

SIX YEARS
OF
VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT
IN
NEPAL

By

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To The Reader.

This report is written at this time to bring together the scattered bits of information and reports available on the Village Development Program in Nepal. It will be helpful in evaluating the work and progress in Village Development over the period of its existence. It should be of value as a reference for future planning.

It should be useful as a report to the public in Nepal, His Majesty's Government of Nepal, the USOM/Nepal Director and representatives of all aid missions or agencies interested or involved in the Village Development Program of Nepal.

The author served as Chief Advisor from April, 1952 to May, 1954 and from October, 1956 to November, 1958 making a total of four years. Having been intimately acquainted with the organization the first and last two years period it was not difficult to fill in the intervening 2½ years. This report was written by Mr. Harold L. Dusenberry, Chief Advisor for Village Development USOM/Nepal. It is published by The Village Development Service of Nepal Mr. Chandra Bahadur Pande Director.

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Kathmandu, Nepal.

SIX YEARS OF VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT IN NEPAL

Introduction

The country of Nepal is located between India and Tibet on the south slope of the Himalaya Mountains. It is often referred to as the roof of the world because eight of the ten highest mountains in the world are located in Nepal or on its boarder. The country parallels the Himalaya divide for a distance of about 500 miles generally east and west and has an approximate width of about 100 north and south. The elevation ranges from about 200 ft. to 29,156 feet which means that an extremely wide variety of climate can be found. There are three distinct areas in Nepal ranging from north to south. The high mountains of the north are uninhabited and many parts covered with eternal snow. The mid section is called the hill area and is extremely rough with a few small valley but dominantly high mountains which are actually farmed up to 12,000 ft. and grazed up to higher elevation.

The terai is an area between the Himalayan foot hills, and the ganges plains of India with very low elevation.

With this type of geography, travel in the hills is very slow and almost 100% by trail, on foot or poney. Travel in the terai is almost as difficult because of lack of roads but road construction in the terai is easy compared to the hills.

The history of Nepal was one of tribal life for centuries, later merging into small kingdoms and in recent history through conquest and consolidation of small kingdoms the country of Nepal came into being. About 100 years ago the ruling power was forcibly transferred from the King to Jung Bahadur Rana, the Commander-in-Chief of the army who became the Maharaj and Prime Minister with complete power. He established what was known as the Rana Dynasty.

This Government reigned until 1951 maintaining a policy of complete isolation and illiteracy. Public services were almost non-existent. Even services which were for the convenience of the ruling family were held to a bare minimum. In other words life in Nepal was held in a very primitive state upto 1951.

In 1951 the power of Government was shifted from the Rana family to His Majesty, the late King Tribhubana Bira Bikram Shah Deb who declared his intent to establish a democratic form of Government. On this basis the Government of the United States came forward to offer aid. An agreement was signed in January 23, 1951 between the Government of United States and the Government of Nepal which provided for technical assistance in the development of the country.

Since Nepal has a population which is dominantly agricultural, the logical area of assistance seemed to center around rural benefits. Having virtually no public services such as health facilities, schools, roads or agriculture extension the field was wide open and all programs

might be described as starting from "scratch". In this situation and following a pattern emerging in some of the other underdeveloped countries the vehicle known as Community Development or Village Development was chosen to implement the aid program for the rural areas. This meant that in place of having all departments of government establish administrative programs to the village people, one organization known as Village Development Service was established to contact people and the various departments would channel their programs through this service.

The need for increased food production of course gave the program a strong agricultural bias.

The Program is launched

The government had maintained for many years a department of agriculture which seemed to be in the best position to sponsor the Village Development Program. The program was planned with the Director of Agriculture and United States technician who had arrived early in 1952, to give assistance in agriculture.

First a training school was established in Kathmandu to train Village Development Workers. When the training was finished the graduates were assigned to centers established out in the field. This type of program required three main phases to operate effectively. A central office was required to do programming planning, accounting and supervision. A project in training was established to operate the

training schools. The third project was the operation of the field service.

The central office is composed of the director and his administrative and supervising staff. This office is responsible for making all contact with the Ministry and responsible also for operating the training schools and the field service. A chart and more complete description of the organization is found in Appendix A (Page 33)

Training Program

Objectives: The training program is designed to train multi-purpose workers who have a basic knowledge of agriculture practices which if applied diligently will result in increased food production and a higher standard of living for the farmers.

Along with this the instruction is designed to teach methods of motivating people in a self help program. The trainees must learn the basic principles of rural sociology and psychology. Fundamental of health and sanitation are also given. Since most of the trainees are limited in their knowledge of the reading, writing and arithmetic this has to be improved.

The over all object of the training is to prepare a contact man through which to channel the available assistance programs to the village people.

Type of Instruction

Education in Nepal has been largely a process of reading and lectures. Application of book learning has been very limited both in the class room and in practice. In order to introduce an element of realization into class room instruction, the problem method of teaching was introduced. This has been coupled with demonstration and actual practice in the villages.

The subject matter taught in agriculture is designed to give firm knowledge in a few selected area where the greatest progress and achievement can be expected. The syllabus includes instruction in field crop and vegetable culture, entomology, plant pathology, livestock and poultry disease, livestock and poultry improvement, improved farm tools, irrigation, extension methods, health and sanitation, literacy, social service etc.

Women's Training Program

In 1954, it was decided to inaugurate a program for women in Village Development. In 1955, five women were given training outside Nepal to staff the training school. An agreement was entered into between the Government of Nepal and Ford Foundation to finance a training school and get it underway. A government building in the cottage industry area was remodelled for this purpose and the school was started with 32 women in the fall of 1956. The USOM recruited an American Home Economics Advisor who worked closely with the training school.

The training course is for a term of one year. Subject matter includes food, clothing, home management, gardening, and poultry.

One class has completed training and another one is in progress.

Progress

Training was started in a rather crude and limited fashion. Young men from the villages who were willing to work with their hands were selected. The only other qualifications were that he must be able to read, write, do simple arithmetic and be willing to work wherever assigned in Nepal for a specified period after training. The first training course was for only four months. This period has now been extended to twelve months and two additional training schools have been added including one for women workers.

At present the standards of recruitment have been raised to a point where a high percentage of the trainees have 6 to 8 years of schooling when they enter the training class.

A more complete listing of training accomplishments is found in appendix B & C (Page 42 & 55) also in Figures 6 & 7 (Page 28 & 29). The quality of instruction has gradually improved and the staff has been enlarged as more graduates return from other countries to work in Nepal.

The training school at Kathmandu and Birgunj operate in Rana palaces rented from the owners. These buildings convert easily into training schools and have a certain amount of land to go with them.

which serve as a training ground for practice in farming.

The Women's Training School in Kathmandu is located in government building with the Cottage Industry and is sponsored by the Ford Foundation who is also sponsoring the Cottage Industry Training Center in the same compound. A school was established in Nepalgunj and operated one year. At the close of the first year's training it was decided to convert this school into a rural institute so it was discontinued as a Village Development workers training school.

Plans

It was never expected that the present training program would continue indefinitely. When the time comes that the regular colleges turn out sufficient trained personnel the entire staff can be recruited from the graduates. This will be many years however since the university to train this kind of personnel has only recently started construction of buildings. An intermediate step has now developed which is to be known as the rural institute. The name and idea was borrowed from India. This is a more permanent types of training institution whose objective is to train for rural service. It would be located in a rural area. The purpose is not to take the place of college training but to fill a gap that colleges cannot fill for many years in Nepal. The institute would do sub professional training directed mainly toward supplying the personnel which is needed in Village Development. It would not be limited to this, however, and may in the future gradually shift over to what is

commonly known as a vocational training school.

Two institutes are planned for Nepal and it is expected the buildings will be built and the staff trained in the coming year. The present training schools will continue to operate until the demand for VDWs drops off to the point where the rural institutes can take over. While the present schools train only VDWs the rural institute will train for all positions needed in the Village Development Service.

Staff Training

Most of the present staff are college graduates having been trained in India Colleges. Most of the staff have their B.S. in Agriculture and one or two have masters degrees. The present staff includes agriculturists, general educationists, and social scientists. Health instruction is borrowed from the Health Department.

One or two staff members have been sent to the United States each year for additional training. Future plans in staff training are to send two or three people to 3rd country each year in addition to those going to the United States.

F I E L D S E R V I C E

Administrative Structure

The Village Development training and field service were started January of 1952, under the Ministry of Agriculture as a part of the Department of Agriculture. While operating in this way the funds, personnel and administration was strictly Government of Nepal. The U.S. aid was given only in the form of commodities and technical advice. At this time the operation was under the administrative control of the Director of Agriculture Mr. Ganga Bickram-Sijapati and the training school principal was Mr. Chandra Bahadur Pande.

After a few months the Village Development Program was moved to the Ministry of Planning and Development. Mr. Bhakta Bahadur Rayamajhi was Secretary to the Minister and Director of the Village Development Program. Following closely again the joint cooperative service was set up which used money from both Government of Nepal and the United States. In this organization the Co-Directors, one advisor USOM, and one Government of Nepal official managed the entire administration of the joint fund and cooperative service according to rule drawn up and accepted by the two governments. This administration was by year to year agreement. Periodical deposit were made by each government to the joint fund according to the agreement. The first cooperative joint fund agreement was signed in 1955 and this continued until September 26, 1958. The Co-Directors during that period were as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Period of Service</u>
B.B. Rayamajhi	Director of Vill. Dev. GON	1955 - 1956
F.D. Dowell	Chief Advisor USOM	1955 - 1956
K.R. Tuladhar	Act. Director, Govt. of Nepal.	1956
M.T. Hedegaard	Extension Advisor USOM	1956
George T. Brooks	Entomology Advisor USOM	1956
G.B. Pande	Director of V.D.S./GON	1956 - 1958
H.L. Dusenberry	Chief Advisor VDS/USOM	1956 - 1958

In May 30 of 1958, the Village Development Service was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and made a department. Mr. G.B. Pande continued on as Director.

The District Officers are under the administration of a District Officer who has an accountant and clerk to assist him. He disburses and accounts for the funds allotted to his district by the Co-Directors for various designated purposes. So far the District Officer does not work on an approved budget, with authority to spend in accordance with procedure rules. This is the next step and should be accomplished in the near future.

The central office at the national level is responsible for the accounting, procurement, and other house keeping activities for the entire organization. The employment of personnel and supervision of the staff is also a responsibility of the central office. The function,

working relationships and organization chart are explained more fully in Appendix A (Page 33).

The Village Development Worker is the man who actually contacts the people of the villages. Specialists channel their programs through these VDWs who are under the direct supervision of the District officer.

The pattern of work

In general it may be said that the work of the organization is basically an agricultural program. The people are all rural and therefore their greatest single need is to improve agricultural income. By observing the progress report summary for six years as shown in Appendix 'C' it will be noted that Health, Education, and Minor Public works also pay a very important part in this overall program.

^{science} Social has been introduced mainly for the purpose of increasing the appreciation of village life, improving the organized effort in community projects and changing attitudes.

At present the felt needs of the villagers expressed most frequently and forcefully are for development of the water resources both for domestic uses and irrigation and to locally obtain health facilities. Schools are also in high demand. Felt needs in agriculture for more production is not as prominent as it should be at this time. The answer seems to lie in the fact that incentives and understanding are lacking. This means that a vigorous educational program in agricultural extension has to be put into effect. It also presumes that change in the credit system and land lord tenant relationship will be made to

stimulate incentives.

Department Relationships

The theory of Village Development so far has been that all departments who have programs to assist the villages channel their program through the Village Development Service. This means only one organization will be contacting the villagers instead of several departmental organization.

The method of approach is that the departments employ technical personnel and assign them to the Village Development Service at the district level and place them administratively under the district officer. They pay the salary of the technicians and support them with supplies and materials necessary to carry on their work. The district officer furnishes office space and facilities, transportation, coordinates field schedules and includes their work in his progress report giving credit to the department.

