised this opportunity for social reform and a resolution prohibiting marriages after the rains was passed in this meeting. Because of the former marriage system the work of tilling has to suffer. In passing this resolution there was a good backing of Shri Motilal Jevant, the old and popular leader of the Adivasis. He was present in the meeting and supported the development activities. Shri Motilalji has worked hard for drawing away the Adivasis from the vice of drinking and the good effect on the people, could be noticed today. Afterwards we came to know that most of the marriages had taken place before the rainy season and so the propotion of waste land was almost negligible. In short, the work of social transformation was also going on alongwith the Development programmes. It should be noted that such areas receive special Government subsidies in great measure.

24. On the next day we reached Godawadi village of the Shathawav Sarvodaya Scheme of the Surat district. It is a small village. The inhabitants of the village.

with their Bhajan Mandlis had gathered on the main road, to welcome us. They had removed the thorns and prepared a nice road in the village for us. The edifying maxims written on the walls of the huts presented a picture of an ideal village. The sweet songs, the neatness and discipline of the children, and the small cultural programme of the children; all these highly impressed the President of the Committee who said "we see here what type of Sarvodaya village should be". The village has a co-operative society, with the result that now there are no other money-lenders. Self-supporting classes of spinning and Amber Charkha are going on. The people of this village put on khadi.

25. On the way to Ghantoli we came to Godsamba Vidyalaya. It can be said that this Nayi Talim Residential School run by the school board is an ideal school. We also visited the 'Udyog Mandir' prepared by the children through their spinning work. From there we arrived at Ghantoli. The Ashram workers were introduced to us. Here we observed the activities of education, agriculture and village industries. Here we came across some peculiar traits of the vidyalaya imparting training, specially to the workers of the Sarvodaya Scheme. This vidyalaya attempts at teaching sincerity of life and cultivating the habit of putting it into practice. Besides training in industries planning is also taught to them. In the Sarvodaya Scheme, stress is laid on independent tilling. People are initiated into new life through small programmes. By the work of the forest co-operative association, the Adivasis under this scheme have benefited much. This activity has liberated the adivasis from exploitation and has shown them the golden way of independent co-operative organisation. Khadi and devotion to Gandhiji were prominent in this area. Here, all the activities are conducted from the view point of education and especially that of Nayi Talim. Vigilant attempts are made to make the prohibition policy a success in the area under this scheme; and a good amount of money is spent for that.

26. From there we arrived at the centre Borkhadi of Borkhadi intensive scheme. The whole planning of that scheme is done by the intensive scheme, by the help of central Government, new buildings are erected for the Adivasis. In the field of agriculture they have done progress through wells etc. Various activities on co-operative basis are going on in this village. The marketing of the necessities of life is done through the agencies of a co-operative association. The activity of spinning and weaving khadi is also current here.



## Chapter-4

### An abstract of the answers of questionnaire—I

27. IN order to have a comprehensive view of the Sarvodaya activity current in the Gujarat State a questionnair was sent to each scheme. A general abstract of the answers received is as under :

(1) To start with the progress in the direction of removing the barriers of high and low. It can be said that generally the main workers of all the schemes are keen for the programme of removing untouchability. The general atmosphere was in favour of giving priority to it in all the activities of the scheme. It was insisted in certain schemes, not to exclude Harijans in any activity to be undertaken.

(2) In the area under the scheme Prohibition has succeeded by 50 per cent. In the other schemes attempts are being made to fulfil the programme by contacting those who are given to drinking.

(3) Most of the scheme workers have stood by the poor. Those who were wronged have got relief thereby. This work is done to the best of the ability of the workers of the scheme. Selling of disputes by arbitration or reconciliation has been undertaken in almost all the schemes.

(4) In the attempts to provide land to the landless, certain schemes have succeeded in providing Government waste land and the land for houses to them. In certain schemes, nearly 15 to 20 thousand acres of waste land has been distributed among the landless people.

(5) Agricultural development has been the main programme of each scheme. Attempts have been mainly made to persuade the farmers to do intensive irrigated cultivation. This is done by the organisers and the assistant workers of the centres. The method of cultivation, the programmes of land preservation, contour bunding, increased production through proper water drainage scheme, all such programmes are undertaken on a large scale. Besides, in three to four schemes, the effect of certain agricultural schemes has reached the areas not covered by this schemes. Moreover in certain schemes the above works have continued inspite of the stoppage of the provision for expenditure.

(6) There is as yet no atmosphere wherein village industries have become a natural activity. Some work is done in this respect from the view point of the general atmosphere of the district but that is done generally in the scheme area. Oil ghanis, Amber Charkhas, leather industry and such other industries have steadily developed in certain places.

(7) The work of the the scheme is noteworthy in the field of education. The influence of Nayi Talim is clearly visible in the life of the school children. All the schemes have centred round Nayi Talim. Provision for higher education right from children's education, has been made in each scheme. There post-primary schools and one Teacher's Training School have been started in the scheme area. Particularly on account of education, a new generation of children is emerging.

(8) All schemes have focussed their attention on the development of co-operation and the details indicating clear change are also available in certain schemes. For instance, there are co-operative societies transacting business worth five to seven lakhs of Rupees in a few scheme areas. Attempts have been made to infuse life into societies which have failed and broken down. In all the schemes some attempts have been made to reach the people through co-operative societies. Separate associations for agriculture and animal-husbandry have not been formed yet in certain schemes there are co-operative associations for irrigational farming, milk production and one or two specimen societies for agriculture.

(9) Though other schemes in the state are functioning, special care is taken to see that from an individual point of view, the grants of the scheme are not duplicated. Particularly the Satvodaya scheme is working in the backward area and so the people of that area get less advantage of other schemes. In this way also the grants of the scheme are not duplicated.

### Other Schemes

28. THERE are three types of schemes in the Gujarat State. (A) The Block Development Scheme (B) The Sarvodaya Scheme and (C) The Intensive Scheme. The three types have their own peculiarities and usefulness, and from that point of view we should examine these schemes.

#### (A) The Block Development Scheme :--

29. The method of work of the Block Development Scheme is universal and nation-wide. In this scheme, it is more convenient to undertake development works like construction of houses, roads, wells etc. and the agricultural development works, bringing material happiness to the people, because the scheme has all the facilities financial provision, the right to take a decision and the personnel specialised in the work. There is not such an emphasis on ideology. The main object of this scheme is that the people should produce more and lead their life comfortably. The picture of the Sarvodaya scheme regarding the social and economic life of the villages is almost different from this. And so, activities like social reform, khadi and village industry, removal of untouchability, distribution of land etc., are less developed in this scheme and also the new class of workers could not be prepared by this method. As the scheme pervades the whole nation, the normal set-up of the programme is drawn by the centre and so the people have less scope to plan their own scheme. The progress of the scheme is measured only by the money spent on it and so the workers are more inclined to spend the money than to take care of multisided progress. Now in the villages there are good housing facilities for the Gram sevaks and so now they may settle, in the villages and good work can be done if Gram-sevaks feel, "This is my village and it is my duty to serve it."

#### (B) The Sarvodaya Scheme :

30. The Sarvodaya scheme is a Government scheme. Yet the working of the scheme is entrusted to the workers who have faith in Sarvodaya. This scheme has to depend much upon the choice of the organiser. It is he who plans the scheme according to the requirements of his area and the aptitude of the people and so, though the people do not directly participate in the planning of the scheme, the element of their participation is mostly preserved. To make the Sarvodaya scheme more democratic one advisory board is formed. It is essential that it should be more active.

31. Another feature of this scheme is that it has got a definite picture. Attempts are made to prepare the programme keeping in view the socialistic pattern of Sarvodaya ideology. Programmes for material progress are included in the scheme but they are the means to the Sarvodaya ideology. Because of its clear aim, a clear faith is visible in more or less proportion. As the matters like insistence on Khadi, aptitude for Naiya Talim, intense desire to remove untouchability etc. are included in the scheme, the life of the workers becomes a part of social transformation..

32. Mass-education is the basis of this scheme. Its aim is not merely to achieve material targets, like other schemes. By awakening the people and by cultivating their aptitude for Sarvodaya, the scheme proceeds to achieve its targets by popular support.

33. Non-violent pattern of society is the ultimate picture of healthy social life. But petty day to day violence ultimately results in the spread of bigger violence in the society. It is cowardice on the part of people if they tolerate small injustice, bad conventions etc. so, if the people cultivate the ability not to tolerate such social injustice then only can a non-violent society be formed. From this point of view special care is taken to infuse a spirit in the people to oppose social injustice. On the other hand, these workers also try to bring together the parties even after their disputes, and formation of arbitration bodies is also encouraged. A new rank of impartial, peaceful and compromise-loving workers is coming out. Wherever such work is done, the scheme can surely take pride for it. Though the scheme runs on state money it is able to undertake such programmes because it has before it a clear picture of individual or social life.

34. The state Government through its circular has given priority to the works of this scheme. And so, the work of the organiser has become easy. The items included in the outline of the scheme are not put into execution everywhere. This should be done. It should be noted that in

this scheme there is more freedom to take necessary decisions for completing work and spending money on the schemes, within the limits of the budget.

35. A great handicap in making the scheme universal like the Block Development Scheme is of finding true workers devotedly wedded to Sarvodaya philosophy. Even if we start vidyalays for the purpose, the handicap is not going to disappear soon.

This is the area of planned social life. Until now less attempt has been made in the Sarvodaya scheme to function according to planning.

#### (C) Intensive Scheme :

36. Planning is the main object of the intensive schemes current in the Gujarat State. The aim of the intensive scheme is to make the people realise where they are, what their problems are and also to make them think about their destination and to plan their programmes accordingly. The scheme, thus, is not imposed from above, but it is started by the people from below. If this basic ideology of intensive scheme is adopted with due understanding, it will generate new strength in the people. Objectively speaking, the intensive scheme aims at Sarvodaya. Creation of a separate agency for the scheme, makes administration more easy and affords some scope for freedom of action. Certain additional provisions are made in this scheme for the programmes of khadi and village industries. But that is not enough. The programmes for agriculture, animal husbandry and education must have a place in the whole planning, as in any area planning can not be made only through the programmes of khadi and village-industries. This is a missing link in the planning of intensive scheme, and its effect is already visible on the working of the scheme.

By taking into consideration all the three schemes we feel that if the idea planning is added to the Sarvodaya Scheme and if more financial provision is made, it is likely to prove most fruitful of all the three schemes.



## Chapter-6

### **The aims, procedure and targets of the scheme and the recommendations pertaining to them.**

38. After the touring, discussions and the summary of the answers to questionnaire, the Committee felt that it was necessary to clarify certain points and to give some facilities for the success of the scheme. It is necessary to outline clearly the following points in order to bring more success to the scheme and also to do justice to the high expectations with which the sarvodaya scheme was started and to the workers who even to day are implementing the scheme in the tribal (Adivasis) and backward areas, in spite of hardships.

