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Study Tour on Community Development in Asia
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REPORT OF THE ECA STUDY TOUR ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA

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INTRODUCTION

Scope of the Report

1. This is a report of a study tour on community development methods and techniques in Asia, which was organized, in November, 1963 by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa in co-operation with the United Nations Technical Assistance Operations, for senior community development officials from nine African countries. In the form presented, the report seeks to capture the varied personal impressions and experiences of the African community development officials who took part in the study tour, on the methods and techniques employed by the governments of the four Asian countries visited in the planning, organization and implementation of their respective programmes of community development.
2. The report is divided into three chapters: Chapter 1 deals with the background information on the study tour; Chapter 2 contains general observations and impressions of the group on the organization and administration of community development in India, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand; and Chapter 3 comprises a description of each country's programme. There are three appendices which give the composition of the participants and special sub-committees appointed by them and detailed programmes arranged by the four countries visited.
3. It should be made clear that the report reflects only the observations; impressions and experiences of the group and that it does not in any way attempt to make an evaluation of the country programmes or projects which the group observed in the four countries.

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS

Purpose of the Study Tour

4. The study tour originated from a resolution of the Fourth Session of the Commission and was incorporated in the Economic Commission for Africa's Programme of Work and Priorities for 1962-63. Its main purpose was to bring together senior community development officials from African countries to observe the community development programmes in four selected Asian countries, namely, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand, as well as to exchange views within the group and with responsible officials in those countries. Due to certain technical difficulties, the project was not implemented in 1962 but was included in the 1963 Programme of Work and Priorities. (Project 03-11).

Participants

5. Ten African countries were invited to nominate one community development official each to participate in the tour. Nine officials from the following countries eventually took part: Dahomey, Ghana, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia and Uganda. In addition, there were two Economic Commission for Africa staff members (Mr. A. Vilakazi as Leader and Mr. N. Chandravithun as Technical Secretary) and one interpreter. A list of participants is attached (Appendix 1).

Organization of the Study Tour

6. The programme of study included briefings, observations and discussions of the following aspects: planning and organization of community development programmes; relationships between community development and economic and social development, and training programmes.

7. A sub-committee consisting of three members of the group was appointed for each country visited. (The list of members of sub-committees is attached as Appendix 2). Each committee was responsible for planning the programme, leading the discussions and for putting up a draft report

on the country. In each country visited, the tour began with a briefing session giving an over-all picture of the community development programme, followed by discussions with the officials concerned, and field visits. On the last day of the study tour the group had a rounding-up discussion with the substantive officers. At the end of the tour, a seminar was held by the group, from December 1-3, 1963 at which the country reports were discussed and adopted. Finally, the group did a comparison of the programmes in the different countries with a view to getting similarities and dissimilarities in the planning and administration of the programmes.

Programme of Visits

8. The study tour began in Manila, the Philippines, on November 2, 1963 with a briefing session in which the group considered and adopted the work plan and the procedures for organizing the tour. After an introductory meeting with the Presidential Assistant on Community Development and officials of the Community Development Section of the United States Operation Mission and the National Economic Council, the group left Manila for Cebu Province on 4 November, 1963 to study and observe community development operations and activities. The party returned to Manila on 7 November and had discussions with the Community Development Research Centre of the University of the Philippines. On November 8, the group's last day in the Philippines, there was a rounding-up discussion with the officials of the Office of the Presidential Assistant on Community Development.

9. The group then proceeded to Bangkok, Thailand on 9 November and remained there until 13 November. Discussions were held with officials of the Social Affairs Division of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the following governmental organizations: Department of Community Development and Public Welfare, Ministry of National Development and the Office of the National Economic Development Board. The group made a one-day field trip to observe community development and land settlement projects in the Province of Saraburi.

10. The party then left for Dacca, East Pakistan, on 14 November. The programme of visits followed the same pattern as before. A series of discussions were held with the Department of Health, Labour and Social Welfare, Directorate of Social Welfare, and the College of Social Welfare and Research Centre. Field visits included visits to various urban community development projects and the Pakistan Academy for Rural Development at Comilla. The tour of this country ended on 18 November.

11. India was next visited from 19-27 November. After a briefing session with the officials of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, the group went on field observation in Agra and Dehra Dun. In Dehra Dun, a fruitful discussion was held with the staff members of the National Institute of Community Development.