Progress and Achievement

Like all educational and service organization only a small part of the achievement can be reported in measurable items. The six
(Page 55)
year summary of progress in Appendix 'C' gives information of the type which can be reassured and certainly carries abundant justification for the support and expansion of the Village Development Service.

On the other hand the greatest values are of an educational nature and will not bear fruit immediately in an obvious measurable form. The change of philosophy and increased efficiency which has taken place in the staff, which now numbers nearly 600 people, in itself is a tremendous force directed toward the future development of the country.

The experience gained in the training and work process of the staff, will be transferred to the thousands of village people they work with. It will be multiplied over and over again and continue to bear fruit for many years to come. In other words we measure and evaluate what we can from year to year but the real values will emerge in the coming generation of people.

On the Job Training

An important aspect of any organization is the training given on the job. In Nepal it is even more valuable because of the limitation in training prior to employment. Continued efforts have been made in this direction from the beginning of the program and will need to be followed up for many years.

Advisors

One of the effective ways of giving on the job training is through the use of advisors. The USOM has provided advisors to work with the training schools and the field service since the beginning

of the program. These men and women are trained and experienced in working with rural people. They have worked side by side with the Nepalese officials. Assistance from the advisors includes program planning, methods and techniques of working with people, supplying materials for reference and visual aids also actually showing by doing in many instances. This has been an effective method of improving the staff and increasing the effectiveness of the organization.

District Officers Conference

One of the most effective ways of on the job training is holding conferences for the district officers and principal of the training schools. These were initiated in December of 1956 and have been held at intervals of about four months. The location of the conference is rotated from place to place.

The first of these was held in Kathmandu in December, 1956. At this conference special training was given with respect to duties, administrative procedure and policy matters. Each conference includes reports of the work underway in each district. For example Figures 2, 3 & 4 (Page 24, 25 & 26) were presented in the last D.Os conference by a new District officer in East No.1 as a part of his report.

The second conference held in Pokhara May 6 - 21, 1957, provided special instruction on the use of visual aids and the youth program

The third conference was held in Birgunj September 15-21, 1957, and featured public relations, subsidy program and program planning.

In January, 1958 a conference was held in the new development area of Rapti Valley. This conference featured recreation and provided follow up on program planning.

The most recent conference was held in Kathmandu at the Secretariat in September of 1958. A three day work shop on supervision was put on in connection with this conference. This one was outstanding in the matter of discussions, committee work and publicity. Some excellent contacts were made between the field organization and high officials of government. This conference showed clearly that Village Development has established itself on a firm foundation in Nepal.

The usual working committees at these conference include the following:

1. Administrative procedures and procurement.
2. Budget, auditing and accounting.
3. Program planning and targets
4. Subsidy program
5. Publicity and youth program
6. Public relations and coordination.

Demonstration Training Conference

One of the most difficult techniques to establish is that of doing meaningful and impressive demonstrations. Technician Aides have been assigned to advisors in each district. Due to the fact there came a time in June 1951 when there were very few advisors it was necessary to assign special duties to the Technician Aides.

They were brought to Kathmandu and given a two weeks training course in the technique of doing result and method demonstrations. They then returned to their post and set about to put their knowledge to work. A part of their work includes holding demonstration training schools in the district for VDWs and specialist. This course is being introduced in the specialist training in agriculture and also in Village Development training schools.

As a result of the conference a handbook was developed for use of the entire staff.

Refresher Courses

Since most of the personnel have had very limited training it seemed wise to start refresher training for the older staff. These courses have been run in both the training school at Birgunj and Kathmandu.

Youth Officers Training

In 1957, it was decided that the youth program (4-Leaf Club work) must have a specialist in charge at each district if the program were to make much headway. Several VDW who showed promise in this direction were selected and brought to Kathmandu for training. The course run

three weeks and was well received. As a result the youth program took on new life and developed a worthwhile program of work. Results as shown in Appendix 'C' (Page 56) confirm the value of this training.

Social Organizations Training Course

Upto the spring of 1958 no social education staff have been available in Nepal. At that time two specialists in this field were hired and the program initiated. The first step was to train some staff for each of the district. In order to do this a course was set up for specially selected personnel who were brought to Kathmandu for this training. The course run for 3 weeks and was under the general direction of the principal of the Kathmandu training center and the technical guidance of the social organizer. The social service is now being taught in the training schools by the new staff members.

Program Planning

Early in 1957, the need for program planning was recognized and work started to get it under way. As a beginning the Co-Directors of Village Development Service drafted a general plan of work for the whole organization and distributed it to the entire field staff for their guidance. This was done to generate interest, formulate a guide and give some indication of what was expected from the staff and the organization as whole. This plan is included here in Appendix 'A' (Page 33). The policy was established that all future programs, plans and targets should be prepared in the districts with consultation of the people, VDWs and specialist.

The first district plan was developed at Pokhara with the USOM advisor, Village Development Service District Officer, the chief specialist in VDS and the chief technician aide leading the way. This plan is included here in Appendix 'B' (Page 42). With this as a guide the chief specialist and chief technician aide went to other center and gave assistance in development of program plans and targets for their districts. This has not been well established in all districts as yet but is under way and will no doubt continue to improve.

Each of the district officers conference gives additional impetus and information to push the programming process forward.

Special Programs

Flood Relief

In the year of 1954 heavy rains occurred in the month of August which caused much damage to property, loss of crop and damage to lands. By referring to the rainfall charts Figure 9 and 10 (Page 31 & 32) included herewith it will be noted that 1954 was the heaviest rainfall during the past 12 years and may be much larger. Twenty four inches came in the month of Aug. and most of this in a period of 11 days.

The U.S. Government came forward with a flood relief program which included the importation of large amounts of food grain and agricultural materials and supplies to provide relief for the flood victims. Much of the flood damage was in area where VDS was operating the VDWs and other staff were in a position to lend assistance.

Much of the supplies and commodities were distributed to the flood victims through the Village Development Service Staff.

Drought Relief

In the year of 1957 a drought occurred in about the same area as suffered from flood in 1954. The September rain for that year was only 1.72 inches where as 6.4" is normal. This meant a loss of most of the late planted paddy and general reduction in yield of crops. Again U.S. came forward to supply wheat under the P.L. 480 program. The management and distribution of this wheat was done by the Government of Nepal food board Village Development Service was helpful in collecting data and information on which to base requirements and plan distribution. The VDS again rendered service in the matter of storage and fumigation of the grain in storage.

Rapti Valley

The Government of Nepal and the Government of the United States have been cooperating on a valley development scheme which will afford opportunity to settle about 3,000 farmers on new land in Rapti Valley. Since these farmers are mostly coming from hill areas they need much help and advise in a different type of agriculture.

Village Development Service established the first year around contact with the people in that area. The center was opened in 1956 during the dry season. Work was resumed in 1957 about Jan. 1 and since then the staff has continuously stayed in the area. This project is much like carving a new community out of the jungle. Nearly

two thousand families have now been settled on this land.

Village Development Service is helping these people and others to improve their farming, develop water supply, build homes and get established. Most of the government departments have programs established there now and development is in progress. A map of the area gives further information in Figure 5 (Page 27).

The Future Looks Bright

Whatever trials, tribulations, slow downs, changes, problems and difficulties faced and over come in the past, it seem quite clear that the VDS is now on the march with its roots well established. Thus far the Government of Nepal now His Majesty's Government assisted by U.S. have been the only participant. In 1956 Ford Foundation came forward in a cooperating roll and established a training school for women village development worker in Kathmandu. This cooperation is expected to ^{be} enlarged by their participation in two rural institutes. The Indian Aid Mission is expected to very shortly take a major roll in supporting the Village Development Service.

While the administrative lines and responsibilities for the program of the future have not been defined it is entirely reasonable to assume that the program will not slow down. On the contrary with increased and support from new places the program should accelerate very rapidly. It is entirely possible that all districts will have at least one center within the next five year and complete coverage could easily be achieved in a period of 10 years or even less.

Summary

In taking a backward look for the past six years we can see many signs of progress. While we cannot look into the minds and hearts of people we can certainly observe, reactions and activities. With this as a guide we can say without reservation, Village Development has been a great developer of people. The VDS staff have been inspired to strive for a cause, to crusade for better living and for service of their fellowmen. In doing this they elevated themselves high in the opinion of the masses and established a common touch. The foundation stones for the Village Development Service Organization are in place and appear to quite firm and stable. The pillars of this foundation are the young men and women who have been trained, become experienced and have accepted the challenge of achievement through service.

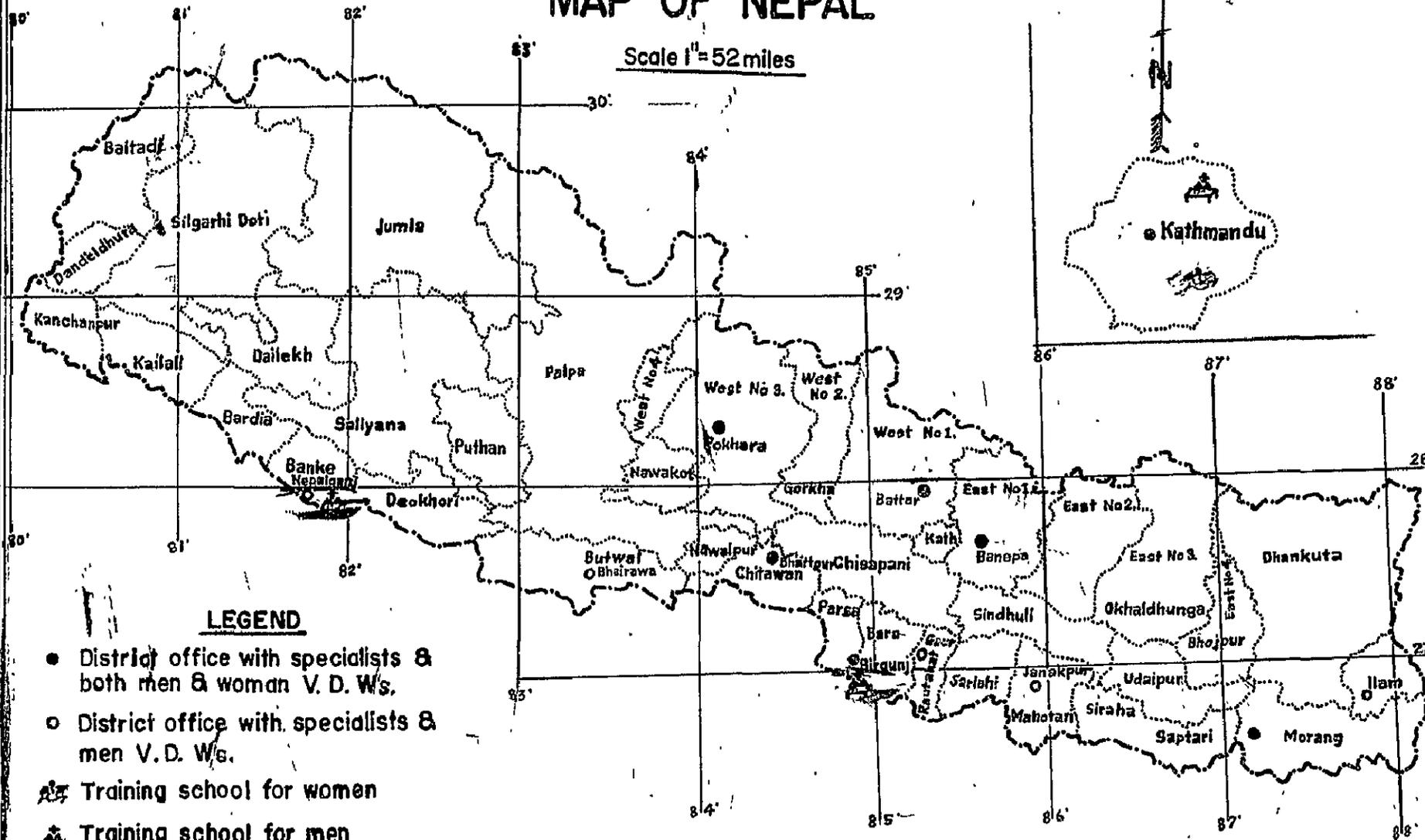
Nepal as a nation cannot expect to progress along democratic lines unless this process now underway in the Village Development Service is maintained, improved and made universal throughout the country. It might be accomplished through other kinds of organization with different names. It makes no difference what we call it, how it comes into being or how it is supported provided it accomplishes the objectives set forth for the Village Development Service. Since there is no other agency, organization or movement now pursuing similar objectives, the importance of V.D.S. is paramount. The process of developing the people must be given an important place or the process of developing natural resources can never be realized.