- (1) Aim
- (2) The working method consistent with the aim.
- (3) The workers' body.
- (4) Training
- (5) Programme.
- (6) Financial provision
- (7) Guidance Co-ordination
- (8) Targets.

#### **1. The aim of the scheme :**

39. The most essential thing for the workers and critics of the scheme is to understand its aim. The progress in achieving the aim may be slow or quick according to the circumstances but if the aim is fixed the path will undoubtedly be traversed.

40. The aim of Sarvodaya is to create a no-violent society in which, there shall not be any kind of exploitation which will be replaced by co-operation and service. The Sarvodaya Scheme has to achieve this aim through non-violent pattern. Non-violent society can not be formed through violent means or by using force. That is why, whatever progress can be achieved in this direction is only possible through the consent and the co-operation of the people. The objective of the scheme is not merely to increase per capita production or to enhance a few social facilities. Its aim is to extend the active law of law love in the community.

41. The criterion will then be : how the society looks after the backward people. So, while preparing the programmes and criteria of the Sarvodaya Scheme, proper attention should be given to the following two matters :

- (1) To what extent have the people given their consent to the programmes ?
- (2) How much has the backward class benefitted by the programme ?

42. The scheme by which the rich becomes richer and the poor becomes poorer is not the Sarvodaya Scheme, however noble its intentions. The second aim of the Sarvodaya is to regard all social services as equal. Gandhiji has given the formula :

"The services of a lawyer and a barber rank equal." All the services without which the society cannot function should rank equal.

43. On this view, the urge of the present for us is to enhance the dignity of labour. It is just the reverse these days. One who labours hard earns less remuneration and less prestige. To the Gandhiji has given a solution by starting the convention of taking labour as a sacrifice. Every programme of the scheme should therefore, be so planned as to enable Rabaris, Shepherds, petty artisans, small and ordinary farmers and the village women to get proper remuneration and prestige.

44. Self-sufficiency in the important matters of life is considered to be the third criterion of this non-violent society. So, for things like food, clothes, milk, vegetables and fruits we have not to depend on others.

## 2. Consistent working method :

45. Ultimately the change is to be brought by transforming the individual and by augmenting the moral strength of the individual and not by bribe and compulsion. In these circumstances while thinking of the method of extracting work we must bear in mind the following maxim of Vinobaji.

“Serve the individual and worship the society”.

46. Let the workers of the scheme execute the programmes while serving the individuals. But it must be seen that the service to the individual is not apposed to the interest of the society; and ultimately the individuals and their associations learn to worship the society.

47. If the method of work does not bring internal transformation of the individuals we have to take it that there is some mistake in it. As the aim of Sarvodaya is to serve the good of all, the method of work should not create permanent bitterness among different classes of the village society. On the contrary, workers should always see to it that sweet relations result at the end.

## 3. Workers.

48. The workers should understand this aim and should be dedicated to it. Those taking it just as a profession will leave it soon. Besides the workers should have the requisite knowledge of their special jobs. This can be obtained through prior education but even if the worker has not received such education, his enthusiasm, experience and zeal for Nayi Talim should secure him a place in the scheme. This fact has to be borne in mind because modern education lessens the fitness of its receiver for Sarvodaya life. Consequently, modern educational qualifications may not be given importance. Of course, persons trained in Basic, post Basic or Highest Basic education should be given first preference.

49. In the beginning of the Sarvodaya Scheme, the workers had so strong a devotion for the institution that they were ready to work even with less remuneration. But as the cost of living rose higher and higher day by day, the workers of the scheme expected the remuneration equal to what they may get outside. In order to test the sincerity and devotion of the workers we can think of giving them 10 to 15 per cent less than the above scale. Special details for remuneration and fitness have already been given in our recommendations. As there are not enough facilities in the villages for the study of their children, many workers have to leave aside their job in the village and are forced to go to the city only for the further study of their children. So we must think about the education of the children of the workers. We must not select the workers who have no faith in Sarvodaya ideology. Because, the workers with hollow faith will spoil the work as well as the atmosphere. In order to see that the faith is not confined to words only the worker must undergo the following tests.

1. Insistence on Khadi and Gramodyog in his life.
2. Insistence on using the milk and ghee of the cow.
3. Faith in the removal of untouchability and absence of any distinction between touchables and untouchables in this home.
4. Readiness for partaking clean and neat meals with members of all the castes.
5. Absence of expensive and coquettish life.

## 4. Training.

50. As observed above, some workers may be enthusiastic but they may have received the old type of education. Some others may be enthusiastic as well as idealistic, but they may have received limited education. It is essential that such workers should get fresh training. Ultimately, the work will solely depend upon the efficiency and sincerity of the workers and so the training may be divided into two parts :

- (A) Training which strengthens sincerity, and
- (B) Training which enhances their efficiency.

51. For this type of work, a Vidyalaya is running in Ghantoli as a part of the Sarvodaya scheme. There is provision for two types of training classes.

(1) Four-monthly classes and (2) long-term classes.

Four-monthly classes are just like refresher classes. Some times the progress of the person stagnates even while he is working. In refresher classes he only learns the new method and imbibes enthusiasm. The aim of long-term classes is to train high level workers for the scheme. In the vidyalaya running in Ghantoli, there is a provision for both the types of classes. Experience has brought the work on the right lines now. Besides the sincere workers and the proper atmosphere, the Vidyalaya has been fortunate to receive the services of Shri Jugatrambhai. Even then, the work has not expanded to the extent it should have. The following reasons account for it :---

(1) The time limit for engaging the workers after the training. The new centres of this scheme were not being started and the staff of workers being engaged, very few new posts were vacant.

(2) Graduates were not much interested in coming there because in other educational jobs they can easily get more salary than that in the Sarvodaya Scheme.

(3) Labour programmes, field work and practical programmes are properly arranged in the vidyalaya, but if the intellectual thirst of the new comers is satisfied and if they feel that they get something new every day, the flow of new comers will never slacken. If the work of the scheme is to be continued properly, the training should be regarded as an essential part of the scheme and the provision should be made for all the workers to get the training. From this view, the work of Sarvodaya enjoys a peculiar and important place among the historical and social trends of development, in the curriculum. Necessary changes should be made in the curriculum, so as to convince the students of politics, economics, sociology and such other modern sciences. There is enough provision in the present curriculum for bettering the efficiency of the workers but some necessary changes should be made from the above point of view.

52. In the training programme, it is also necessary to introduce a short term training scheme for the promising citizens of that area. The responsibility of the Sarvodaya schemes is to be borne by the people, earlier or later. We wish that the people along with earning their livelihood should bear this burden as vigilant citizens. Keeping this in view we must think of some arrangement in the field of training, so that two percent population of that area receives new ideas and culture through the Sarvodaya folk schools running on the pattern of Denmark folk schools.

## 5. Programme :

53. The committee has felt that there is nothing specially noteworthy in the programme. The programme based on the four-fold division of farming, co-operative activity, khadi-gramodyog and education is proper. But due attention should be paid to the following two minor matters.

(1) Due attention does not seem to be paid to the fact that animal husbandry occupies an important place in our agricultural development. This is a multipurpose programme aiming at procuring simultaneously the things like oxen, manure, gas, fuel, and milk, necessary for cultivation. Day by day, the nation needs more and more manure for cultivation and it is highly necessary that the farmers should earn an extra income in the period of leisure. In fact, animal husbandry is the lung of cultivation. even from the production point of view, animal husbandry is less expensive and yields earlier results.

54. There should not be any scarcity of food in any steady and peaceful society. In the society, wishing to establish Sarvodaya all must get enough food. Agricultural development should, therefore, get priority in all the programmes of the scheme.

55. Agricultural development depends on the expansion of irrigation activity. The annual planning of the scheme should, therefore, aim at providing a well to each holder in the area.

56. First of all we wish to provide enough water supply and then we aim at providing good seeds and enough manure.

57. As regards manure, the Sarvodaya scheme should be more in favour of the skill of utilizing organic manure of the waste refuse of the villages and should show the limitation of fertilisers.

58. Besides this, in order to keep the farmers acquainted with the best methods of tilling, classes should be conducted keeping in view the agricultural production. Crop competitions should be held. In the same way, with a view to make the small farmers plan and fulfil their common needs on a co-operative basis, the activity of enrolling such farmers in Kheti Seva Sahakari Mandalis should be accelerated.

59. Similarly land is a means of production. And, so, the programmes of the scheme should be arranged by considering the gift of land to the landless field-labourers as a part of agricultural Development. Enough stress is not laid on the last two matters. It is desirable that now it should be done.

60. Sufficient attempts have not been made to enthuse women to take interest in the Sarvodaya scheme but it will not do to neglect this matter. Since children are brought up by mothers, the impressions of the mother on the child's mind always remains powerful. We should, therefore, see that cultural progress of the women is accelerated and that the society repeats them increasingly. To achieve this, the following activities for women should be undertaken :—

1. *Mothers' associations.*—They should conduct classes for child-nursing and house management.
2. Classes for home industries like Ambar Charkha, sewing and embroidery should also be conducted.

61. It is generally felt that the tours are the simple means to desired enlightenment for women. If special tours for them are arranged every year by the scheme, it will help in creating a good background for it.

## 6. Financial Provision :

62. There is no special financial provision for programmes of animal husbandry and research in the budget and so even at the end of twelve years' work, no remarkable progress in the field of animal husbandry has been achieved by the scheme. Animal husbandry is the main national industry, only next to agriculture. It provides employment to many people in the village. There are good chances for the development of this industry. Even though we have one fourth of the total livestock of the whole world, we get only one-sixteenth pound milk per head. It is the good fortune of the Gujarat that it has two best types of pedigree cow. The Gir and the kankrej types of cows of Saurashtra and Gujarat respectively are well known. We can improve the breed of calves and the quality of milk by developing this industry. Cows giving one or two pounds of milk at a time, can be made to yield 25 to 30 or 40 pounds of milk. In the latter stage of the scheme, agricultural development should get priority. Each scheme should put forth a clear picture of development by spending at least 15 to 20 per cent of the total budget for this industry. Special financial provision should be made for this.

63. Generally, the budget provides equal amounts for all the schemes. But looking at the area and its population, we can clearly realize that in some centres Rs. 70 to 80 thousands are spent after the population of 25,000 while the same amount is spent in the areas with a population of 80 thousands to 2 lakhs. It is desirable that the budget should consider the population of the area while allotting the amount, for it. Some special provision for expenditure on the planning work should be made in the Sarvodaya scheme.

64. Next to agriculture, the growth of Home and small industries is an important source of accommodating the growing population, decreasing the pressure on agriculture and increasing the income. Here the aim should be to produce finished products from raw materials through local power. On this view, it should be so arranged that the scheme receives necessary money either from its budget or from other departments. If these types of industries are to remain only in the cities, the villages have little chance to prosper. A survey for the scope of small industries as well as the industries with collective ownership should be undertaken in the Sarvodaya Scheme area and its general outline should be suggested at the end. For this programme, proper arrangement should be made for receiving capital investment and guidance.