12. The party left India on 28 November and arrived in Lahore, West Pakistan, the same day. Contacts were made with officials of the Department of Basic Democracies and Local Government and the Department of Social Work of Punjab University. Field trips included visits to various urban community development projects in Lahore and to the Union Councils. The group went to Karachi on 1 December and stayed there until 3 December. During this period, a seminar was held among the members of the group to discuss the reports and general observations. A detailed programme for each country visited is attached. (Appendix 3).

13. This study tour was the first United Nations inter-regional tour on community development. Though sponsored by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, it was a product of concerted efforts of various national governments and the United Nations agencies. Major contributions came from the four governments which kindly acted as host, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East which, from the very beginning, prepared the programme of visits, and the TAB offices in India, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand which liaised with the host governments with respect to protocol and visas, hotel reservations, and travel arrangements. We would like to place on record the excellent co-operation which we received from both the responsible authorities of host governments and the United Nations agencies.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Definition and Objectives of Community Development

14. Recognizing the differences in the terms used and approaches adopted in various countries, the group agreed, as a guide for the study, to use the following definition adopted by the United Nations:

"The term 'community development' has come into international usage to connote the processes by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of governmental authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities, to integrate these communities into the life of the nation, and to enable them to contribute fully to national progress".^{1/}

15. India started the community development programme in 1952, followed by Pakistan in 1953, the Philippines in 1956 and Thailand in 1956.

16. The main objective of India's programme was "the development of self-reliance in the individual and initiative in the community, so that the people themselves are able to manage and run their affairs".^{2/} In Pakistan the community development programme, which was first initiated by Village-AID Administration, was aided self-help and was under the direction of the Basic Democracies Programme. The Philippines' programme declared that "the ultimate objective of the national community development programme is the improvement of conditions in the rural areas through the assisted efforts of the people".^{3/} The National Community Development Programme of Thailand was designed "to bring about partnership between the government and people and aimed at "encouraging the people to exercise initiative to improve their communities and ways of living through co-operative efforts on the self-help basis".^{4/}

^{1/} E/2931, Annex III of 18 October, 1956. Part One, paras 1-2.

^{2/} Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, Government of India: Community Development Programme. P2

^{3/} Official document of PACD - PACD Through the Years. P1

^{4/} Department of Interior: Thailand. Summary of National Community Development Programme. P2.

17. It was clear from the national statements that in launching the community development programme, the four countries share the major objective which was to assist the villagers in their efforts to bring about an improvement of their life.

18. It was interesting to note that despite the differences in the economic and social conditions and problems, as well as in the stages of development, the way in which each country had developed and had implemented the community development programme followed closely the same lines of thinking as and employed similar approaches to the others.

19. Community Development in the four countries was indeed conceived as a long-term and multi-purpose programme which involved a wide range of measures to be taken by the people and the governments.

20. The four governments seemed to place considerable emphasis on the all-round improvement and the utilization of available resources.

21. The concept of self-help was strongly stressed. It was apparent that community development was taken as a joint programme between people and government and that efforts were being made to encourage the organization of self-help projects. Strong intention and willingness on the people's side to participate in the self-help project was evident everywhere the group visited. The local institution was reactivated and in some places was initiated to have responsibility for carrying out self-help projects.

22. The educational process was also a common focus in implementing the programme in these countries. Efforts were being made to spread the knowledge and information necessary for the improvement of working methods and living conditions.

23. It was noticeable that the government's machinery for community development in each of the four countries was actively undergoing a considerable change in which top priority was given to co-ordination -- both at policy levels and in field operation.

24. It should be pointed out also that though the fundamental objective was similar, emphasis on the final goal varied from one country to another, and from time to time. The community development programme in the Philippines, which used to put stress on the economic aspect, now gave greater attention to the political aspect. This was true of Pakistan where under the previous programme (V-AID) the focal point of interest was the agricultural and industrial development, but now the main objective of the Basic Democracies appeared to concern the creation of political consciousness among the masses. In India and Thailand, however, community development was oriented towards economic improvement.

Programmes undertaken

25. Programmes undertaken by the four countries included a wide range of activities. The basic programmes which were reported to be in operation can be grouped under the following headings:

- (a) The improvement of living conditions of the people. Activities included the provision of various forms of social amenities such as health centres, dispensaries, midwifery services, the prevention and control of diseases, the distribution of medicine and milk, the construction of drinking wells, toilets, drains and the provision for disposal of wastes; and, the organization of community centres.
- (b) The promotion of literacy and technical knowledge required for the improvement of living conditions and working methods. The provision of elementary education to children and adults, adult education, and classes offering various types of skills and handicrafts.
- (c) The provision of facilities for economic improvement. The development of irrigation works, improvement of seeds, the use of fertilizers, provision of veterinary aid, promotion of home economics, the construction of roads and, the creation of credit and marketing facilities.