Village Development in Nepal has accepted the challenge and is moving boldly into the implementation of that process. If this movement is supported and allowed to operate freely toward its objectives the overall development of the country is assured. The people of Nepal will develop Nepal once the way becomes clear to them, their desire is backed by genuine enthusiasm and their knowledge broad enough to overcome their problems. Hope and courage must replace indifference. Desire must become a driving force with knowledge to light the way.

As we look back into the six years record of Village Development new hopes shine fourth. To those who like to measure achievement in visible things we can show many school buildings built by the villagers own hands and operated at their own expense. This is visual proof of power which lies within people. We can also show many miles of village roads, trails, bridges, irrigation dams, irrigation canals. Appendix 'C' details those things which are visual proof that people will take up the crusade to improve their common welfare. The spark behind all this and the guiding light is the people who were developed. Their inspiration and knowledge was set in motion.

MAP OF NEPAL

Scale 1"=52 miles



LEGEND

- District office with specialists & both men & woman V. D. W's.
- District office with specialists & men V. D. W's.
- ♂ Training school for women
- ♂ Training school for men

AREA COVERED BY V.D. SERVICE ON EAST NO. 1.
 SHOWING JOINT FUND SCHOOLS
 AND LIBRARIES.

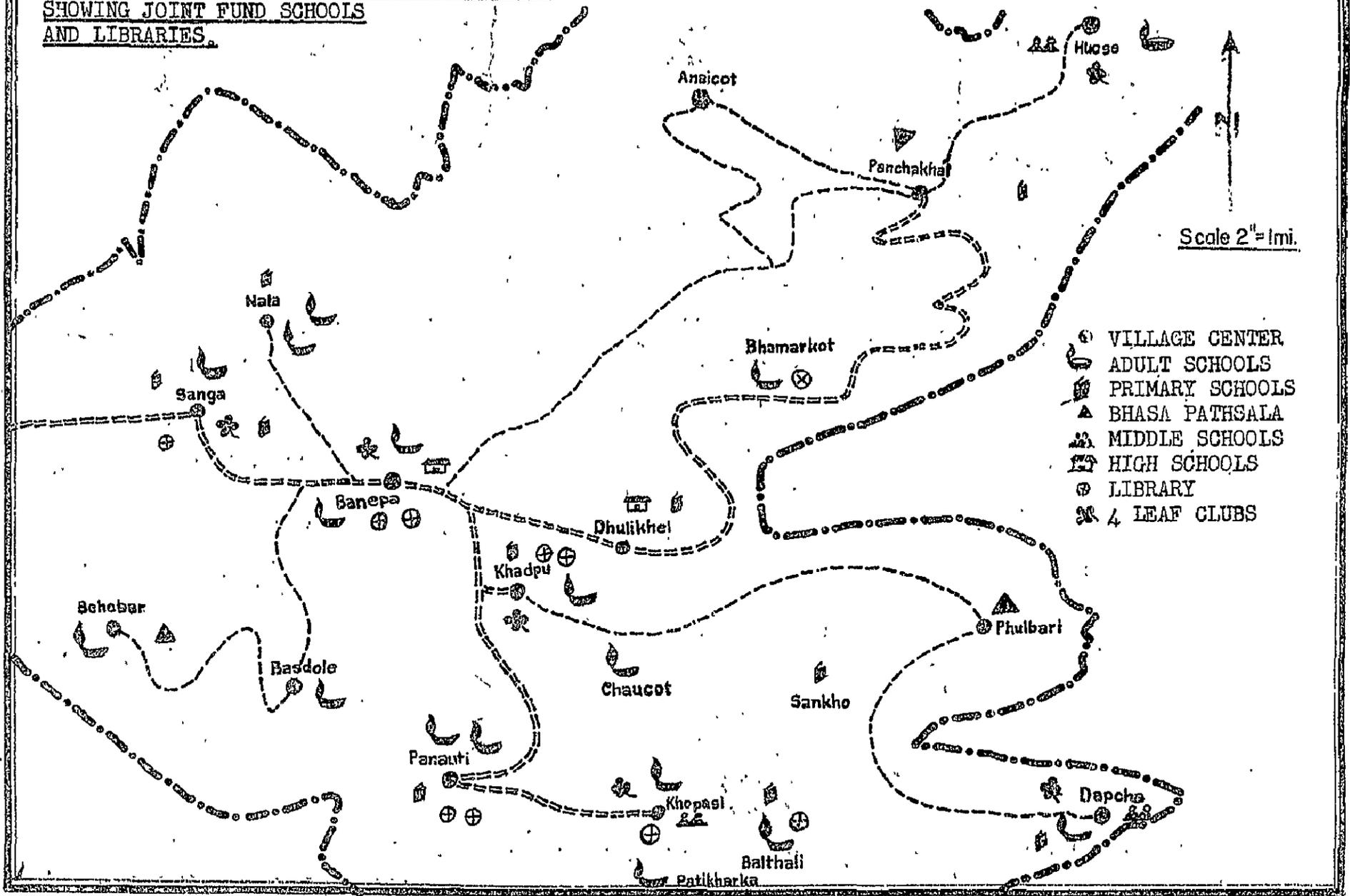


FIGURE NO 2

AREA COVERED BY V.D. SERVICE ON EAST NO. 1
SHOWING AGRICULTURE DEMONSTRATIONS ON
CROPS AND TOOLS.