## 7. Co-ordination :

65. Every scheme has some local peculiarities of its own. Departmental inspection is held for its accounts. All these schemes combined together form the state Sarvodaya scheme. And yet

there is no such arrangement for making the schemes complementary to one another and avoiding the duplication of unnecessary experiments and expenses. There is a provision of an intensive scheme co-ordinator for the intensive scheme work in Gujarat. If some such arrangement can be made for all the sarvodaya schemes, we feel that their work may shine out.

### 8. Targets :

66. Every scheme works with a definite aim before it. To achieve at it fixes its targets. The Sarvodaya scheme is functioning for the last 11 or 12 years. And so, the question would arise as to where we have reached after twelve years.

67. The peculiarity of material planning is that its targets can be well ascertained. It can also be judged how far the scheme will progress in a particular year. So, the organiser of a factory can definitely say that the factory will start working in 1961 and will daily produce so many tonnes of goods. But, the work of fixing the targets of a scheme with the aim of bringing transformation in human life is very difficult. It does not mean that Sarvodaya has no aim. Bearing the above limitations in mind, we can fix some targets like the following for this scheme.

68. At the end of the 10 years' working of the scheme, the following targets should be achieved:-

1. The distinction of touchability and untouchability should disappear from the society. No body would be polluted by touching the Harijans. 80 to 90 per cent population of the society would accept this. Public places, wells etc. would be open for the Harijans. If any wrong is done to the Harijans, the village people would discuss the problem together and would be helpful to them.

2. There should be a 50 per cent increase in the production of agriculture and animal husbandry. The people should have scientific understanding of agriculture and aptitude for experiment. In every village, there should be some farmers with a flare for experimentation.

3. There should be families making scientific use of refuse, night soil and cow dung. At least two gas plants should be started in half the villages under the scheme. In every village there should be enough breeding bulls and cows yielding more milk. There should be provision for the improvement of pasture lands, cultivation of green grass and cattle-food on co-operative basis. The use of vegetable ghee should be stopped through panchayats or public associations atleast in ten villages of the scheme.

4. Khadi and village industries are the key industries of the village. Though circumstances for it are not much favourable at present, the production and sale of khadi should reach at least Rs. 2. lakhs in the Sarvodaya scheme areas.

5. There should be five co-operative societies for preparing products from the chief raw materials of the area.

6. In half the villages there should be association engaged in three-fold services, namely, lending, selling and buying. 70 per cent families of the village should be members of these associations.

7. In the area of the scheme, any two items of Gramodyog should receive wider popularity, e.g. the Gramodyog soap or Ghani-oil. At least 25 families living in the scheme area should be using atleast one Gramodyog item. In the scheme area there should be provision for the training of carpentry, black-smithy, pottery, masonry, sewing, leather work etc. And the persons thus trained should be employed.

8. There should be basic schools in half the villages under the scheme. Some peculiar aspects of Nayi Talim should be introduced in these schools. There should be provision for pre-basic and Post-basic education. It should be so arranged that the enthusiastic and worthy youngsters of the area can get training in the institutions like Lok-bharati and Gujarat vidyapith.

9. The programmes of the scheme should be widely popularised through panchayats and co-operative societies. In half the villages it should be so arranged that the people get the necessities of life on co-operative basis. The Gram-panchayat should undertake programmes like village sanitation and village defence. Both these institutions should plan for the employment of the unemployed in the villages. The co-operative institutions should also increase their savings and funds and thus help in raising local funds contributing 30 per cent of the amount necessary for the village. In the 20 per cent villages of the scheme there should be smokeless fire-places, clean urinals and latrines. Any two villages should fully planned on a co-operative basis.

10. The people should firmly decide to abolish social bad customs like bride-selling, bride-groom-selling, caste-dinners after the dead, child-marriages, etc.

11. The working of the small saving scheme should be accelerated. In the scheme area, the annual net saving per head should be atleast one Rupee. Along with this, the people should be persuaded for spending five per cent of their savings on development programmes.



### Recommendations

69. THE committee visited different centres, held talks with the workers and the people and examined the activities, results and possibilities of other schemes. It also reviewed the servodaya scheme from all the aspects and discussed the programmes and the future of the scheme with Shri Morarjibhai and Shri Nanabhai Bhatt. After this exchange of ideas the committee unanimously makes following recommendations :

1. After having personally observed the working of the schemes, the committee is well-impressed by the method and peculiarity of the sarvodaya scheme work. This scheme gives some idea about the type of scheme more useful to our villages for multisided progress. The committee therefore recommends that the work of the Sarvodaya scheme should be continued.

2. In each district of the Gujarat State, most of the schemes are run in the selected villages for the last ten or twelve years. It is not proper that the benefit of the scheme should always go to the villages of the same area. We should so plan that other villages are also benefited. The criterion for the success of the sarvodaya scheme should be that the people should one day conduct the scheme with the least help from the Government. In view of this, the Committee feels that in any area the scheme should not be continued for more than 10 years. During that period such an atmosphere should be created in the area that even after the closing of the scheme, the basic works of the scheme are undertaken by an institution like Local Sarvodaya Mandal. The centres which have complete more than 10 years should be extended for three years. so that they can work according to the instructions of the report sanctioned. After that the scheme should be conducted in other backward lockets of the district. The time-limit of the new centres and the centres other than these mentioned above should be of ten years.

3. Thinking over the problem whether the number of the villages under the scheme should be increased, all felt that if the district Sarvodaya Scheme and other villages of the district capable of following the basic ideas of the sarvodaya scheme are ready to undertake this work, such villages should also be included in the scheme area. But the expenses of all the villages of that area should be adjusted to the over all fixed amount of the scheme. If the work of the scheme is undertaken in distant villages of the area, the experimentation and solidarity will suffer and administrative expenses too will increase.

4. When only a year is left for the completion of the ten years' scheme, primary work should be started in other selected areas and initial expenses should be provided for the same.

5. So that after the completion of the scheme the work may not get a set back and that activities like education, co-operative activity, social reformation, agricultural development etc. may continue on sarvodaya pattern, it should be so arranged that the local Sarvodaya Mandal recognized by the state Government should get that the grant for administrative expenses and the salaries of two workers. The responsibility of guiding such Sarvodaya Mandal should lie with district Sarvodaya scheme.

6. More funds should be provided than what the Sarvodaya scheme shows in its routine budget. Besides, from out of the provision made for Khadi, village industries, agriculture and education in the development block, per capita allocation should be placed at the disposal of the Sarvodaya scheme for the area. And the Sarvodaya Scheme should give the accounts and report of this amount to the block development unit.

7. In the area, where the Sarvodaya scheme and the block development scheme are going on it is necessary that there should be co-ordination between the two. This is highly necessary for saving expenses, avoiding confusion in the minds of the people and increasing the efficiency. For this, the committee recommends the following steps :

A. The Organiser or the Assistant Organiser of the Sarvodaya scheme should be nominated as the member of the advisory board of block development.

B. The Block Development Officer should be on the Advisory board of the Sarvodaya Scheme.

C. Generally, very little work is done for the development of cottage industries and village crafts in the Block Development scheme. In the Block development where there is a Sarvodaya scheme, the planning of the Gramodyog should be done with the help of the organiser.

D. A joint meeting of the Gramsevak of Block development and the organisers of the sub-centres of the scheme should be held, once a month, in the area of the Sarvodaya scheme in the presence of the Organiser and the Assistant Organiser of the scheme. A convention should be formed to plan and observe common programmes.

8. The following staff should be provided for the sarvodaya scheme. Their pay scales and qualifications should be as under :

Post	Pay-Scale	Qualifications
Assistant Organiser .. ..	Rs. 125-5-150-10-200 (fixed pay including D.A.)	A graduate or a person holding an equivalent degree. The candidates having post-basic or S. S. C. post-basic degrees with an experience of social work for seven to ten years and training in Ghandoli for one year will be preferred to a candidate with S. S. C. degree.
Accountant .. ..	Rs. 100-5-150-7-185 (Fixed pay including D.A.)	A matriculate or a person holding an equivalent degree. Knowledge of accountancy and workable knowledge of English are necessary.
The Chief Manager of the Centre.	Rs. 125-5-150-7-185 (Fixed pay including D.A.)	A matriculate or a person holding an equivalent degree and three years' experience of work similar to the scheme work. First preference to Vidyapith vinit, post basic.
The Agricultural worker ..	Rs. 125-5-150-10-200 (Fixed pay including D.A.)	A graduate or a diploma holder in Agriculture. First preference to Agricultural graduates of Lok-Bharati.
Educational Co-ordinator ..	Rs. 125-5-150-10-200 (Fixed pay including D.A.)	Snatak, Graduate or a G. B. T. C. First preference to the candidates trained in the Gujarat Vidyapith or Lok Bharati agricultural institution.
Assistant Worker of the sub-centre.	Rs. 75-3-105-5-125 (Fixed pay including D.A.)	Primary school leaving certificate.
Worker of the Sub-centre ..	Rs. 100-5-125-7-160 (Fixed pay including D.A.)	Post-basic or Agricultural specialist.
Khadi-Gramodyog worker	Rs. 100-5-125-7-160 (Fixed pay including D.A.)	Five years' experience of khadi work.
Woman Worker .. ..	Rs. 100-5-125-7-160 (Fixed pay including D.A.)	S. S. C. post-basic or its equivalent or P. T. C. (trained).
Office attendant .. ..	Rs. 50-1-75 (Fixed pay including D.A.).	Able to read and write.

9. While selecting the staff, we must take into account their educational and administrative qualifications and also their inclination and sincerity for the service. The grade of the workers should be determined by their experience and skill. The selection of the organiser should be done by the state Sarvodaya committee and the assistant organiser should also be selected by the same committee on the recommendation of the organiser. For the appointment of the other workers of the scheme, a selection committee consisting of the organiser of the centre concerned and two other persons should be formed. As a result, a common standard regarding the gradation of the workers can be maintained. In order to bring uniformity and stady progress in the State Sarvodaya Scheme, a Co-ordinator should be appointed at state level, as in the intensive scheme. Such a co-ordinator should visit all the schemes and be helpful in the work. It is necessary that such a co-ordinator should have an insight in and experience of the work of the Sarvodaya Scheme. There should also be a provision for an assistant to help him in his work. This co-ordinator should make the planning of all the Sarvodaya schemes in the state. The inspection of each scheme should be done at least twice a year. If the honorary services of such co-ordinator are available, the honorarium should not exceed Rs. 250 per month. If he is a paid servant his pay-scale should be Rs. 300-20-500. The pay-scale of the assistant of the co-ordinator should be equivalent to that of the assistant organiser of the scheme.

10. In order that the workers may be tempted to stay permanently in this field without any uneasiness as to their future, provident fund scheme should be started. The rules regarding leave etc. should be formulated and applied. These rules should be formulated on the basis of similar rules in the Khadi Board.