26. It was clear that some countries were placing emphasis on those aspects which concerned the improvement of living conditions while the others emphasized the provision of facilities for economic development. For instance, community development programmes in India and Pakistan, particularly the urban projects, placed the emphasis on health and educational projects while the Philippines and Thailand seemed to give more attention to the construction of roads, canals and bridges.

27. The promotion of literacy, adult education and technical knowledge was stressed everywhere. Again the differences in emphasis were observed. India and Pakistan seemed to be concerned with the promotion of literacy and citizenship. The Philippines was mainly occupied with the spreading of ideas of home management and civic responsibility. Thailand was engaged in the work of giving new ideas to villagers in order to help improve their agricultural work.

28. The group observed with interest that in carrying out the programme of economic improvement, the self-help concept remained the central theme. People were not only contributing labour and material but also took part in planning and executing the projects.

Administration

29. Policies in community development were being formulated at different levels, ranging from the village up to the central administration.

30. The over-all policy in Pakistan and the Philippines was formulated at the cabinet level, while in India and Thailand these were first considered by a special board created for this purpose. This Board (with the Prime Minister as Chairman and Ministers of Development Ministries as members) was called, in India, the Central Committee in Community Development; and in Thailand, it was known as the National Community Development Committee.

31. The Central or National Community Development Board in India and in Thailand were both the policy-making and co-ordinating body. In carrying out co-ordination work, a co-ordinating committee composed of representatives of the ministries concerned had been created to take charge of the day-to-day operational problems.

Central Authority

32. To carry out the many-sided and comprehensive programmes, the governments of the four countries had each set up units of operation at these levels: central; state or province, district or project level.

The organization at the central level was mainly a policy-making body while the rest were operational.

33. At the national level, a central organization had been created to be in charge of the programme. In India, it was the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation; in Pakistan, the Department of Social Welfare for Urban Programmes and Department of Basic Democracies and Local Government for Rural Programmes; in the Philippines, the Office of the Presidential Assistant on Community Development; and, in Thailand, the Department of Community Development.

34. The central organization in the four countries appeared to have similar major responsibilities. This included planning and co-ordinating policies and programmes, promoting and supporting the organization of community development committees, the organizing of training programmes and the administration of grants-in-aid.

35. It was apparent that the central organization for community development in each of the four countries had a high status. In India, it held a cabinet rank while in the Philippines, PACD was under the President's Office and its head reported directly to the President.

36. In all the four countries we visited, a unit at the level of at least a Department had been created for the community development programme.

37. The group was of the opinion that such a set-up put community development on the same footing with other governmental programmes thereby strengthening its status and effectiveness.

Field administration

38. Community Development, as the nature of the work implies, involves mainly action in the field. It follows that the success of the programme depends

very much upon the field administration. The group found that in the four countries visited, due attention was being given to the field operation.

State, Provincial, Divisional and District Administration Levels

39. The planning and co-ordination of the field operation was carried out in India at the State and District levels, in Pakistan at the Divisional and District levels, and in the Philippines and Thailand at the Provincial level.

40. Side by side with the State or provincial government machinery, special committees for community development had been created to plan and co-ordinate the work of community development in the State or province. Membership of a committee was composed of the representatives of the development ministries stationed at those levels and members of elected bodies and the chairman was either the Chief Minister or a State Governor.

41. In India and Pakistan, similar committees patterned on the same lines existed at the District level. Their main functions were, apart from carrying out projects at that level, to co-ordinate and give assistance, through the development agencies, to development projects, and to administer grants-in-aid for self-help projects.

42. To assist the work of the Committees for Community Development, the Central authority in India and the Philippines had created offices at these levels. In India, there was in every State a Ministry of Community Development, which was responsible for community development work in the State. The Development Commissioner, who headed the Ministry, was the key man for community development work; he was also the secretary to the State Committee for Community Development. At the District level, the Deputy Commissioner was the representative of the Ministry of Community Development and was also the co-ordinating officer in the district.

43. In the Philippines, the PACD had set up its subsidiary offices at the Provincial and the Municipal levels, and they were responsible for running the community development work there.