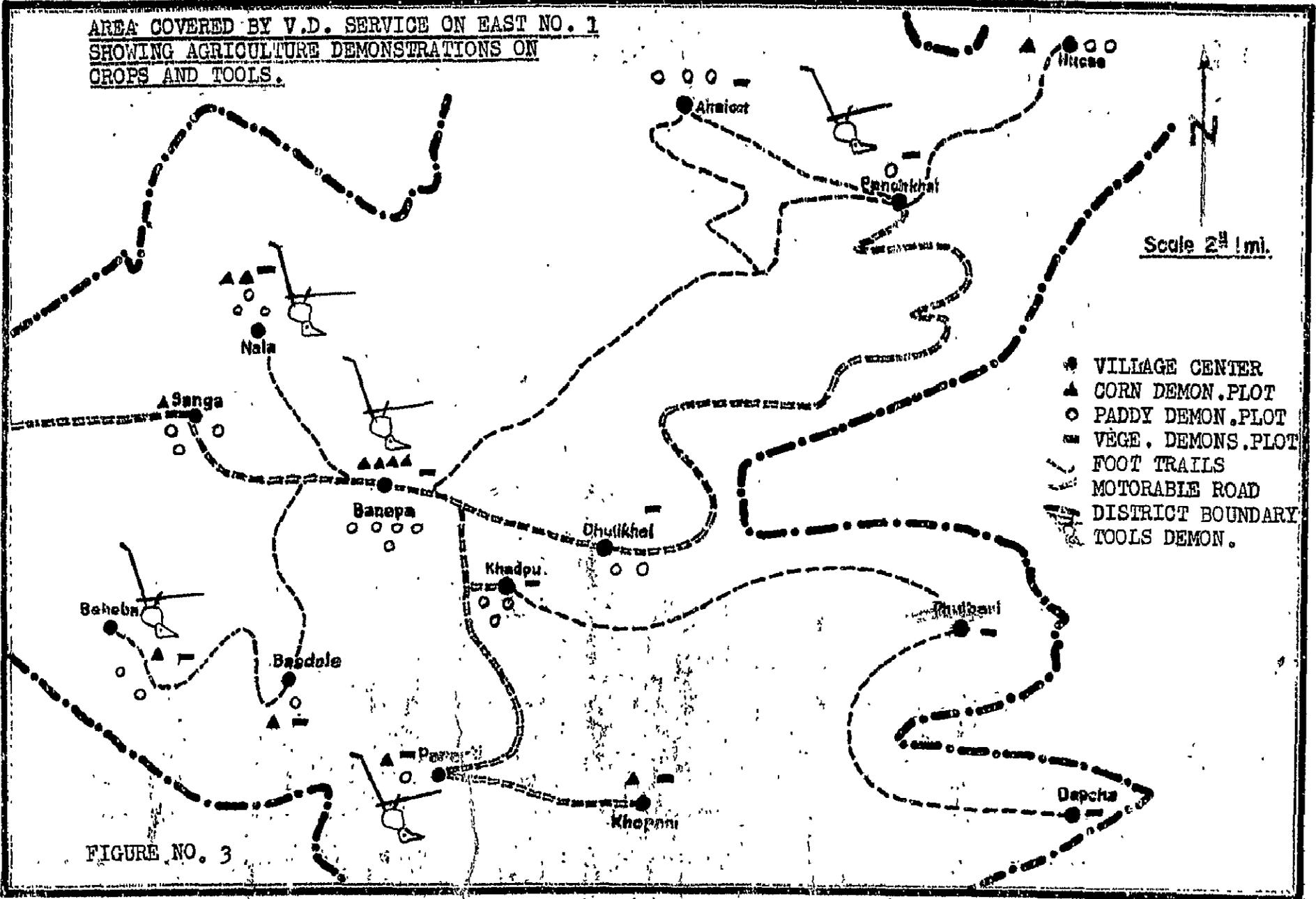


FIGURE NO. 3

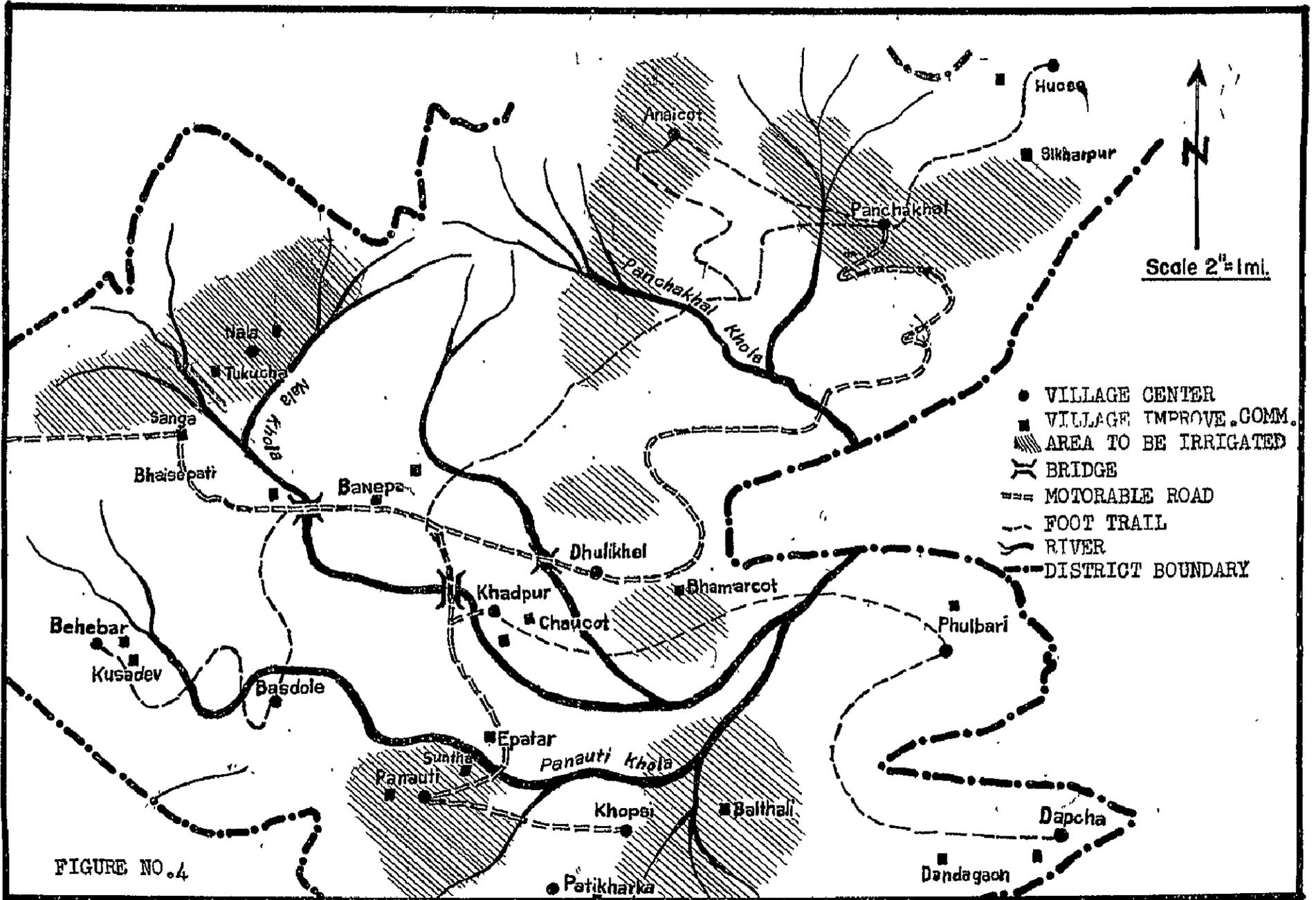


FIGURE NO. 4

RAPTI VALLEY

Scale 1"=4 miles

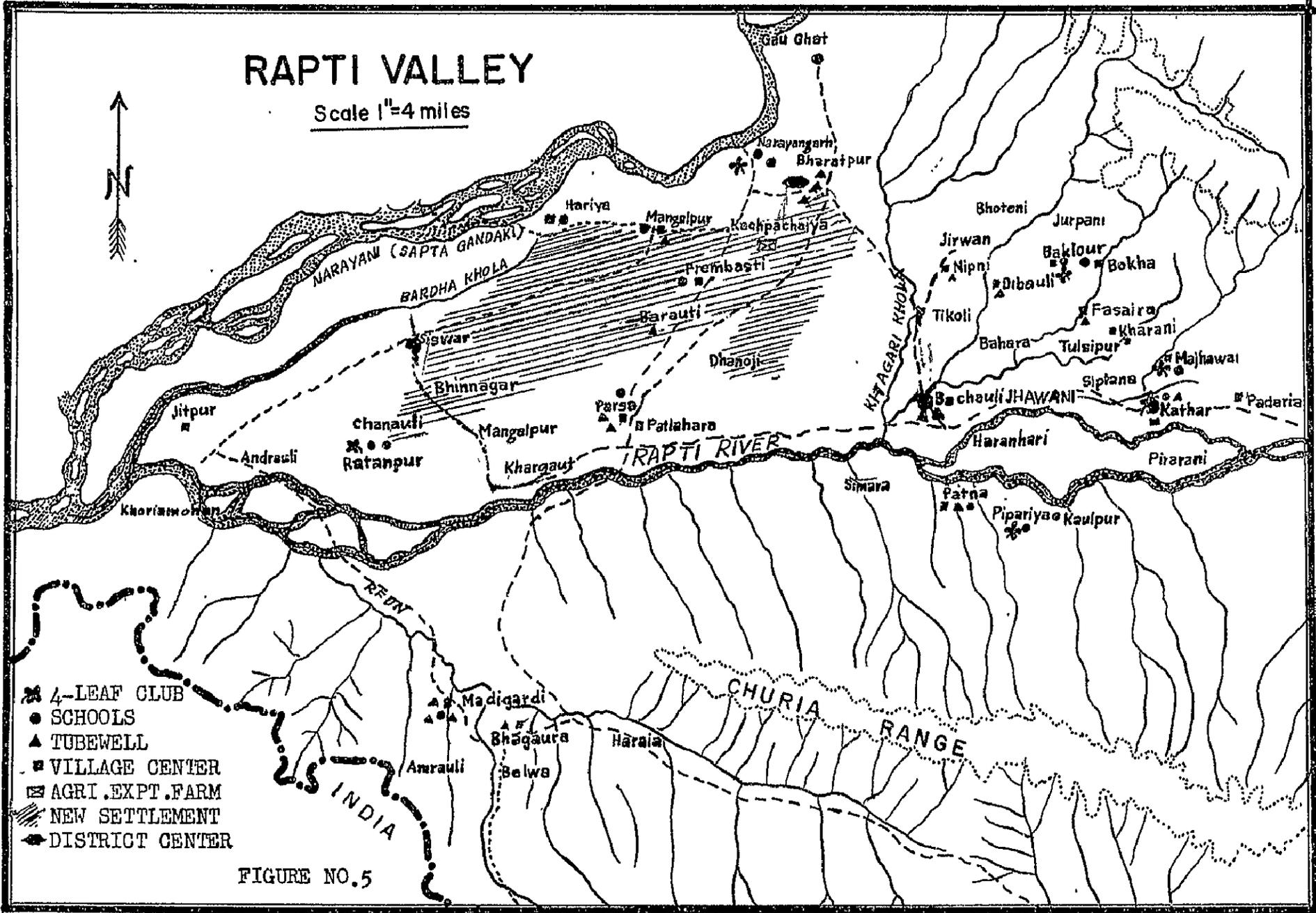
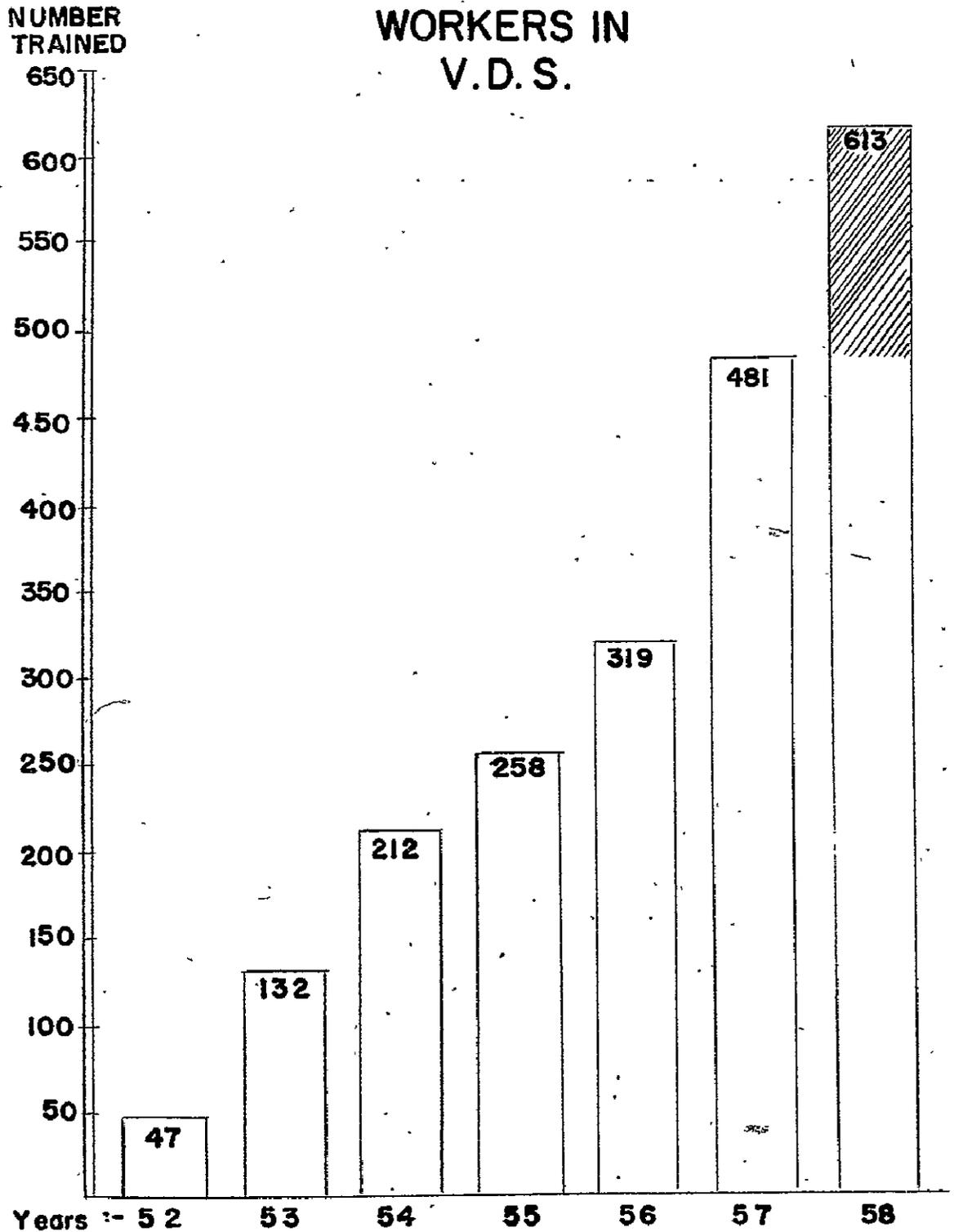


FIGURE NO. 5

CHART OF TRAINED WORKERS IN V. D. S.



TOTAL NO OF PERSONS TRAINED TO DATE INCLUDES AGRI. SPECIALISTS, WOMEN & MEN VDWS.

NO. OF PERSONS IN TRAINING.