11. The organiser should be honorary, his honorarium not exceeding Rs. 200 per month. The honorary organisers should reside in the Sarvodaya area. Where the organiser is honorary, a special worker of the status of the Chief organiser should be appointed to help the assistant organiser. Service conduct rules are applicable to all the workers except the organiser. Thus, they cannot be members of any political parties though there is no such restriction for the organiser, looking to the basic ideology of Sarvodaya it is desirable that he should not belong to any party.

12. The idea that the people should try to produce all the requirements of the village as planned before should be pushed further in all agricultural development works. Animal-Husbandry should be given special importance and undertaken. There should be one Goshala and a seeds centre in each scheme. The programmes for the improvement of cattle and agriculture can be put on a sound footing only if these facilities are given.

13. The atmosphere of Nayi Talim should prevail in education. For this, all the additional expenses are met by the scheme. Instead, industrial and miscellaneous expenses should be met from the scheme funds and the remaining expenses should be provided by the school board as in the case of other basic schools. In order to enable the teachers to get their salaries in time, the present method of giving grants should be changed and instead, some extra grants in addition to the advance quarterly grants should be given. This is because alongwith the development of the scheme, the proportion of the children as well as the teachers in the schools increases. Accounts of this grant may be adjusted at the end of the year. As child-education is the foundation of all education, there should be provision in the budget of the scheme for running a children's class or a kinder Garten in each school.

70. The Nayi Talim schools under the scheme have to purchase the implements for crafts from the budget of the scheme, but they should also be given other common educational aids and other facilities available to other schools of the school board. Every year, whenever such works are undertaken by the school board it should consult the organiser of the scheme and after knowing the requirements of the schools under the scheme, the board should place the orders for getting the same.

71. In short, in all other matters except implements for crafts the school board should give to such a schools all the facilities available to other schools.

14. The local institution for khadi and Gramodyog should undertake the programmes in such a manner that they may be self-dependent within five years and a state should be created in the area that even after the shifting of the scheme to another area, the work of khadi and gramodyog should continue in the area. It should be so planned that in future the co-operative societies and the village panchayats of the area may carry on the work of the scheme.

15. More attention should be paid to planning, statistics and survey, which have been neglected hitherto. Planning should be introduced in at least five villages of the area in the next five years and the provision for additional expenses also made in the budget.

16. The programme of the 'village unit' ग्राम इकाई is to start in the state in view of the new approach. Each Sarvodaya scheme should take up the responsibility of one or two village centres in the area where the scheme proposes to work in the future and the extension of the scheme should also be planned according to the new approach.

17. The 'Sarvodaya' monthly was published previously to acquaint the people with the work and problems of the Sarvodaya scheme. Since the magazine is closed, arrangement should be made for inserting the news of the Sarvodaya Scheme in the magazine "Gram-Nirman".

18. It is observed that the work of the women has not been noteworthy. We recommend that the programme of the scheme should be planned with a view to accelerate the awakening among women and to implement this programme there must be two women workers in the worker's team, for the scheme.

19. To-day the state Sarvodaya Committee advises the state on Sarvodaya schemes. Instead, a statutory body which would select the schemes, organise them, start them and finally inspect them, would be more useful in our view.



**A Note of thanks**

72. No committee appointed for investigation can work single-handed. It does need the co-operation of many. The main task of this committee was the evaluation of the Sarvodaya scheme. In spite of that, in order to have a comprehensive view of this work the committee thought of consulting the prominent persons connected with the Sarvodaya as well as other schemes. The work entrusted to the committee was to be completed before 15th August. For the due completion of this work, the committee was fortunate to get the co-operation of many institutions, their organisers, staff and also the village-folk. We take the opportunity to offer our sincere thanks to all of them.

73. The committee started its work by meeting Shri Morarjibhai Desai, the sponsor of the Sarvodaya scheme. His guidance proved very useful and inspiring to the committee in its task. In the same way, the talks with Shri Nanabhai Bhatt too have been helpful in evaluating the work of the scheme. We are deeply thankful to both of them.

74. In order to give full justice to the work entrusted, the committee visited the selected centres of the Sarvodaya scheme, block development schemes situated nearby and some intensive schemes. We are thankful to Shri Gunvantrai Purohit, the organiser of Amreli District Sarvodaya scheme and Shri Balubhai Bhatt, the organiser of Jalia intensive scheme for providing facilities to visit their centres and to see the people, during our tours of Bhavnagar and Amreli districts. We also express our thanks to the Block Development Officer, Amreli District. Shri Lallubhai Sheth, organiser of Savarkundla khadi karyalaya and also to Shri Manubhai Mehta, the co-ordinator of Khadasli intensive scheme, for providing similar facilities. We are also thankful to Shri Ratilal Joshi, the organiser of the Mehsana District Sarvodaya Scheme, Shri Manubhai Bhatt, the organiser of the Banaskantha District Sarvodaya Scheme, Shri Chandubhai Patel, the Block Development Officer and Shri Jugatrambhai Dave and his band of workers, for making our work easy and for providing facilities for the on-the-spot observation of the respective scheme works during our tours of Mehsana, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Surat districts.

75. When the meeting of the committee was held in the "Loc-Bharati" institution to discuss the impression gathered during the tour, the institution gave us a cordial and warm welcome and also inspired us. The Committee is deeply indebted to that institution for this. The committee got an opportunity to meet the organisers, frank discussions were held, and they supplied all the required information. For this, we are also grateful to them. On 15th and 16th July, the committee got an opportunity to meet Shri Chandubhai Patel and Shri Vithalbai Patel. The Block Development Officers of Khedbrahma and Sukhasar multipurpose schemes and Shri Lallubhai Shan and Manubhai Mehta, the organisers of intensive scheme and Shri Hariprasad Trivedi, Deputy Secretary, Rural Development Department. We discussed with them about the possibility and the method of co-ordinating the Sarvodaya, intensive scheme and Block Development schemes current in the state. Thus, they contributed in making the work of the committee easy. We offer our thanks to them.

76. We are also thankful to Hon. Shri Ratubhai Adani and the Deputy Minister Shri Jashwantralal for giving us an idea of the historical background of and the work done in the Sarvodaya scheme and also for providing administrative facilities to the committee.

77. If Shri Chinubhai Raval, Assistant Registrar, co-operative Department (Development Blocks) and Shri Giris Tripathi, despite the lack of provision for a separate staff, had not undertaken this extra work with sincere zeal, it would not have been possible for us to submit this report on the due date. We offer our thanks to them also for their sincere work.

78. Shri Pushkardas Mehta (Deputy Registrar, Sarvodaya) worked with full concentration as secretary of the Committee and thus lightened the burden of the Committee to a great extent. Even when he was on leave, he attended the meetings of the Committee and worked for it. We take a special note of this and express our thanks to him.

79. We also thank the village people for whom this scheme is meant, for attending the meeting and expressing their views frankly.

80. Many a time before submitting this report we had to stay in Ahmedabad. The Committee was fortunate to receive warm reception from the 'Madhyastha Vastragar' conducted by Saurashtra Rachnatmak Samitee, a varitable centre of Sarvodaya ideology. In an industrial city like Ahmedabad, it is sometimes very difficult to work quietly. Yet, the organisers of 'Madhyastha vastragar' besides according us all the modern facilities provided us the facility of exchanging our views in a quiet atmosphere, at great inconvenience to them. The committee is indebted to them also.

81. The office of the Khadi Gramodyog Board of the Gujarat State smoothened our work of preparing the report in time by placing its workers and other equipments at our disposal. We owe our thanks to all of them also.

- ( Sd.)/ (1) Babubhai Jashbhai Patel. (Chairman)  
 (2) Kalyanji V. Mehta  
 (3) Dahyabhai G. Naik  
 (4) Parikshitlal M. Majmudar.  
 (5) Navalbhai Nemchand Shah.  
 (6) Vijaykumar M. Trivedi.  
 (7) Ratibhai G. Gondhia  
 (8) Manubhai Pancholi.

Ahmedabad.

Dated : 14-8-1961.



## APPENDIX A

*The list and information of the Sarvodaya Centres.*

Serial No.	District	Name of the Organiser	Head-Quarters of the main centre	The No. of sub-centres including the Head-Quarters	Started in which year ?	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Ahmedabad	...	Shri Navalbhai Shah.	Gundi.	5	1949
2.	Kaira.	...	Shri Shivabhai Patel.	Bhalada.	3	1949
3.	Panchmahal.	...	Shri Dahyabhai Naik.	Mirakhedi.	5	1949
4.	Surat-Shathawav.	...	Shri Jugatrambhai Dave.	Shathawav.	5	1949
5.	Surat-Poona.	...	Shri Mansukhbhai Kumarshinh.	Poona.	3	1950
6.	Broach.	...	Shri Manubhai Bhatt.	Sunevkhoord.	2	1957
7.	Baroda.	...	Shri Ramanbhai Pandya.	Sandhasal.	4	1950
8.	Sabarkantha.	...	Shri Nrusinhbhai Bhavsar.	Shamlaji.	4	1949
9.	Banaskantha.	...	Shri Manubhai Bhatt.	Sanali.	4	1950
10.	Mehsana.	...	Shri Ratibhai Joshi.	Valam.	6	1950
11.	Amreli.	...	Shri Gunwantbhai Purohit.	Babapur.	4	1949
12.	Bhavnagar.	...	Shri Ratibhai Andharia.	Ratanpur.	3	1957
13.	Jamnagar.	...	Shri Keshubhai Valia.	Samana.	2	1958
14.	Junagadh.	...	Shri Ratibhai Gondhia.	Harmadia.	5	1957
15.	Kutch.	...	Shri Maganbhai Soni.	Vallabhipur.	3	1957
16.	Surendranagar.	...	Shri Bhanubhai Shukla.	Anandpur.	3	1961

## APPENDIX A (I)

*The list and information of the Sarvodaya Centres.*

Serial No.	The main Centre		The No. of workers	Total provision of the budget, 1961-62	Provision for the administrative expenses			Percentage of the budget according to the administrative expenses
					The Salaries etc. of the staff	Other charges	Total	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gundi	...	13	86,569	18,780	4,533	23,313	27.00
2.	Bhalada	...	15	72,874	13,728	3,824	17,552	22.08
3.	Mirakhedi	...	9	85,288	11,748	3,780	15,528	18.02
4.	Shathawav	...	20	96,732	10,800	5,760	16,560	17.12
5.	Poona	...	9	66,650	8,460	3,440	11,900	17.85
6.	Sunevkhoord	...	11	71,137	9,900	3,192	13,092	18.04
7.	Sandhasal	...	21	76,626	13,332	4,696	18,028	23.52
8.	Shamlaji	...	16	78,871	13,380	4,960	18,340	23.02
9.	Sanali	...	15	68,506	10,260	3,528	13,788	20.01
10.	Valam	...	19	88,598	12,996	3,544	16,540	18.68
11.	Babapur	...	10	90,337	13,680	4,380	18,060	20.00
12.	Ratanpur	...	12	78,766	11,250	4,560	15,810	20.00
13.	Samana	...	8	78,508	9,840	4,508	14,348	18.02
14.	Harmadia	...	18	69,706	13,620	2,836	16,456	23.06
15.	Vallabhipur	...	12	58,040	10,380	1,970	12,350	21.02
16.	Anandpur	...	1	64,560	9,480	4,240	13,720	21.02