44. In Pakistan, there existed at the State government level, a Department of Basic Democracies and Local Government. The Department had its officers at the Divisional and District levels. There was one Director at each Divisional and one Assistant Director at each District level.

45. In Thailand, though the Department of Community Development maintained no separate office in the Provincial Administration, the Deputy-Governor was assigned to be in charge of community development work in the province.

Project Level Administration

46. In all community development work, the project level is the place where the actual work takes place. It is the base for planning, co-ordination and for all decision-makings on day-to-day operations. It is also the place where the resource technicians and services are available and therefore serves as the supporting arm to which villagers and development committees turn for help. Consequently, it may be rightly called the field headquarters.

47. The location and size of the project level administration may vary from one country to another but they all seemed to follow the same pattern: the base for community development was usually located near the village.

48. In India, the project level administration was located at the Block level covering an area of 150 sq. mls, with about 100 villages and a population of roughly 60,000 to 70,000. Each block was administered by a Block Development officer, assisted by a team of eight extension officers specializing in the following fields: Agriculture, animal husbandry, cottage industries, rural engineering, social education, public health, co-operation and panchayats. In addition there were, on the average, ten village-level workers and two women village workers for each block. There existed a Block Development Committee, at the Block level, composed mostly of local representatives, and this committee was responsible for carrying out projects in the block.

49. In the Philippines, the project administration appeared to be located at the Municipality level, comprising about 20,000 population. This office

was headed by a Municipal Development Officer who was responsible for supervising the work of the Bario Community Development workers. Attached to this office, was a team of officers, usually composed of eleven extension workers, who moved around giving assistance in the municipality.

50. In Pakistan, the Tehsil for West Pakistan and the Thana for East Pakistan, appeared to be the base-line for community development operations. The Tehsil and Thana had a population of about 150,000 and comprised about 150 villages. Each Tehsil and Thana had a council whose membership consisted of the chairman of union councils, members of the town committee, and representatives of the development departments stationed at the Tehsil and Thana. One Development Officer from the central administration acted as the co-ordinating officer.

51. In Thailand, the field headquarters were located at the District level which was the seat of the district administration and where the representatives of development ministries were stationed. The District Community Development Committee was the policy-making body for community development operations. This Committee, with the District Officer as Chairman, was composed of all the representatives of technical ministries as members. There was one Assistant District Officer who was in charge of community development work and a number of community development officers who worked in the villages.

52. In brief, it was evident that the field headquarters which were staffed with the officers from the community development office and the development departments served not only as the focal point of operation but also as links between the central administration and the villagers.

53. It was commendable that the governments in the four countries considered it necessary to utilize the existing administrative machineries and facilities for this purpose because not only was it more economical but it also enabled them to benefit from the experience gained in the past.

Village Operation

54. The responsibility for carrying out the village operation was entrusted to the Panchayat in India, the Union Council in Pakistan, the Bario Council

in the Philippines, and the Mooban Committee in Thailand. The Panchayat of India consisted of one or more villages while the Union Council consisted of about thirteen villages, the Bario Council in the Philippines and the Mooban Committee in Thailand usually consisted of only one village. The majority of the members of the Committee was elected.

55. These Committees were the key units for development work in the village. They themselves executed projects with the assistance of the community development workers and extension workers. All the projects of the villages were carried out by them and only the projects which required outside assistance would need decisions by the other Committees, namely, the District and Provincial Committees.

56. With the exception of the Mooban Committee in Thailand, the Committees in India, Pakistan and the Philippines were empowered to levy certain taxes and they used such revenue for development projects.

Village-level workers

57. All the four countries used full-time village-level workers in the villages; they were called Gam Sevak in India, Union Secretary in Pakistan, Bario Workers in the Philippines and Patanakorn in Thailand.

58. The village-level worker was mainly responsible for promoting development work in his villages as well as advice to the villagers and the Village Committee on various aspects of development. The village-level worker in the Philippines and Thailand also served as secretary to the Village Committee.

59. He was the new type of public servant and the last and least government's representative stationed in the field. Therefore, as far as the government was concerned, the village-level worker was the key man for community development work. This seemed to be well recognized in the four countries.

60. The areas under the responsibility of each village-level worker were approximately ten in India, thirteen in Pakistan, three in the Philippines and five in Thailand.

Personnel

61. The group was very much impressed with the way in which the four governments gave attention to the problem of personnel development - planning, assessment of field requests and training. The question of staffing the community development programme was no doubt one of the earliest matters that preoccupied the governments.