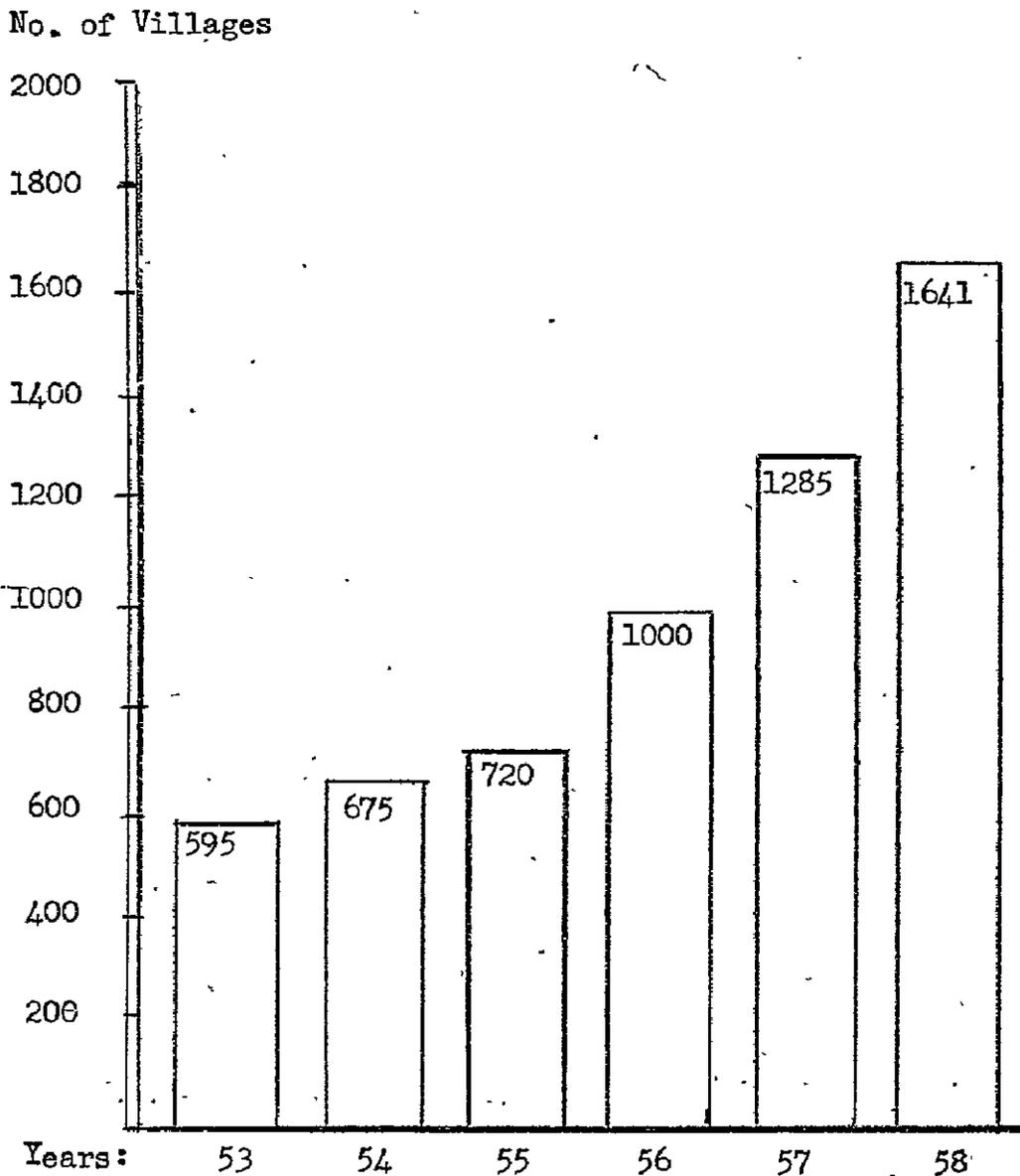
FIG. 6

CHART SHOWING PERSONS TRAINED YEAR BY YEAR

Years	Katmandu			Birgunj	Nepalgunj	TOTAL	
	Men VDW	Agricu- lture Specia- list	Women VDW	Men VDW	Men VDW		
1952	47	-	School started on November 13, 1956.	School started on May 1, 1955.	School started on October 22, 1956.	47	
1953	36	14				46	61
	35						
1954	25	14		41		80	
	41						
1955	-	-		46		46	
1956	-	20		41		61	
1957	48	-		29		48	37
1958	50	Take over By Agni Dept	32	50	closed	132	
TOTALS	282	48	61	185	37	613	

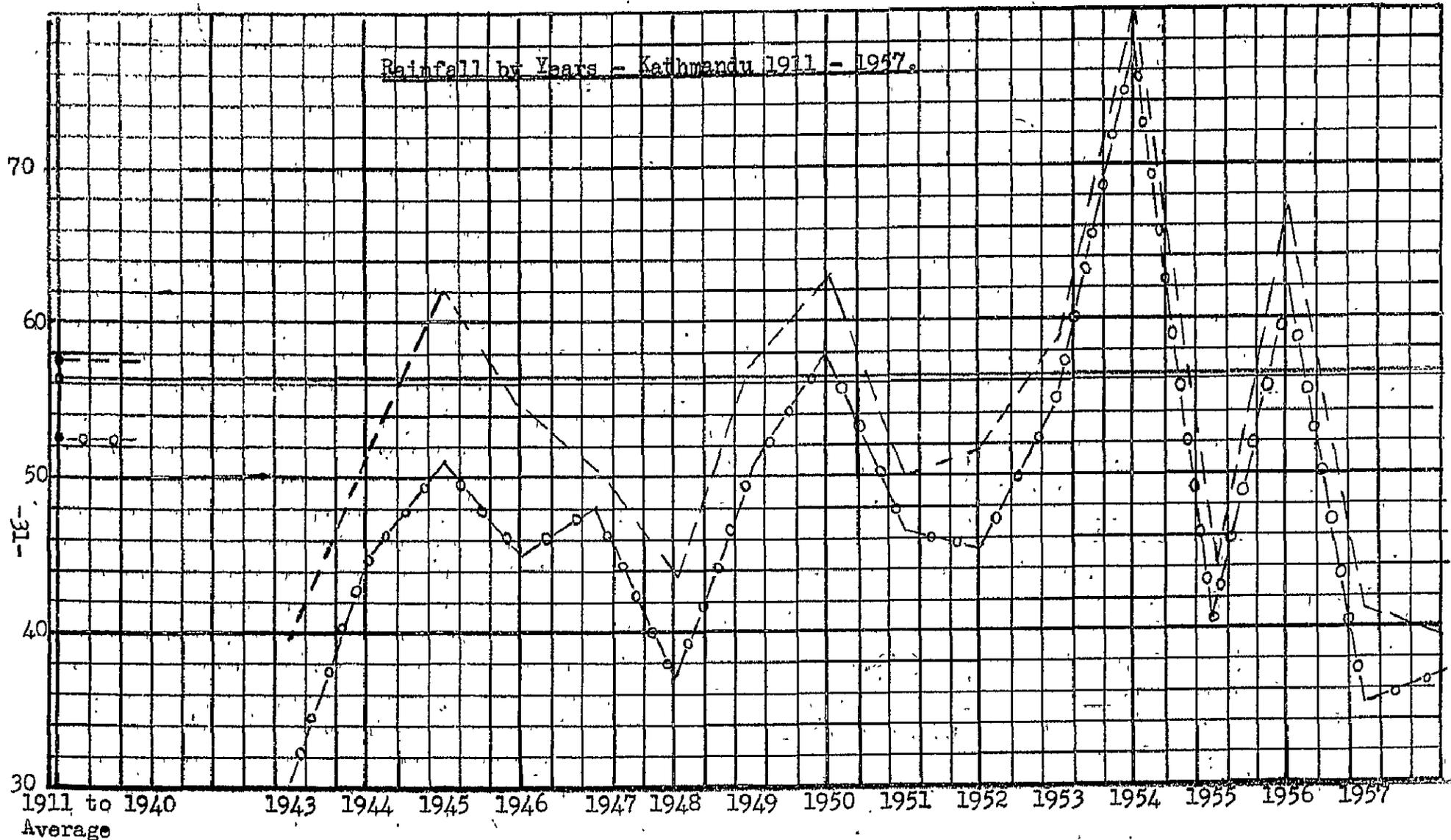
FIGURE NO. 7

CHART OF VILLAGE EXPANSION IN V.D.S.



Expansion of V.D.S. As Shown By Number of Villages Covered Each Year.
The Total Number of Villages in Nepal is 28780. This means VDS is
Now Serving 5.7% of All Villages.

FIGURE NO. 8



Summer Rainfall by Years --o--o-- Total Rainfall by Years -----
 (May 1 to Oct. 31)

Total Average Rainfall for 44 years ●-----

FIGURE NO. 9

44 Years Average Rainfall by months at Kathmandu

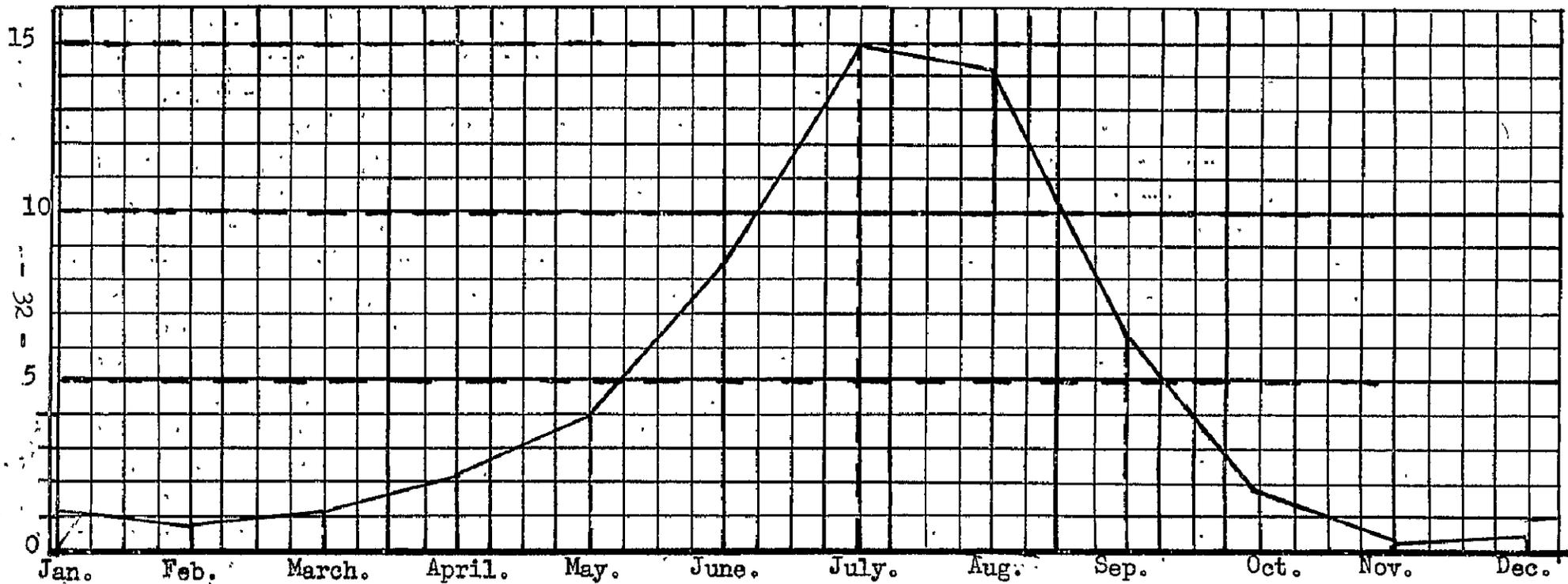


FIGURE NO. 10

APPENDIX 'A'

RECOMMENDED PLAN OF WORK
For the USOM/Nepal Cooperative Village Development Service
July 1, 1957 - June 30, 1958

HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

In order to provide a background and to show the growth which has taken place the following table has been prepared:

<u>Training Program</u>				
<u>Location of Training School</u>	<u>Date opened</u>	<u>Personnel trained</u>	<u>Number trained to date</u>	<u>Number now in training</u>
Kathmandu	July 27, '52	VDWs	177	50
Parwanipur (Bir.)	May 1, '55		83	46
Nepalgunj	Oct. 22, '56	VDWs		50
Kathmandu	April, '53	Agr. Splsts	49	
Kathmandu*	Nov. 13, '56	Women VDWs		32

<u>Field Service</u>				
<u>Location of centers</u>	<u>Date opened</u>	<u>Present No. of adm. staff.</u>	<u>Present No. of specialist</u>	<u>Present No. VDWs</u>
Kathmandu	July 21, 1953	8	5	38
Birgunj	Feb. 1953	7	5	26
Pokhara	Feb. 1953	8	6	29
Bhairawa	Feb. 1953	6	4	18
Biratnagar	Feb. 1953	8	6	20
Illam	Nov. 1954	7	4	20
Rapti Valley	March, 1956	11	5	18
Nepalgunj	Aug. 1956	6	3	13
Gaur	April 1957	6	2	13
Janakpur	June 1957	6		12

* Ford Foundation financed, USOM Advisor, GON administration in Department of Village Development.

APPENDIX 'A' CONTINUED

Operation of the program was originally in the GON Department of Agriculture with a program similar to that of an extension service. Later it was changed to a separate department under the Ministry of Planning and Development and took on the aspects of a multipurpose organization and is still in the process making the change over.