## APPENDIX A (2)

*The list and information of the Sarvodaya Centres.*

Serial No.	The name of the centre		The provision of the budget of the last three years and the actual expenses					
			Provision of the Budget, 1958	Actual expenses of the year 1958-59	Provision of the budget, 1959-60	Actual expenses of the year 1959-60	Provision of the Budget, 1960-61	Actual expenses of the year 1960-61
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gundi	...	71,015	68,455	86,287	78,329	89,779	88,779
2.	Bhalada	...	58,330	50,075	74,025	54,656	71,984	66,207
3.	Mirakhedi	...	77,177	69,202	94,404	90,282	90,166	71,862
4.	Shathawav	...	74,473	54,096	74,553	58,780	82,840	72,784
5.	Poona	...	59,144	50,120	57,278	51,439	65,590	52,894
6.	Sunevkhord	...	57,806	34,381	68,266	37,660	62,952	31,377
7.	Sandhasal	...	72,657	68,506	67,150	72,750	73,261	69,620
8.	Shamlaji	...	79,644	69,305	76,323	84,453	80,326	43,248
9.	Sanali	...	73,008	42,142	68,372	44,593	67,370	37,277
10.	Valam	...	71,377	76,935	95,460	63,009	1,15,170	1,06,437
11.	Babapur	...	78,132	71,494	78,755	78,109	89,235	89,234
12.	Ratanpur	...	41,299	32,673	62,838	51,038	70,207	49,480
13.	Samada	...	18,066	12,962	42,180	31,181	57,922	43,248
14.	Harmadia	...	56,804	56,615	59,650	58,620	63,341	63,041
15.	Vallabhipur	...	41,320	35,915	60,260	51,325	56,305	43,438
16.	Anandpur	...	—	—	—	—	6,650	3,147

## APPENDIX A (3)

*The list and information of the Sarvodaya Centres.*

Serial No.	The name of the centre		The No of the villages in the area	Population	Area in 50 miles	Provision of the budget, 1961-62	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
1.	Gundi	...	45	1,50,000	330	83,569	0.57
2.	Bhalada	...	40	40,000	150	72,864	1.82
3.	Mirakhedi	...	45	50,000	247	85,288	1.07
4.	Shathawav	...	45	29,556	81	96,732	3.27
5.	Poona	...	25	28,801	633	66,650	3.31
6.	Sunevkhord	...	22	14,000	50	71,137	5.08
7.	Sandhasal	...	45	45,453	125	76,626	1.68
8.	Shamlaji	...	80	25,152	196	78,871	3.13
9.	Sanali	...	50	10,000	61	68,506	6.85
10.	Valam	...	45	77,000	141	88,598	1.02
11.	Babapur	...	26	26,000	106	90,370	3.47
12.	Ratanpur	...	43	20,000	—	78,766	3.94
13.	Samana	...	42	21,252	237	78,508	3.69
14.	Harmadia	...	68	12,000	450	79,706	5.88
15.	Vallabhipur	...	30	26,000	300	58,040	2.23
16.	Anandpur	...	70	20,846	—	64,560	3.18

## APPENDIX B

*Appointment of the Committee to evaluate the Sarvodaya Scheme.*

Gujarat State.  
Rural Development Department,  
Resolution No. S.V.D.-3261-18868-F,  
Sachivalaya, Ahmedabad  
Dated 15th February, 1961.

*Resolution.*—In 1949, the Sarvodaya scheme was started by the then Bombay Government in holy memory of Gandhiji. With a view to select the backward areas in each district and to develop them on the basis of Sarvodaya ideology and its programme, the organisers experienced in constructive work and having faith in Sarvodaya ideology were selected and generally one sarvodaya scheme centre in each district and as an exception more than one sarvodaya scheme centres in some districts were started through them. To day, there are 16 Sarvodaya scheme centres running in the Gujarat State.

2. In the field of Agricultural development, the programme regarding cleansing of wells and dams and supplying of improved seeds and implements, in the field of gramodhoyoga, the programme regarding khadi as well as the training of various village industries and also the programme of production, in the field of health the programme regarding sanitation, drinking water and establishing health centre, in the field of education the programme regarding kindergartens, primary schools, Ashram schools, libraries, picnics etc. and lastly in the field of public welfare, various programmes are being undertaken.

3. It was recommended in the fifth annual meeting of the organisers of Sarvodaya scheme that the work done by the Sarvodaya scheme during the last five years should be evaluated. This recommendation was supported by the State Sarvodaya Committee, whereupon the Bombay state appointed an Evaluation Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Vaikunthbhai Mehta in 1955. The recommendations submitted by this Committee through its report were discussed in the meeting of the organisers of the Sarvodaya scheme. The State Sarvodaya Committee also thought over the recommendations and after considering their instructions, the Bombay State accepted the recommendations of the Committee with some modifications and amendments. At present, the rules framed on the basis of recommendations of the Evaluation Committee are in practice.

4. The Sarvodaya Scheme was started in 1948. Thereafter the five year plans came into existence. From the view point of village development, community development schemes were started on political basis. With a view to develop khadi and gramodyog, the Khadi Gramodyog Board was formed and various social welfare and development schemes were undertaken by the different departments of the state. The intensive scheme was started by the All India Khadi Gramodyog Commission. The special types of programmes are being undertaken in the donated (Gramdani) villages, for village organisation and self-reliance. For social and economic development, some schemes are being undertaken through progressive village panchayats and co-operative societies. As a result, the types of programmes which are being undertaken by the Sarvodaya scheme in the fields of agricultural development, gramodyog, health, education etc., similar programmes are being undertaken on a large scale by the various state departments and some statutory bodies formed by the state. From this view the Sarvodaya scheme should be freshly evaluated and the necessity for any change in its form and programmes should be considered.

5. The Bombay State Sarvodaya Committee had given some thought to this matter but bifurcation of the State left this matter to the new state for further consideration.

6. After thinking over this matter, the Gujarat State Sarvodaya Committee compared the programme undertaken by the Sarvodaya scheme with similar programmes conducted by the other departments and bodies. It is recommended to appoint a Committee to report whether it is necessary to make any alterations or modifications in the present form of the Sarvodaya scheme, in order that the work may not be duplicated and the object of the Sarvodaya scheme is better fulfilled.

7. Accordingly, the State Government is pleased to appoint a Committee of the following members :

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| (1) Shri Babubhai Jashbhai Patel, Chairman (Vallabhavidyanagar) | .. Chairman |
| (2) Shri Dahyabhai Naik, Dahod                                  | .. Member   |

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| (3) Shri Kalyanjibhai Mehta, Surat        | .. Member |
| (4) Shri Parikshitlal Majmudar, Ahmedabad | .. Member |
| (5) Shri Manubhai Pancholi, Sanosara      | .. Member |
| (6) Shri Navalbhai Shah, Gundi            | .. Member |
| (7) Shri Vijaykumar Trivedi, Mehsana      | .. Member |
| (8) Shri Ratibhai Gondhia, Rajkot         | .. Member |

The Deputy Co-operative Officer (Sarvodaya) of the Gujarat State will work as the Secretary of the Committee.

8. The Committee is requested to examine the following points and to make its recommendations.

(1) Whether it is necessary to make any change in the present form and scope of the Sarvodaya Scheme, after observing the work and progress of the Sarvodaya Scheme centres running in the Gujarat State and also looking to the wide-spread programme in the fields of Agriculture, village industries, health, education, etc. undertaken by the different State departments and statutory bodies, as a part of the five year plan.

(2) If it thinks it necessary to make any change or modification in the present form and programme of Sarvodaya Scheme, what should be the form and programme of the Sarvodaya scheme to fulfil the basic aim of Sarvodaya ?

9. The Committee is requested to submit its report within six months.

10. The non-official members of this Committee are entitled to the travelling and daily allowance according to the Rule I(A)(B) of section I of Appendix 42-A of part-2 of Bombay Civil Service Rules, for attending the meetings of the Committee. The Co-operative Officer of the Gujarat State, Ahmedabad will act as a Countersigning Officer.

By Order and in the Name of the Governor of Gujarat,

(Sd.)

Under Secretary to the Government of Gujarat,  
Rural Development Department.

## APPENDIX C

*Questionnaire I*

1. How much work has been done in your area in the direction of abolishing the distinctions of high and low ?
2. Do you find any remarkable change in the removal of untouchability and prohibition ? And if there is, what types of programmes were undertaken by the scheme ?
3. Has the scheme played its part in removing the injustice done to the poor and oppressed in the matters like acquiring land for farming, labour, etc. ? What are its results ? Have the village people themselves started becoming helpful to the wronged and oppressed in removing the injustice, they have had to suffer ? Has the scheme initiated the system of arbitration for the settlement of disputes ? Has it become popular ? What are its effects on public life ?
4. Has the scheme made any attempt for securing land etc. for residence and new land for the landless ? What is the result of such attempts ? Have they succeeded in arousing some sympathy at least in the hearts of the people for the poor ? If some such work stands to the credit of any village, please report it.
5. Especially what types of people are benefitted by you schemes of agricultural development ? Have the schemes brought any change in their lives ?
  - (1) Have they taken to intensive farming ?
  - (2) Has their farming developed progressively ?
  - (3) What was the main idea behind the agricultural development programmes ? What are the results ?
6. Is there any remarkable change in the agricultural programmes of the whole area under the scheme ? Is there any visible change in the production and work of the field labourers ?
7. Have you undertaken any special schemes which have affected the scheme area and the outside area also ?
8. Are there any schemes in the agricultural development scheme for which the funds allotted from the scheme have been stopped and yet which are run by the people ?
9. Has any research work been done in the field of improving tools by such methods as may be useful to the small farmers ? If it has been, which items have become popular ?
10. Has any activity of the scheme received the willing support of the people through khadi, gramodyog or some other means ? Has it created more employment for the people ? If so, to what extent ?
11. Is there any village industry started spontaneously through the scheme, running in your area ?
12. What has been the remarkable progress in the field of education ?
  - (1) Is the atmosphere of Nayi Talim widely spread ?
  - (2) Is the overall picture regarding the education of the area becoming clear ? How has it been progressing during the scheme work ?
  - (3) Has any work been done in the direction of moulding thought through folk education ? And if it is, how ?

13. As compared with the surrounding area what special remarkable results have been achieved in the field of co-operative activities ? Besides money-lending, what are the other activities running on a co-operative basis ? And how has the scheme taken interest in these activities ? Have the defunct societies been revived ?

14. What attempts have been made for the march to progress of the lower class ? Or what attempts have been made to lead such a class to progress on a co-operative basis ?

15. Which types of societies have been successful by agriculture, animal husbandry and other industries ? Have any noteworthy results been accrued ?

16. Please supply brief information if any special activity has been made in your scheme on the basis of Sarvodaya ideology.