The Village Development Program in Nepal has now been operating for five year by GON with USOM providing assistance in terms of money, commodities, and advisors. This program was recently drawn into the central zone to delineate the areas in which the Indian Aid Mission and USOM will work. Recently an agreement and budget was prepared in which the program for USOM and GON cooperation was signed on April 30, 1957, by the proper officials of the government.

To further expand and more fully explain the operation of USOM under the agreements this statement of program is being prepared. To begin with a few principles of cooperation which have been adhered to in the past and which will be continued for the next year, should be reaffirmed. They are:

1. The program will be one of cooperation in which Nepal Government Officials are placed in responsible positions of administration and operation of the program.
2. Program operation and control is largely vested in the hands of the Co-Directors and not subject to the rules and regulations of either Government. Special rules have been approved for the operation of the joint cooperative services.
3. The program is operated in accordance with the Nepal Govt. Five Year Plan in so far as it is possible to do so.

APPENDIX 'A' CONTINUED

4. Specialist from Health, Agriculture, Education, Public Work, and Cottage Industries, will be assigned from these departments if they are available. If not they will be employed from outside GON by the Village Development Service if they can be found. These specialists will carry their program to the village level. The VDW will serve as the motivating force and help in getting organization at the village level. The specialist will be responsible for the technical information, demonstration, and furnishing leadership in their speciality field.

5. Each department will be responsible for supplying their specialist with the equipment and materials required for demonstration and activation of their program. In the event the department does not do this the Village Development Service will fill in the gaps by procurement directly upon approval from the concerned department. Technical ministries and department will be encouraged to carry out their full responsibility in connection with the Village Development Program.

6. The type of organization and administration required for good results in operating this program is shown in the attached chart.

7. Training of VD Workers will continue in two schools. Special courses to train other staff members will be added as soon as staff and facilities can be arranged.

APPENDIX 'A' CONTINUED

8. A subsidy program will be operated to improve the domestic water supply to assist in starting schools, to improve roads, to construct and maintain small irrigation projects, and to do other minor public improvements. This will be on the basis of the village people furnishing local materials and labor and the VDWs furnishing cans and imported materials and equipment. Usually such projects will be on approximately a 50-50- basis.

This is a brief summary of the program planned in light of the funds made available by the GON and USOM agreement signed on April 30, 1957 and the personnel, facilities, equipment and materials available to carry on the program.

It is planned to operate 10 block offices up to October 1, 1957 6 blocks from October 1 to January 1, 1958 then 10 blocks January 1, 1958 to June 30, 1958. There will be 160 VDWs available for the central zone up to January 1 and 205 after that date and 250 after April 1, 1958.

Projects to improve health, increase agriculture production, increase literacy and improve public facilities and raise the general standard of living will be engaged in.

Organization and Administration

In order to have a smooth working administration and effective organization a few cardinal principles should be recognized. They are as follows: (1) The planning and operation must involve the same group of people. This means those familiar with the operations, situations and problems can plan a realistic program and have a reasonable chance for

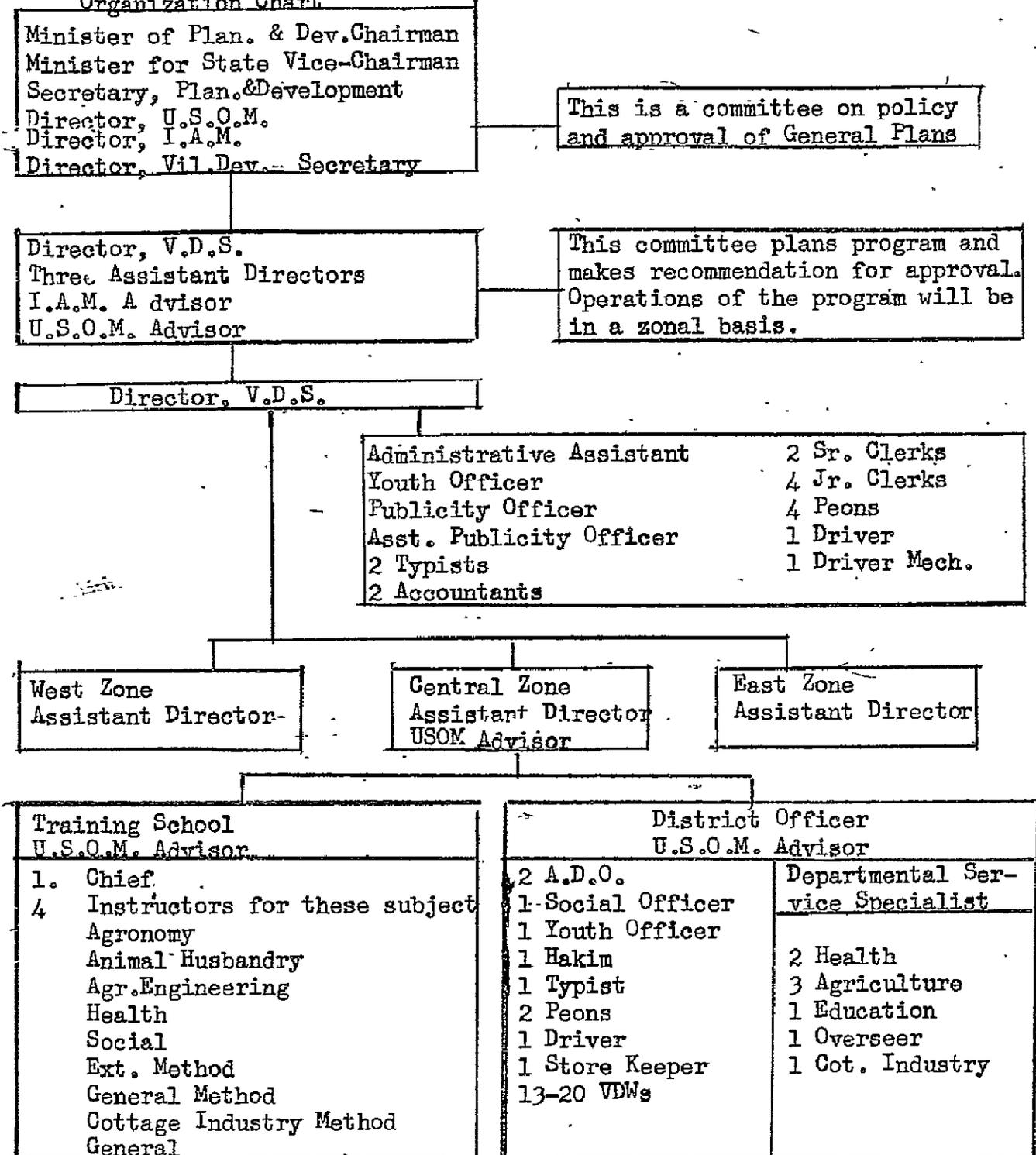
APPENDIX 'A' CONTINUED

achievement. (2) The overall policies and approval should be vested in one committee at the Ministry level which has the power to sanction the program and approve the funds. (3) At this stage of development, simplicity of organization will result in the greatest efficiency of operation. (4) Flexibility of budget and program are important to meet the constantly changing situations and overcome the many difficulties. (5) Decentralization of authority and payment of bills is a goal that should be constantly worked toward. The accompanying organization chart is suggested as a guide for direct and effective organization to accomplish good planning and effective operation of program.

APPENDIX 'A' CONTINUED

PLAN FOR U.S.O.M. OPERATION CENTRAL ZONE
VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

Organization Chart



Note: U.S.O.M. Advisory Staff will generally consist of one Advisor for each Training School and one Advisor for each two Development Block in addition to the Chief Advisor and Deputy Chief Advisor.

APPENDIX 'A' CONTINUED

Goals for the current year

The overriding goals are to develop and operate a program which will (1) train people to utilize the resources they have at their command (2) to develop leadership in the area of recognizing and solving problems by group action (3) to direct action and utilize resources to improve the standard of living of the people in Nepal through individual effort and group enterprise.

The objective of the Village Development Organization should be that of motivating the people to meet these general goals, by utilizing the services, technical information, and resources available within the various departments of the government. The VDW and the specialists are the important men in the organization and should be supported fully by administration and technical departments.

The following goals are suggested for each Village Development Worker. These must be modified to meet the needs but are set up to illustrate the scope and character of the work a VDW is expected to do.

Note Specific goals for each kind of specialist attached to the VDS will be included with this work plan as soon as they are developed by the departments.

Goals for one VDW

<u>Type of work</u>	<u>Minimum Number</u>
Assist specialist with	
Result Demonstration	5
Method Demonstration	25
<hr/>	
Meetings with specialist	25
<hr/>	
Meetings without specialist	25
<hr/>	

APPENDIX 'A' CONTINUED

Family visits	100
Families served	200
Committees organized per village	1
Villages served	8
Minor public works assistance	
Miles of irrigation canal	5
ft of water pipe installed	200
Walls	10
Schools	5
Miles of Road	10

PRELIMINARY SCHEDULE FOR VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS BASIS
FIVE YEAR PLAN USOM/CON AREA

	Number to be added					Total in 5 years	Total in 15 years
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960		
East No.1		1			1	2	3
East No.2				1		1	1
Sindhuli		1				1	2
Bara, Parsa, *1,1						2	9
Rautahat							
Sarlahi					1	1	2
Mahotari	1					1	7
West No.1		1			1	2	5
West No.2			1			1	7
West No.3	*1	1		1		3	6
Chisapani							
Garhi			1			1	1
Chitwan	*1		1			2	2
Nepal Valley*1				1		2	5
	6	4	3	3	3	19	50

One block covers approximately 200 villages

One block will have from 13 to 20 village workers

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF PROJECT BUDGETS FOR 1957 AGREEMENT

	Overhead		Training Schools		Field Service		Total	
	N.C.	I.C.	N.C.	I.C.	N.C.	I.C.	N.C.	I.C.
Salaries	50,280	-	21,000	42,000	1,15,360	2,30,720	1,86,640	2,72,720
Short Term Technicians	-	-	-	-	20,850	20,000	20,850	20,000
Student allowance	-	-	60,000	60,000	-	-	60,000	60,000
Travel	4,000	6,000	2,000	6,000	10,000	30,000	16,000	42,000
Transportation	10,000	20,000	5,000	10,000	20,000	40,000	35,000	70,000
Communication	2,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	6,000
Rents & Utilities	-	-	25,000	20,000	2,000	15,000	27,000	35,000
Printing	4,000	8,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	7,000	12,000
Supplies	4,000	6,000	3,000	5,000	10,000	35,000	17,000	46,000
Equipment	3,000	7,000	5,000	25,000	35,000	1,50,000	48,000	1,82,000
Building	-	-	-	1,00,000	5,000	15,000	5,000	1,15,000
Subsidy for Public Service	-	-	-	-	-	1,20,683	-	1,20,683
Others	1,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	35,000
Total	78,280	55,000	1,27,000	2,77,000	2,46,210	6,84,403	4,51,490	10,16,403
Source of Funds FY'57								
GON	70,280	32,870	1,12,000	1,31,130	1,58,108	-	3,40,388	1,64,000
USOM	- (\$)	3,000	-	(\$ 20,000	-	\$ 30,000	-	(\$ 53,000)
	-	14,130	-	94,200	-	1,41,300	-	2,49,630
Carry over	8,000	8,000	15,000	30,000	60,000	60,000	83,000	3,63,000
Transferred Sales Proceeds	-	-	-	21,670	28,102	2,18,103	28,102	2,39,773

PROGRAM PLANNING
TRIP TO POKHARA
October 14-21, 1957

By P. Dikshit, Chief Technician
Aide.

On October 14 afternoon the staff conference of the Pokhara Center was called to determine and discuss the plans and programs for the whole year for the center. The staff who took part in it were the followings:

1. Marion T. Hedegaard - C.D. Advisor
2. Tek Bahadur Thapa - District Officer
3. Nara Nath Sharma - Assistant District Officer
4. Bayan Bahadur Maskey - Assistant District Officer
5. J.B. Burathoki - Chief Specialist from Head Officer
6. Prakash Mani Dikshit - Technician Aide
7. Kadam Bahadur - Farm Mechanics Specialist
8. Madan Krishna - Horticulture Specialist
9. Uma Nath Aryal - Health Specialist
10. Lokswar Chudamani - Health Specialist
11. Bishnu Bahadur Chitrakar - Technicians Aide

A general discussion was held based on the standard progress report form. Mr. Hedegaard enlightened the staff as regards planning of the program. Some of the items discussed by the group were as follow

(a) Program planning is the analysis of the work to be done. It is no better than one executes it. Our aims must be ambitious and realistic so that we can always go a bit higher than our planned goal. What we plan today must be well considered and discussed with those who are to work on that goal including VDWs. The program planning

revolves around the VDW. The program of specialist ADO and DO is the program of VDW specially as it is he who executes.

(b) Demonstration must be a small one so that the whole group can have the chance to learn or do by themselves. It needs not always require the use of latest tools. Even with local tools we can put a good demonstration. Demonstration of making a good seed bed by kodali, rake and local harrow is a good example.

(c) We should consider more of quality than quantity.

(d) The VDWs should be informed about the goals. They should understand that it is their responsibility to work for the goals or to put the demonstrations.

(e) The specialist will only act as a supervisor on VDW's work to keep himself informed whether they are following the way to accomplish the goal.

(f) Objectives are different from goals. Overall improvements of the situation is our objectives. For example: our goal is to build a road from Khudi to Kuncha but our objective in it is to improve the transport and communication of the country.

(g) We should also remember here that besides machines and other sources man power is the main thing to develop a country.

After this general meeting, committees were formed for each of the following items to present their plans on that program. Each member who attended the staff conference was represented in the two committees. Some of the program as represented in the standard progress report form were not taken up for planning as either there was no specialist in that program or it was not introduced at all.

APPENDIX 'B' Continued

The Committees:

1. Crop Program
2. Livestock and Poultry Program
3. Irrigation and Agriculture Engineering Program
4. Minor Public Works Program
5. Education Program
6. Health and Sanitation Program
7. 4-H Club Program

Mr. Hedegaard made a specimen form to be used for determining the plans for each program, which we used.

After the committees submitted the individual reports there was again a general meeting. The overall program was checked and discussed in respect to the plans of work. After this final touch it was ready to be presented to the VDWs the next days i.e. Friday, Oct. 18.

On this day the VDWs were presented with each plans and programs. Each item was discussed and explained to them. Suggestions from them were considered and changes were made according to their final decision, in the plans and programs. Above all, they were given to understand that it was their plans and the work for the goal were also to be carried out by them.

Herewith I am presenting the plans for each program after the final discussion with VDWs. Also here is a summary of the plans according to the program including some analysis of work.

Mr. Hedegaard's advises, guidance and help were highly educative and was appreciated by everyone present there. Works like this in each center, I believe, will accelerate the work and also the standard will go up sooner than with the present haphazard system of work without plan and program.

APPENDIX 'B' CONTINUED

Summary and Analysis of Plans & Programs

Program	Number of Meetings				No. of Demonstration				No. of Result Demonstration			
	Total for district	Specialist	VDWs	Average per VDW	Total for district	Specialist	VDWs	Average per VDW	Total for district	Specialist	VDW	Average per VDW
1. Livestock & Poultry	105	42	63	3	63	21	42	2	63	21	42	2
2. Crops	123	48	75	3.5	289	100	189	9	68	36	32	1.5
3. Irrigation & Agri.Eng.	110	45	65	3	161	65	96	4.5	50	25	25	1.25
4. Health & Sanitation	146	104	42	2	189	63	126	6				
5. Education	63	21	42	2								
6. Minor Pub. Work	63	21	42	2								
7. 4-Leaf Club	42	42			12	12			12	12		
Total	652	323	329	15.5	714	261	453	21.5	196	97	99	4.75

Average number of all kinds of meetings and demonstrations per VDW/per annum - 41.75

Average number of meetings & demonstration per VDW/per annum including that of specialists and others - 74.4

Average number of meetings & demonstration for Hort. & Agr. Specialist/per annum - 184

Average number of meeting & demonstration for Farm Mechanic Specialist / per annum - 135

Average number of meetings & demonstration for Health Specialist per annum - 88

At present there are 21 VDWs in Pokhara Center including 4 at Khudi Sub-Center

There are 4 specialists including 2 Health Specialists

Very essential requirements for the Center are: 1. Agronomy 2. Livestock 3. Education Supervisor

APPENDIX 'B' CONTINUED

POKHARA VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Targets set up by

1. Program Planning Committee on Livestock & Poultry Program.

Particulars	Number for District according to Subject.	Total Number for District.	Work of V.D.W.s		Average for each VDW
			Numbers to be held in District.		
			With Specialist	Without Specialist	
Meetings to be held.					
a. Selection & Casteration & Caponization.	46		15	31	
b. Feeding & Disease prevention	27	105	17	10	3
c. Livestock Management (Housing sanitation Health)	32		<u>10</u> 42	<u>22</u> 63	
I. Method Demonstration:					
a. Selection, Casteration & Caponization		63	21	42	2
II. Result Demonstration:					
a. Cast-rations	42	63	21	42	2
b. Caponization	21				
V. Work to be done by villagers		4			
a. Improved housing shed and barns for livestock and poultry.	4				

APPENDIX 'B' CONTINUED

Target set up by Program Planning Committee on Crops Program

Particulars	Number for District according to Subject.	Total Nos. for District	Work of VDWs Numbers to be held in District		Average for each VDW
			With Specialist	Without Specialist	
I. Meetings to be held		123			
a. Tillage	36				
b. Seed treatment Seedlings treat- ment, Cowing & transplanting.	30		48	75	3.5
c. Use of compost manure & green manuring.	21				
d. Insect Control	2				
e. Disease Control	42				
f. Crop Rotation	12				
g. Gardening (Build -ing, grafting & laying)	12				
II. Method Demonstration		289			
a. Tillage	57		19	38	
b. Seed selection & treatment sowing	108		40	68	9
c. Use of Compost manure & Green manuring.	42		3	39	
d. Insect Control	62		18	44	
e. Disease Control					
f. Laying, budding & grafting	20		20		
			<u>100</u>	<u>189</u>	
III. Result Demonstration:		68			
a. Seed bed prepara- -tion & trans- planting	21		17	4	
b. Improved method of Hill Millet Cultivation	6		6		1.5
c. Improved varie- ties of Vegeta- ble crops	21		8	13	
d. Horticultural Vegetable propa- gation.	20	47	5	15	
			<u>36</u>	<u>32</u>	

APPENDIX 'B' CONTINUED

Particulars	Number for District according to subject.	Total Nos. for District	Work of VDWs numbers to be held in District		Average for each VDW
			With Specialist	Without Specialist	
IV. Work to be done by Villagers(subject)					
a. Acres of improved seeds sowing	13				
b. Acres of Plowing by steel plows	4				
c. Acres of Insect Control	3				
d. Compost Pit	200				
e. Maunds of Seed treatment.	25				
f. Maunds of Seed multiplication	5				
g. Layring	200				
V. Committees to be organized: Sub Committees.	4	4			
VI. Displays & Exhibitions:					
(a) Exhibition	3				
(b) Displays	2	5			
VII. Special Work:					
a. Introduction of fruit trees			Litches &	Masambs	

APPENDIX 'B' CONTINUED

Target set up by Program Planning Committee on Irrigation
& Agriculture Engineering.

Particular	Number for District according to subject	Total Nos for District	Work of VDS numbers to be held in the District.		Average for each VDW
			With Specialist	Without Specialist	
I. Meetings to be held:		110	45	65	
a. Use of Impro. Flows	35				
b. " " " of Seed sowers	35				
c. " " of Harrow	12				
d. " " of Rakes	8				3
e. " " of Thresher	10				
f. " " of Winnower	10				
g. Soil Conservation	10				
h. Cannal Structure	20				
i. Dam Construction & Others	20				
j. Drawings & Sub-Drainage	20				
k. Ridges, Flumes & Others	20				
II. Method Demonstrations:		161	65	96	
a. Local & Improved Flows uses & mech.	36				
b. Seed Broadcasting by seed sower	36				
c. Winnowing	20				
d. Thrashing	20				
e. Harrowing	36				
f. Work on Soil Conservation	10				
g. Cannal structure for irrigation	20				
h. Drainage & Sub drainage					
i. Ridges & Flumes for irrigation					
j. Oil Expeller	21				
k. Can Crusher	10				4.5

APPENDIX 'B' CONTINUED

Particular	Number for District according subject.	Total No. for District.	Work of VDS Numbers to be held in the District		Average for e each VDW.
			With Specialist	Without Specialist	
III. Result Demonstration					
a. Plots of land plowed by improved Plows)	20				
b. " " Harrow)					
c. Plot of land sowed by seed sower	20	50	25	25	1.5
d. Soil Conservation	5				
e. Canal Construction	5				
IV. Work to be done by villagers					
a. Ropani of Land to be plowed	500				
b. Ropani to be plowed by Harrow) (Local & Jap)	50				
c. Seed sowing by seeder in muris	800				
d. Threshing paddy by thresher in muris	1000				
e. Winnowing paddy in muris	500				
f. Corn Shelling in muris	100				
g. Canal Construction	3				
i. Canal repairing	60				
j. Land to be irrigated in ropanis	8000				
k. Land reclaiming in ropani	25				
V. Committee to be organized:		6			
a. Sub Committee	5				
b. Village Credit Society	1				
VI. Displays & Exhibitions:					
a. Slide showing of Agr. Eng. ' Irrig. Eng.		20			
b. Exhibition regarding Important Farming Important Irrigation Works		3			

APPENDIX 'B' CONTINUED

4. Target set up by Program Planning Committee on 'HEALTH & SANITATION'

Particulars	Number for District according to subject	Total Nos for District	Work of VDS, Numbers to be held in the District.		Average for each VDW
			With Specialist	Without Specialist	
I. Meetings to be held:					
a. Disease & its control	42	146	104	42	2
b. Prevailing Measures					
c. Diet & Nutri. Vs Heal.					
d. Health & Sanitation					
e. First Aid or Home Dr.					
f. Importance of Sound Health					
II. Method Demonstrations:					
a. Drinking Boiled water	42				
b. Bore Hole & Slit Trench Latrine	105				
c. Fly & Mosquito Control	42	189	63	126	6
III. Work to be done by Villagers:					
a. Drainage System	5				
b. Water Supply	21				
c. Village Cleaning	21				
d. Bore Hole & Slit Tr.	500				
e. House-cleaning	500				
IV. Committee to be organized:					
Sanitary Society	14	14			
V. Displays & Exhibitions:					
Slide & Films Strip	3	24			
VI. Special Work					
a. First Aid Treatment Committee	1				
VII. Targets of Health Specialist:					
a. T.A.B.C. Vaccination	10000				
b. Small Fox "	2000				
c. Malaria Treatment	As required				
d. Other Local Treat.	As required				
e. Improving Spring Water	21				

APPENDIX 'B' CONTINUED

5. Target set up by Program Planning Committee on Education

Particulars	Number for District according to subject	Total Nos for District	Work of VDW Numbers to be held in the District		Average for each VDW
			With Special-ist	Without Specialist	
I. Meetings to be held:					
a. Throwing light on the importance of education	42	63	21	42	2
b. Organization of School Managing Committee	21				
c. Adult Education or Library.	42				
II. Work to be done by villagers:					
a. Repairing of School building	4				
b. Construction of New School building	4				
c. Opening of Schools	4				
d. Expansion of School-building	3				
e. Opening of Adult School	10				
f. " of Library	3				
III. Committee to be organized: Organization and reorganization of Sch.Man.Com.	21	21			
IV. Displays & Exhibitions:	3	13			
Educational Drama (Primary & Adult)	10				
V. Special Work:					
a. Expansion of School Building through Subsidy Programme		2			

APPENDIX 'B' CONTINUED

6. Target set up by Program Planning Committee on Minor Public Works

Particulars	Number for District according to subject.	Total Nos. for District.	Work of V.D.S. Numbers to be held in the District.		Average for each VDW.
			With Specialist	Without Specialist	
I. Meeting to be held:					
a. Developing Foot-trail assistance in alignment	30				
b. Constructing Motorable Road & assistance in alignment.	25				2
c. Repairation of the road	8	63	21	42	
II. Work to be done by villagers					
a. Motorable Road establishment in miles	5				
b. Foot trail established in miles	8				
c. Road Repaired in miles	4				
d. Culverts establishment	10				
III. Committee to be organized.					
Sub-Committee Organized	7	7			
IV. Displays & Exhibitions and Ceremonies ; Inauguration of Roads					
	3	3			
V. Special Work:					
(a) Motorable Road Establishment in miles:					
Batelechour to Gharmi	2				
Pokhara to Baidam in "	2				
Nadi Pore to Tundikhel	1				
Muruwa to Tundikhel "	1				
(b) Trail Establishment in miles :					
Lahachok, Ghachok, Puran Chowk, Lama Chour Kabu in miles	8				
(c) Road Repairs Kudahar to Arghau & Reyale Chour	4				
(d) Culverts-Arghu & Baidam	As reqd.				