17. Have you noticed any duplication in the agricultural development scheme and other schemes run by this scheme on account of the block development or such other schemes run by the state ? If there is no duplication, what are the reasons therefore ?



## APPENDIX D

*Questionnaire 2.*

1. In 1949, when this scheme was started the block development scheme, intensive scheme and other schemes had not started. Now that at present, these schemes are going on, is there any necessity of Sarvodaya Scheme ?

2. If it is necessary that the activities undertaken by the intensive scheme, block development scheme and Sarvodaya scheme should not be duplicated, what should be done ?

3. (A) Is it necessary to expand the field of Sarvodaya scheme ? Is it necessary to make changes in its present working ? At present, the Sarvodaya scheme is working in the villages with limited areas. Instead, can the scheme work be done in the villages of the District wherever possible ?

(B) Do you think that this scheme can become universal ? If so, how ?

4. Should the present location of the head-quarters and the working of the scheme be continued or do you think any change necessary ? How can the scheme be extended ? If the scheme continues to work only in the same place what duration should be fixed for it ?

5. (A) On what basis should the scheme workers be appointed and what should be their academic qualifications and experience ?

(B) Is the present staff of the workers sufficient ? Or is it necessary to make any changes in it ?

6. On account of the working of the advisory board what facility is experienced in putting the scheme into practice ? Do you want to suggest any changes ?

(A) How much co-operation from the people do you receive in the scheme ? How can you get more co-operation ?

(B) How much co-operation is received from the Gram-Panchayat and co-operative associations in the Sarvodaya scheme work ? Have you experienced any hindrances from them ?

7. What are the aspects of the scheme that can be or are already handled by the people ?

8. Is the moral and ideological effect of the scheme visible in the areas outside the field of this scheme ? If so, to what extent ?

9. From your view point, is it necessary to make any changes in the present form of the scheme ? If yes, then what changes do you suggest ?

10. Please offer your suggestions on administrative difficulties.

11. Changes in the budget.

12. If you are entrusted with the work of development blocks under your scheme, are you ready to shoulder all the responsibility ? Will the Sarvodaya Scheme be benefitted by it ? What benefit will it get ?

13. Do you think that Sarvodaya and Intensive schemes can be co-ordinated ?

14. What is your experience of the trained and untrained workers ? What type of training should be given to them ? Are you satisfied with the present arrangement of training ? What changes would you suggest in it ?

15. How many of all the workers have got the training in the Ghandoli Vidyalaya ?

16. Upto what extent the targets fixed in the seventh conference of the organisers have been achieved so far ? Its list should be attached herewith and the time required to achieve the remaining targets should also be mentioned.

## APPENDIX E

*The specimen replies of Questionnaire 2*

Surat District Sarvodaya Scheme.

(Mandvi village-gorup)

(Replies of the Questionnaire of the Evaluation Committee)

1. The Sarvodaya Scheme is necessary, even though the Block Development and Intensive schemes are started.

2. If the Intensive Scheme, Block Development Scheme and Sarvodaya scheme are functioning at the same place it should be examined whether it is possible to co-ordinate all these schemes under one organiser, so that their work may not be duplicated.

For this, the Sarvodaya ideology should be introduced in the aims and working methods of all the schemes.

3. (A) By including the surrounding villages the number of the villages under the Sarvodaya scheme should be raised upto 100. There should be no objection in including the limited number of the scattered villages of the district in the Sarvodaya scheme ; e.g., the villages can be accommodated in the Bhodan and the prominent villages in the constructive work.

(B) We believe that the Sarvodaya scheme should be universalised that is, the whole work of the development block should be conducted in accordance with the aim and method of the Sarvodaya scheme.

In short, as the development blocks pervade the whole country so the Sarvodaya scheme centres should also pervade the whole country.

If the Gujarat Government has got faith in Sarvodaya scheme, it should persuade the planning commission to mould the development works in this fashion.

4. In our area no change is necessary in the location of the head-quarter.

The method of extending the scheme should be such as would pervade the whole country through intensive Sarvodaya areas, each consisting of 100 villages.

5. (A). In the appointment of the workers, generally we should follow the standards and qualifications as adopted by the education department but the organisers should be free to appoint persons with equivalent qualifications.

(B) At present, in our staff of the workers, there is only one gramsevak for each sub-centre. There should be desirably two gramsevaks in each sub-centre.

The object of the Sarvodaya scheme is not merely to provide help. But it should inspire the people for Sarvodaya ideology and should also inspire them to undertake new works. For this, there should be a good number of workers.

6. (A). Difficulty is experienced in getting qualified members for advisory Committee. So, the organiser should be permitted to choose for himself. The restriction to take a certain number of members from a particular class has not proved effective.

(B) The people of the villages under the scheme are showing more and more interest in the scheme. The number of the persons and families imbibing Sarvodaya ideology is also increasing.

7. The works like improving farming and roads are such as are picked up by people. If a little help is offered their perseverance becomes more active.

So far village folk on our side had no sense to undertake the works in the fields like education, culture, sanitation, health etc. yet some progress is visible in this direction.

We cannot expect much progress in disseminating the Sarvodaya ideology because the current trends and atmosphere around are quite contrary to it and leaning more towards selfishness and narrow mindedness.

8. Day by day, the knowledge of and the interest in the scheme go on increasing in the areas outside the field of the scheme. The people express their desire to join the scheme.

9. The answer to the question relating the change in the present form of the scheme is already given in other answers.

10. The answer is attached herewith on a separate sheet of paper.

11. ... ..

12. The responsibility of the block development can be accepted if it is put on the lines of the Sarvodaya Scheme.

There is no question of benefit from it to the Sarvodaya scheme but the block development area will surely benefit.

13. Sarvodaya and intensive schemes can be and should be co-ordinated. At present, the fields like agriculture, education etc. are not covered by the intensive schemes and so the entire life of the villages is not inspired by it.

So, where there is Sarvodaya scheme we should offer Intensive scheme and where there is Intensive field scheme we should start Sarvodaya scheme.

The details of the co-ordination could be worked out by both the schemes, thinking together.

14. It is highly necessary that the workers should get the training to work according to the special Sarvodaya method.

There should be various refresher courses as well as long term courses for the workers.

In Ghantholi, there is no arrangement for the training of some special industries. So, the curriculum committee has sent instruction to Ghantholi Vidyalaya to send the workers to have a training at the places where such industries are going on. This instruction should be carried out.

It is necessary to grant additional two or three relieving workers to the centre to fill the posts of the workers going for the training. By making such an arrangement the daily work of the institution will not suffer on account of training.

From the staff workers of our centre some have taken training in Ghantholi Vidyalaya, while some have not. The statement regarding this is attached herewith.

Date ; 30th June, 1961.

(Sd.) Jugatram Dave,

## AHMEDABAD DISTRICT SARVODAYA SCHEME. GUNDI.

*Replies to the Questionnaire*

1. Yes.
2. Mostly the activities are not duplicated because separate provision is made to give priority to each of them. Mainly, the Intensive scheme does the work of planning and with the help of Intensive scheme or Block Development scheme, the Sarvodaya scheme works in such an area where people can take less advantage than that of Block Development scheme. As a result, the proportion of the help repeated is almost negligible.
3. (A) Looking at the present budget, number of the workers and the quality of the work of Sarvodaya scheme, we feel that special noteworthy results may not be achieved by its expansion. So, it is desirable that it should be restricted to particular areas.  
(B) The scheme should be made universal. If we get qualified workers for this work, it can be universalised and the country would prosper; because the scheme combines ideological aspect alongwith material progress.
4. The head-quarter of the scheme should not be shifted because lodging facility available in the vicinity of the headquarter is not available in the villages. Besides, ashram atmosphere obtains in the head quarter where some steady activities go on developing. If the scheme is stationed there, the period should be 15 to 20 years.
5. (A) While appointing the workers for the scheme allegiance to the Ashram and Sarvodaya ideology and his experience should be taken into consideration.  
(B) Looking to the present work, the staff is sufficient. But if we want to expand the scheme work and entrust to it some new responsibilities, the staff should be increased.
6. The Advisory Committee is helpful to the scheme. The number of the members should be slightly increased.  
(A) When the people like the idea they co-operate and gradually their inclination for things they do not like increases. To elicit more co-operation from the people, the only way is to work with more sincerity.  
(B) People have started undertaking the sanitation work through Grampanchayat and the work of money lending as well as improved seeds and manure distribution etc. through co-operative societies.
7. Gradually many works can be organised through Grampanchayats, Co-operative societies and the village schools; e.g. the breeding bulls of the village can be maintained through the Grampanchayat. Arrangement for pastures can be made and arbitration associations can be started for the settlement of village disputes. The agricultural schemes found convenient are run by the people themselves.
8. When the relatives of the people dwelling in the scheme area come to meet them, the Sarvodaya ideas spread, but it is very difficult to measure its proportion,
9. As I am one of the members of that Committee, I shall express my views there.
10. We have not encountered any administrative difficulties.
11. No changes to be suggested.
12. There is no harm in undertaking all the responsibilities. But looking to my present responsibility I will have to think a little. Such responsibilities may land me in constructional works, and draw me away from ideological activity.
13. Yes, co-ordination is possible.
14. Training arrangement is not as good as it should be. The arrangement for the training should be made keeping in view the type of the work to be done in the scheme area and such an arrangement should be made by the centre concerned. There should be provision in the budget for this.

15. Out of the staff, three workers have taken training in the Ghantoli Vidyalyaya. Some other workers have left the scheme work after taking the training. The remaining workers of the staff are working in the scheme for the last ten years and so as they are used to the work of the area it is not necessary to give them any new training. I feel that owing to their long association with the scheme work, they have been properly moulded.

16. *The work done regarding the targets fixed in the seventh conference of the organisers ;*

1. **Small Saving Scheme** :---In this area, agents are appointed for doing the work of this scheme. In beginning the villagers did invest money in the small savings. But due to failure in crop, year after year, they are forced to withdraw their money. Well established co-operative societies of the area have invested their funds in this scheme.

2. **Prohibition** :---The drinking habit is negligible in this scheme area. And those who drink are persuaded personally to abstain from that vice. Each year, during the 'prohibition week, special propaganda and entertainment programmes are held. The work of the prohibition is undertaken by contacting the leading and reputed persons of the village.

3. **The Sarvodaya monthly magazine** :---All co-operation is given to this activity.

4. **Cow breeding**---For this, one Goshala is run in the main centre of the scheme. The farmers are persuaded to keep cows of good quality to get the bulls of high quality. 50 percent subsidy is given for purchasing on the joint responsibility of the Gram-panchayat and the village, the pedigree bulls to improve the breed of cows and bulls in this area. The village people are persuaded to use more milk and ghee of the cow.

5. Subsidy is provided in undertaking the local development works.

6. In five year scheme works also, note worthy co-operation is given by the scheme.

7. 14 primary schools are conducted by the basic education scheme. Almost 2400 students were studying in these schools. Spinning and weaving are the main crafts. Alongwith this, sufficient knowledge of farming is also imparted to them. Sixty per cent students of the higher standards have become self-dependent in clothes. In the work of spinning and weaving the students of the scheme-conducted-schools are always on top. The children are given education on the line on Nayi talim. A primary training school has been started.