APPENDIX 'B' CONTINUED

7. Target set up by Program Planning Committee on 4-Leaf Club

Works to be done by District Organizer

Particulars	Number for District according to subject	Total No. for district
I. Meetings to be held		
a. Necessity of 4-Leaf Club	21	42
b. Regarding Garden Project	12	
c. " Chicken	12	
d. " Food & Nutrition	12	
e. " Sheep	12	
f. Constructive Project	21	
II. Method Demonstrations: Project wise & 4 Leaf Members		12
a. Garden Project	3	
b. Chicken	3	
c. Sheep	3	
d. Food & Nutrition	3	
III. Result Demonstration: Project wise & 4 L-Club members		8
a. Garden	2	
b. Chicken	2	
c. Sheep	2	
d. Food & Nutrition	2	
IV. Work to be done by Villagers		
a. Club organization	4	
b. No. of Local Leader	16	
c. Garden Project	20	
d. Chicken "	20	
e. Food "	10	
f. Sheep	20	
V. Committee to be organized: To help 4-Leaf Club Work	1	1
VI. Displays & Exhibitions:		20
a. Slides & Films Strips shows	16	
b. Village Farms	4	
VII. Special Work:		
a. Social & Constructive Work	8	8

APPENDIX 'C'

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS REPORT OF MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR
VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT WORKS SINCE BEGINNING JAN, 1953 TO
THE END OF JUNE, 1958.

Dates taken from District Officers Report

Particulars	Since the beginning to the end of March, 1957	Added April 1957 to the end of June 1958.	Total as of June k958.
No. of training school established	4	-	3
No. of men VDWs trainees	269	135	404
No. of women VDWs trained	-	29	29
No. of agriculture specialist trained.	48	-	48
No. of men VDWs under training	-	100	100
No. of women VDWs under training	-	32	32
No. of trained VDWs awaiting assignments	-	80	80
No. of men VDWs working	207	31	238
No. of women VDWs working	-	29	29
No. of agriculture specialist work-ing	40	-	33
No. of health specialist	16	1	17
No. of other field staff	73	30	103
No. of central office staff	27	10	37
No. of national DOs conference held	1	3	4
No. of special training conference held	3	3	6
No. of block centers	8	4	12
No. of villages covered to date	1285	356	1641
No. of estimated population	440704	276322	717026
No. of houses	63565	34511	98076
No. of demonstration	3176	435	3611
No. of educational meetings held	5052	7776	12828
attendance	Not Reported	125998	
No. of exhibition, melas and dramas	83	33	116
attendance	Not Reported	209256	-
No. of educational films shown	156	166	322
attendance	Not Reported	119526	-

APPENDIX 'C' CONTINUED

Particulars	Since the beginning to the end of March 1957.	Added April, 1957, to the end of June 1958.	Total as of June 1958.
No. of improvement committees and cooperative societies formed	294	211	505
No. of 4-Leaf Clubs	8	130	138
No. of members	Not Reported	2552	
<u>AGRONOMY & HORTICULTURE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM</u>			
Use of chemical fertilizer	417 places	1571.46 acres + 49 places	1571.46 acres + 466 places
Use of insecticide & treatment crops	-	147.25 acres	147.25 acres
vegetables	829 places	272 places	1101 places
fruit & other trees	930 plants	210 plants	1140 plants
Other Horticulture works	-	10.5 acres	10.5 acres
Improved fruit trees planting	566 Plants	+70 places 1194 plants	+ 70 places 1760 plants
Improved varieties of crops such as: corn, wheat, jute, potato, & sugarcane	73.5 acres + 217 places	371.28 acres	444.78 acres + 217 places
Vegetable varieties introduced	27 varieties	48.79 acres + 20 places	48.79 acres + 20 places + 27 varieties
Japanese method of paddy cultivation	158 places	139.75 acres + 18 places	139.75 acres + 176 places
Compost pit dug	3001	2852	5853
Treatment of seeds	16 places	12263 lbs	12263 lbs + 16 places
Green manuring, legumes and fodder crops introduced	47 places	116.4 acres + 1 place	116.4 acres + 48 places

APPENDIX 'C' CONTINUED

Particulars	Since the beginning to the end of March 1957	Added April 1957 to the June 1958.	Total as of June 1958.
Soil erosion control	28.5 acres +4 places	Not Reported	-
<u>AGRICULTURE ENGINEERING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM</u>			
Plowing improved by steel plow	300. acres +85 places	3136 acres +43 places	3436 acres +128 place
Use of improved agricultural tools such as: harrow seeders threshers, winnowers and grain mills etc.	Not Reported	1947.56 acres +157 places	-
<u>OTHER</u>			
Improved Agriculture tools demonstrated	Not Reported	34 acres +43 places	-
Plowing by tractors	Not Reported	2277 acres +14 places	-
<u>DEMONSTRATION IN LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY</u>			
Cattle immunization	36625	35389	72014
Treatment of cattle	Not Reported	4626	-
Castration	6855	4849	11704
Caponization	706	640	1346
Other veterinary practice	628	523	1151
Cowshed repaired, improved and constructed	789	294	1083
Pedigree birds and hatching eggs distributed	554	532	1086
Silo pit constructed	Not Reported	4	-
Poultry farming started	7	34	41
Poultry Vaccination and treatment done	721	370	1091
Cows serviced by improved sires	Not Reported	130	-

APPENDIX 'C' CONTINUED

Particulars	Since the beginning to the end of March 1957	Added April 1957 to the end of June 1958	Total as of June 1958.
<u>MINOR PUBLIC WORKS ACCOMPLISHED BY ORGANIZED EFFORT OF VIL DEV. SER. & PEOPLE</u>			
Canal constructed, repaired and cleaned	4.07 miles +145 places	94.9 miles (new) 119.75 miles repaired	218.72 miles +145 places
Land irrigated by these canals	Not Reported	18243.5 acres	-
Irrigation by diesel pump and bullock drawn pump	Not Reported	100 acres	-
Road and trails constructed and repaired	68.8 miles	100 miles motor-able 38.9 miles trail 231.5 miles +418290 Sq.ft. repaired	440.2 miles +418290 Sq.ft.
Construction and repairs of bridges	118 places	135 places 1557 sq.ft. 54 places 560 sq.ft. repaired	307 places 2117 sq.ft.
Construction of dams	Not Reported	50 places 312 sq.ft.	-
Repair of dams	" "	15 places 2199 sq.ft.	-
Culverts constructed	" "	8 places 504 sq.ft.	-
Culverts repaired	" "	15 places 224 sq.ft.	-

APPENDIX 'C' CONTINUED

Particulars	Since the beginning to the end of March 1957	Added April 1957 to the end of June, 1958.	Total as of June 1958.
<u>HEALTH & SANITATION</u>			
A. Public Service rendered by Health Specialist			
TABC & Smallpox vaccination done	40810	110196 70025	221032
Treatment of Malaria patient	36864	5773	42637
Other treatment done	Not Reported	12787	-
B. <u>Done by organized effort of people and Village Development Service.</u>			
Ponds & Wells dug	5	212	217
Ponds and wells cleaned and repaired	682	2196	2878
Tube well installed	127	351	478
Drainage constructed, cleaned & repaired	Not Reported	23. 7 miles 47 places	-
Houses, cowsheds & villages cleaned	427	6003 344 912 houses cowsheds villages.	7686
Borehole latrine and slit trench dug	1478	2242	3720
DDT & Dieldrin sprayed	30535 houses	6112 +29 houses villages	36647 houses + 29 villages
Soak pits & blind drainage constructed	Not Reported	899	-
Smokeless Chulas	150	386	536

APPENDIX 'G' CONTINUED

Particulars	Since the beginning to the end of March, 1957	Added April 1957 to the end of June 1958.	Total as of June 1958.
<u>EDUCATION PROGRAM DONE BY ORGANIZED EFFORT OF EDUCATION MINISTRY, VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT SERVICE AND PEOPLE.</u>			
Primary school established	139	131	270
Adult school established	Not Reported	155	-
School building constructed and repaired	Not Reported	123	-
Night School started	Not Reported	16	-
Library	Not Reported	35	-
<u>HOME ECONOMICS WORKS OF DEMONSTRATION BY WOMEN VDWS.</u>			
Kitchen improved	New Program	350	350
Laundry method improved	" "	479	479
Mother & Child Care	" "	759	759
Food Preparation	" "	626	626
Care of sick and its diet	" "	664	664
Cleanliness in home	" "	684	684
Cleanliness of utensils	" "	801	801
Knitting and tailoring	" "	2002	2002
Wash-table constructed	" "	13	13
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>			
Cottage Industry Works	98	318	416
Dispensary established	Not Reported	2	-
Cooperative Store started.	" "	2	-

APPENDIX 'C' CONTINUED

Some of the other gross miscellaneous activities carried out are as follows :

1. Malaria spray program was carried out by V.D. Centers for nearly two years before the establishment of IBDC.
2. Establishment of joint fund primary schools at the villages is being organized and supervised by the centers from the beginning.
3. The distribution of flood relief commodities (1954) specially the agricultural implements was done by the Village Development Staff.
4. In addition to the items listed above many services, too numerous to mention have been performed during the six years of VDS operation.
5. During the last 18 months a subsidy program has been inaugurated. This program provides cash and material contributions to match the work and contribution of the villagers. This program has provided cash in the amount of Rs. 33,368/50 N.C., Rs. 508/- I.C. plus a large amount of materials.

In appreciation

The accomplishment listed here could not have been made without the hard work, inspiration and advise of many people. To those officials in the Agricultural Ministry and Planning & Development Ministry who have consistantly supported the organization and helped it grow, we say thanks a million.

To the personnel in the Department of Agriculture, Health, and Education we express appreciation for cooperation and assistance.

To the personnel on the Village Development staff special credit must go for their continual vigilance, long hours of work and excellent cooperation to make the program success.

To the USOM advisors and technicians aides who have furnished guidance and assistance all along the way we give much credit and thanks.

Special mention goes to Mr. Chandra Bahadur Pande, Director and Mr. Kiran Mani Dikshit, Assistant Director who have played a major roll in the growth and development of the program from the beginning.