8. **The youth camps**---

Different schools and colleges are often invited for youth camps in the scheme area. Thus, contact develops. Youth camps are arranged by Bharat Sevak Samaj also. A youth camp of the higher standards of the school is also arranged.

9. **Gram Panchayat**---The Grampanchayat has been established in every village of the scheme area. Care is taken to see that members are selected without recourse to election proceedings and guidance is made available. Suitable guidance and assistance is offered so as to enable the Village Panchayats to function amicably.

10. **Co-operative activity**---The co-operative societies are spread up in all the villages of the scheme. Interest has been taken in the old societies which were closed on account of mal-administration, and they are revived. In the scheme area nearly four to five societies are trading in the necessities of farmer's life. Five to six societies are turned into Seva Sahakari Mandalis. With a view to enroll each year new members in the societies proper guidance is given and necessary propaganda is also made. Three to four new agricultural co-operative societies are established. But due to crop-failure they could not become self-dependant.

11. **Khadi and Gramodyog**---In the scheme area, the use of khadi has increased considerably, as compared to previous years. One khadi emporium has been started in the gundi centre. The net sale of khadi comes to approximately Rs. 30,000. Enough propaganda is made for increasing self-dependent spinning. Khadi is also sold in the centre.

Gradually the cultivation of groundnut is increasing in the scheme area. The people started to use the groundnut oil extracted in the indigenous ghanis. There number is on the increase. Almost all the villages of the scheme have started to use the gramodyog soap prepared from unedible oil. In some villages the use of such a soap has gone up to 70 to 80 percent of the total use.

Owing to the insufficiency of the paddy crop the hand-pounding work could not be arranged in a better manner. But in the paddy growing area the people use the hand-pounded rice.

Adequate effort is made to popularise the grinding mill run by an ox.

**Gas-plant and smokeless chulhas.**

In the scheme area, totally 11 gas plants are working well in the houses of the farmers. Demand for it is increasing day by day. The atmosphere for the use of the smokeless chulhas is also improving.

The working of progressive farmer's group (khedutsena), youth mandal, and women's mandal is going on very well and is developing day by day.

The work of Bhoodan has received a set-back to some extent.

(Sd) NAVALBHAI SHAH,  
Organiser, Sarvodaya Scheme,  
Dist. Ahmedabad.



**Panchamahab District Sarvodaya Scheme, Merankhadi.**

*The Statement giving the yearwise information of the works done in the scheme area during the period from the year 1949-50 to year 1958-59.*

[illegible]

**Ahmedabad District Sarvodaya Scheme, Gundi.**

### *The Water drainage Scheme.*

Serial No.	The Name of the Village.	Acre Gntha.
1.	Bhurakhi ... ..	400 --- 00
2.	Shiyal ... ..	2,500 --- 00
3.	Mithapur-Kotha Talavadi ... ..	2,000 --- 00
4.	Bhamasara ... ..	100 --- 00
5.	Kesardi ... ..	70 --- 00
6.	Gangad ... ..	371 --- 00
7.	Gamp ... ..	500 --- 00
8.	Rethal ... ..	1,200 --- 00
	Total acres ...	7,141 --- 00

The low lands will be benefitted.

**Ahmedabad District Survodaya Scheme, Gundi.**

*Details of the waste land brought under cultivation through the help of the scheme, in the Villages of the area.*

Sr. No.	The Name of the Village	The details of the land	
		Acre	Guntha
1.	Mithapur ... ..	2,766	— 33
2.	Veji ... ..	687	— 23
3.	Bagodara ... ..	126	— 30
4.	Devadthal ... ..	76	— 26
5.	Dumali ... ..	275	— 00
6.	Shiyal ... ..	2,404	— 37
7.	Utelia ... ..	122	— 08
8.	Lolia ... ..	245	— 00
9.	Dhingada ... ..	112	— 20
10.	Bhamasara ... ..	562	— 08
11.	Roika ... ..	291	— 02
12.	Durgi ... ..	370	— 00
13.	Meni ... ..	473	— 22
14.	Sarala ... ..	226	— 94
15.	Devdholera ... ..	60	— 00
16.	Koth ... ..	32	— 15
17.	Bhayala ... ..	20	— 05
18.	Gangada ... ..	307	— 00
19.	Bhurakhi ... ..	130	— 00
20.	Dahegamada ... ..	25	— 00
21.	Chabachar ... ..	200	— 00
22.	Vinchia ... ..	210	— 00
23.	Rethal ... ..	141	— 00
Total acres ... ..		10,036	— 03

## Ahmedabad District Sarvodaya Scheme, Gundi.

*The share capital and the savings of the co-operative Societies.*

Sr. No.	The name of the society.	Share capital		The savings
		Rs.	Np.	
1.	Lolia Multipurpose Co-operative Society ... ..	48,060.00	—	
2.	Utelia ... ..	38,260.00	725.00	
3.	Bhamsara ... ..	17,510.00	—	
4.	Bhayala multipurpose co-operative society ... ..	35,200.00	—	
5.	Gangada (North division) ... ..	38,255.00	12,553.00	
6.	Ganga (South division) ... ..	54,365.00	25,295.00	
7.	Koth ... ..	61,315.00	34,281.00	
8.	Saragwala ... ..	41,160.00	—	
9.	Mithapur ... ..	44,210.00	234.00	
10.	Shiyal ... ..	95,160.00	122.00	
11.	Padhar multipurpose co-operative society ... ..	16,120.00	262.00	
12.	Nanodara ... ..	27,200.00	5,240.00	
13.	Kalyangadha ... ..	11,950.00	—	
14.	Bagodara ... ..	67,075.00	—	
15.	Jawaraja ... ..	2,26,180.00	23,122.00	
16.	Gundi ... ..	1,01,050.00	18,405.00	
17.	Malodaya Jin Co-operative society ... ..	48,570.00	—	
18.	Dodhdholera multipurpose co-operative society ... ..	4,270.00	1,600.00	
19.	Kesarandi ... ..	13,560.00	5,203.00	
20.	Dahegamda ... ..	8,190.00	—	
21.	Sankod ... ..	6,790.00	—	
22.	Chabasar ... ..	23,000.00	—	
23.	Bhayala Jin Co-operative Society ... ..	32,250.00	1,98,275.00	
24.	Gangada Harijan Co-operative Housing Society ... ..	3,850.00	—	
25.	Metalal Harijan Housing Society ... ..	850.00	—	
26.	Agricultural Co-operative Societies ... ..	4,800.00	—	
27.	Jawaraj Leather industries association ... ..	2,200.00	—	
28.	... ..	1,700.00	—	
29.	Milk production Society Bhayala, Shiyal, Veji ... ..	1,500.00	—	
30.	Rethal multipurpose Co-operative Society ... ..	13,270.00	1,605.00	
31.	Rethal leather industries association ... ..	4,100.00	—	
32.	Uparadal Multipurpose Co-operative Society ... ..	6,465.00	—	
33.	Jamp Multipurpose Co-operative Society ... ..	40,645.00	8,575.00	
34.	Govinda Multipurpose Co-operative Society ... ..	3,280.00	—	
35.	Kundal ... ..	14,775.00	—	
36.	Mankol ... ..	26,175.00	7,699.00	
37.	Makhiwav ... ..	22,145.00	2,484.50	
38.	Vinchia ... ..	9,770.00	—	
		12,15,225.00	3,45,620.50	
Total ... ..		15,60,845.50		

## MEHSANA DISTRICT SARVODAYA SCHEME VALAM.

## 1. Agricultural Development :

Farming is the main profession of this area. As means for irrigation are not sufficient, special stress is laid on having more and more irrigation means for the purpose of irrigational farming. In this area, as there are no other means for irrigational farming, the farmers are supplied with the funds from the scheme and other departments to construct new wells. Except the wells, there are no other means for irrigation in this area, and consequently many attempts are made to construct new wells. More-over, the following steps are taken to augment agricultural production. Repairing of old wells, constructing new wells, propoganda for improved seeds, preaching the use of improved manures and insecticide medicines, improved tools, crop protecting means, the improved pits for the manure the establishment of experiment centres, the farmers, tours etc. To increase the agricultural production, the farmers are persuaded to make use of all these facilities.

43 new wells are being constructed during the current year by granting under the irrigation expansion programme a loan of Rs. 20,250 and a subsidy of Rs. 2,497 from the scheme, and through the other departments (Land mortgage bank). Tagavi loan of Rs. 1,28,400 were given to the famers for constructing 82 wells. Besides this, 28 wells were constructed by people themselves.

The village-wise list of the wells constructed by the loan and subsidy given to the farmers from the scheme.

Sr. No.	Name of the village						No. of wells	Loan	Subsidy
(1)	(2)						(3)	(4)	(5)
								Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1.	Isara	..	..	..	..	..	8	2,750.00	802.00
2.	Walam	..	..	..	..	..	9	7,000.00	270.00
3.	Chabalia	..	..	..	..	..	3	700.00	450.00
4.	Nani Dau	..	..	..	..	..	5	1,500.00	975.00
5.	Vadu	..	..	..	..	..	5	2,600.00	
6.	Gothava	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,075.00	
7.	Arnipura	..	..	..	..	..	1	200.00	
8.	Aithore	..	..	..	..	..	1	200.00	
9.	Tarabha	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,200.00	
10.	Randala	..	..	..	..	..	1	125.00	
11.	Poodagam	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,500.00	
12.	Kahipur	..	..	..	..	..	1	500.00	
13.	Jethalwasana	..	..	..	..	..	2	900.00	
							43	20,250.00	2,497.00

The account of Tagavi loans given to the farmers from the Land mortgage bank, Mehsana is as under :

Sr. No.	Name of the village								Total No. of wells.	Sanctioned amount of Tagavi Loan.
										Rs. nP.
1.	Gunja	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8,300.00
2.	Kansa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	23,200.00
3.	Poodgam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,000.00
4.	Paladi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6,400.00
5.	Randala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,200.00

Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Total No. of wells.	Sanctioned amount of Tagavi Loan.
			Rs. nP.
6.	Kada .. .. .	6	9,300.00
7.	Sewalia .. .. .	1	800.00
8.	Valam .. .. .	5	10,200.00
9.	Tarabha .. .. .	9	14,200.00
10.	Kaji Aliasana .. .. .	1	1,900.00
11.	Ralisana .. .. .	4	4,500.00
12.	Bhandu .. .. .	2	4,300.00
13.	Laxmipura .. .. .	3	3,200.00
14.	Sawala .. .. .	3	2,900.00
15.	Khandosana .. .. .	10	16,100.00
16.	Aithore .. .. .	4	6,000.00
17.	Bokerwada .. .. .	1	1,000.00
18.	Nani Dau .. .. .	1	1,500.00
19.	Bamosana .. .. .	2	2,500.00
20.	Kamalpur (Gothava) .. .. .	1	2,000.00
21.	Shekhpur .. .. .	1	1,600.00
22.	Kahipur .. .. .	2	2,800.00
23.	Motidau .. .. .	1	1,500.00
		82	1,28,400.00

The list of the wells constructed independently without the help from any department is as under :

Sr. No.	Name of the Village.	No. of wells.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Sanusana .. .. .	3
2.	Vadu .. .. .	4
3.	Aithore .. .. .	3
4.	Vanagala .. .. .	5
5.	Tarabha .. .. .	7
6.	Hajipur .. .. .	3
7.	Jetalvasana .. .. .	3
		28

(2) The improved manures :—In the current year, the farmers of the area utilised the manures as mentioned below :—

Kind of manure	Weight (in pounds)
Ammonium Sulphate .. .. .	54657
Ammonium Nitrate .. .. .	7885
Super Phosphate .. .. .	25565
The green tamarisk (Guwar, Hemp etc).	60 (in acres)
The use of sticky soil of tanks and pits	120 (in acres)

(3) *The improved seeds* :-This year, the farmers of the area utilised the improved seeds as under :—

	From the Scheme.	From the agricultural department.
Wheat (N.P. 710) .. .. .	4000 lbs.	500 lbs.
Millet 207 .. .. .	2000 lbs	595 lbs.
The castor seeds 5.20 .. .. .	247½ lbs.	—
Miscellaneous .. .. .	341½ lbs.	—

(4) *Insecticide medicines* :-In the current year, the farmers utilised the insecticide medicines as under.

	From the Scheme. (in pounds)	From the agricultural department. (in pounds).
Gamexin Sulphur D.D.T. (50% & 25%) Phernoxon ..	1400	905

(5) *The sprinkling of the medicines for protecting the crop* :—

In the current year, four pumps for spraying liquid and powders are purchased in the villages of the area.

(6) *Pits for the improved nurema* :—

In the current year, 354 pits for the manure are prepared in the villages of the area by the agricultural department.

(7) *Demonstration plots* :—

In the villages of the area, 24 demonstrations in T. C. A. were made and 2. A. D. centres were started in the current year.

(8) *The tours of the farmers* :—

Two tours of the farmers of the area enthusiastic and having interest in the farming were organised during the year.

(i) An agricultural tour of Anand was organised in which 13 farmers participated (2) A tour to Delhi was organised to visit the 'world agricultural fair' in which 55 farmers participated. The farmers were highly benefitted by the tours.

(9) *Pipe-lines* :—

Generally, at the depth of three feet an under pipe line of cement-concrete is laid to carry the water from at a well to distant places. Thus, the land which was wasted in preparing water courses is fully utilised and the wastage of water has also decreased. In the current year, the farmers have laid such pipe-lines of 22,000 feet in the villages of the area.

### Cattle--Breeding

*Cattle breeding* ---In the main centre, one Goshala is run by the Sarvodaya Ashram. Here, attempts are being made to improve breed of the cattle through the grading method. The scheme and the agricultural department have kept four and five kankrej breeding bulls respectively in the villages of the area. Good progress is visible. The breed is improving.

### 3. Education

**1.A voluntary school** :—Just as a voluntary school was started last year in Jasara, a new voluntary school has been started in the Arnipura village of this area, this year. In this village there is no other community except that of Thakors. The number of the average presence of the boys and girls in the school is 25.

(2) Nayi Talim Schools :—The school of Iasara which was started by us as a voluntary school is the only school turned into Nayi Talim School. At present, the scheme is in charge of 12 schools. Attempts are going on to turn them into Nayi Talim schools. The report of the activities of these schools is as under :—

Serial No.	Name of the School		The no. of teachers	The no. of students in different standards							The no. of the registered students	The average Presence.
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1.	Valam	...	16	139	96	65	79	68	92	83	619	527.0
2.	Gunja	...	8	92	71	43	37	25	18	11	297	249.6
3.	Gothawa	...	12	141	88	63	60	47	54	19	472	362.6
4.	Motidau	...	10	100	68	33	63	34	31	24	347	376.8
5.	Chabalia	...	3	33	34	18	14	7	9	9	115	64.4
6.	Rampura	...	2	24	16	10	10	14	0	0	74	69.9
7.	Rajgadha	...	3	32	23	17	17	16	0	0	105	80.1
8.	Thalota	...	3	36	46	21	12	12	0	0	127	103.5
9.	Vadu	...	4	56	60	24	23	16	0	0	179	146.8
10.	Satusana	...	2	19	12	12	11	8	0	0	62	45.9
11.	Jetalwasana	...	10	87	80	57	38	48	23	17	340	267.5
12.	Iasara	...	1	21	10	12	—	—	—	—	43	27.0
			74								2780	2221.1

Serial No.	The name of the village.	The yarn spun by the students				The yarn spun with a motive of self reliance				The weaving done in the school by the students				
		Maund	Seer	Tola	Price	Maund	Seer	Tola	Price	Khadi yard	Seats (Asan) No.	Inkles yard	Price	Endorse ment.
1.	Valam	...	0	7	62	46.50	1	8	11	35.75	384.00	50	—	388.25
2.	Gunja	...	0	9	20	27.75	0	8	0	48.00	78.00	23	40	101.25
3.	Gothava	...	0	31	33	125.65	0	32	0	192.00	91.00	22	—	86.91
4.	Motidau	..	0	5	15	20.50	0	6	40	39.00	76.18	180	—	149.25
5.	Chabalia	..	0	0	47	4.00	0	2	20	13.50	—	12	—	17.50
6.	Rampura	..	0	3	61	22.50	0	1	20	7.50	—	—	—	—
7.	Rajgadh	..	0	3	20	16.25	0	1	0	6.00	—	—	—	—
8.	Thalota	..	0	3	75	20.00	0	2	40	15.00	—	—	—	—
9.	Vadu	..	0	3	0	15.00	0	5	40	33.00	—	—	—	—
10.	Satusana	..	0	2	51	12.00	0	1	0	6.00	—	—	—	—
11.	Jeta vasana	..	0	19	24	115.90	0	9	4	54.18	—	4	—	5.00
12.	Iasara	..	0	—	—	—	0	1	20	7.50	—	—	—	—
		2	10	8	426.05	2	38	35	772.43	629.18	291	40	748.16	

**The various activities of the School :—**In the each school the following activities are undertaken as a part of education.

(1) Prayer (2) Sanitation (3) Village inspectipn (4) Festival celebration (5) Co-operative stores (6) Reading room (7) Boy scouts (8) Elocution competition (9) Study circle (10) Night hostel (11) Adult education class (12) First-aid (13) Athletics competition (14) Drametic activity (15) Exhibition (collective activity) (16) Spinning group (17) Water room (18) School Panchayat etc.

(A) **Spinning Vow** :--The teachers and students of the school under the scheme took a vow to spin cotton into skeins in the number mentioned below, before october 2nd and they fulfilled it

**Village** :--Rajgadh Thalota valam motidau

**No. of skeins** :--175      201      1149      279.

**Village** :--Rampura      Jetalvasana      Satusana

**No. of skeins** :-- 60              654              37

**Total skeins** :-- 2,555.

#### BANASKANTHA DISTRICT SARVEDAYA SCHEME, SANALI

At present the Adivasis are lying on small lands situated in between the hills of the Aravalli mountain and the Arvalli forests. Farming is the only means of their livelihood. This area is devoid of transport and other modern facilities and so, some other industries have not developed here even though a potentialities is there. As a result, the people of this area do not get even some extra employment.

Uptil now they are in a primitive stage in the field of agriculture. So, to increase the agricultural production by giving more attention to the farming the scheme persuades the farmers to make use of the improve seeds as improved tools like rope and Baroda hoc instead of farm by the farrow system. They are also taught to prepare manure pits as well as compost pits and subsidy as well as necessary means for constructing kutchha and Pucca wells for water-purposes are given to them.

These people have started the cultivation of cotton for the last three years. As a result, their cash-income is gradually increasing. Now let us examine the details :--

##### (A) Subsidy for the *pucca* and *kuchha* wells

Year.	The details of the wells.			Total wells.	subsidy.
	<i>Pucca</i>	<i>Kuchha</i>	<i>Repaired old wells.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
1957-58 ..	11	2	2	15	1,170
1858-59 ..	15	8	2	25	1,470
1959-60 ..	10	13	1	24	1,811
Total ..	36	23	5	64	4,451

During the three years 36 pucca wells and 23 kuchha wells were constructed and 5 old wells were repaired under the scheme. For this, a total subsidy of Rs. 4,451 was given.

##### (B) The use of improved tools for farming and wells :--

Year.	Improved Tools.		Total
	For wells.	for farming.	
1957-58 .. ..	To 119 persons	To 68 persons	187
1958-59 .. ..	To 105 persons	To 113 persons	118
1959-60 .. ..	To 47 persons	To 48 persons	95
Total ..	To 271 persons	To 229 persons	400

## N O T E

DURING the above three years, in all 400 persons have made use of the improved tools for cultivation and the digging of wells.

**Special Note** :---Besides this, 34 and 19 Baroda hos are sold under 50 percent and 25 percent subsidies respectively.

(C) Subsidy for improved seeds and sapplings of fruit-trees :---

Year.	Kenphad wheat in Bengali Maunds.	Details of the seed —C o2. Cotton.	Maize in Bengali Maunds.	Seeds of vegetables.	Sapplings of fruit trees.
1957-58	.. 60	..	25	Given to 30 persons	Given to 131 persons.
1958-89	.. 16-25 seer.	250	..	Given to 200 persons	..
1959-60	.. 18	73	..	..	..
Total	.. 94	323	25	Given to 230 Persons.	Given to 131 Persons.

In the year 1959-60, 25 percent subsidy is received for the seeds of the wheat N. P. 710-Besides this, the farmers have mutually exchanged the seeds prepared by them, especially those of sumeru maize yellow grams and kenphad wheat.

(D) Insecticides.

Year.	Gamaxin.	Zink phosphide.
1957-58	..	47 Lbs.
1958-59	.. 290 Lbs.	49 Lbs.
1959-60	.. 336 Lbs.	42 Lbs.
Total	.. 626 Lbs.	138 Lbs.

In this area, 626 pounds Gamaxin and 138 pounds Zink Phosphide.

**BABUBHAI JASBHAI PATEL,**

Chairman, Sarvodaya Evaluation Committee,

To,

**SHRI, RATUBHAI ADANI,**

Minister to the Government,  
Public Works and Rural Development Department,  
Gujarat State,  
Secretariat, Ahmedabad.

**SIR,**

I have pleasure in submitting herewith the Report prepared by the Sarvodaya Evaluation Committee appointed under the Government Resolution, Rural Development Department, No. S. V. D.-3261/18868-F, dated 15-2-1961, after considering the terms of reference.

Place—

**AHMEDABAD**

*Date : 14th August 1961.*



**BABUBHAI JASBHAI PATEL,**

*Chairman,*

Sarvodaya Evaluation Committee,  
Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.