62. The four governments did not only concern themselves with the question of maintaining adequate numbers of staff at each level of operation but also were very much concerned with the question of their background and training. It appeared to be very clear to the four governments that staff for community development operations required special training before they were allowed to perform the task.

63. It was apparent during the tour that each government gave high priority to the training programme. It had been considered as part and parcel of the total community development programme.

64. Training was conceived as a continuous process, and was given not only to the government's personnel but also to members of Development Committees, members of elected bodies, local leaders and villagers.

65. The group also found that in every place visited there existed facilities to take care of training requirements. Apart from the courses in community development offered by the universities and higher educational institutions, the governments in the four countries had established their own permanent training programmes offering courses to various levels of community development workers and people engaged in development work.

66. In India, there were training centres for village-level workers all over the country, and 18 centres for social education organizers. In addition, there was the National Institute of Community Development which, apart from conducting research and evaluation studies, also offered short courses for government officials and members of elected bodies.

67. In Pakistan, there existed two national centres - one each in West and East Pakistan. These centres offered short courses for government

officials and people who were engaged in community development work. In West Pakistan, there were another two training centres, which also conducted training courses for secretaries of Unions' Councils, supervisors and development officers.

68. In the Philippines, the PACD with the assistance of the University of the Philippines, had set up the community development training centre at Los Banos. This centre offered a pre-service training programme for Barrio community development workers and an orientation course for government officials.

69. In Thailand, the Department of Community Development had set up two pre-service training centres, which conducted the training for community development workers and members of development committees.

CONCLUSIONS

Community Development and its Place in the Country

70. The group was very much impressed with the strong interest in community development shown by the governments in the four countries visited. It was very clear that in each of the four countries, community development was looked upon not only as a very important process of achieving an all-round development of the people, but also as a popular movement involving people from all walks of life in community self-improvement.

71. The group found with satisfaction that the community development programme had established itself as part of various national development programmes and had made considerable contribution to the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the rural inhabitants of the countries.

72. It was also gratifying to note that the policies and programmes had been well integrated into the national economic and social development plans and received a considerable share of the budget allocations.

73. The group was of the opinion that whatever the motive of the governments might be in introducing the programme, community development in the four countries had been well entrenched and had already acquired a general acceptance from the public.

74. The activities of the governments, in community development programmes, were directed mainly towards

- (a) increasing the body of technical personnel and providing their services at the field levels, with the view to bringing governmental services closer to the villages and making technical advice readily available to the people;
- (b) improving governmental administrative machineries - in some cases introducing new ones - in order that they will be in a position to channel services to the areas needing them most; and,
- (c) purposefully introducing new services and facilities to villages and rural communities.

These three characteristics of governmental activities were prominent everywhere. For instance, in India and Pakistan the creation of community development programmes had led to the development of units of governmental operation in the field, through which services were, for the first time, filtered down to the people. In the Philippines and Thailand, community development programmes had brought to the villages funds and materials without which construction of roads, bridges and canals would not be possible.

75. To carry out the programme, each government had set up some form of a central authority, at the level of at least a Department and having subsidiary offices at the field levels. A new type of government personnel - the village-level workers - was assigned to work with the villagers.

76. Side by side with the regional administration, special committees for community development had been set up at all levels - from villages up to the central national levels, with a view to bringing about a harmonious working relationship with all organizations, both governmental and private, concerned with development work.

77. Efforts were made to encourage and involve people in the planning and execution of projects. Although the policies were formulated at the central, provincial and district levels, the planning and programming were entirely done at the village level. As far as the actual work was concerned, the important unit of operation was the village; and the village committee had full responsibility for carrying out the projects.

78. The governments in every case had assumed full responsibility for providing technical guidance and services.

79. All the governments had launched comprehensive training programmes for community development personnel and others involved in the operation.

Value of the tour

80. In the view of the group, the real value of the study tour was not only the immediate gain in knowledge and understanding of the community development programmes observed, but also, to a greater degree, the personal relationship which developed both among the members of the group themselves and with fellow-workers in the countries visited.

81. It was the consensus of opinion amongst the members in the party that community development had become an international movement and that its success or failure in any country could exert a considerable influence on others. In this context, the group felt that countries in Asia and Africa could benefit from others' experiences, and that the tour was an important step leading to further contacts and co-operation between the two regions.

CHAPTER III
DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Origin

1. The Community Development programme as we see it in India today was started in 1952 as an experiment to test the people's reaction to new ideas, practices and innovations with the basic idea of improving the standard of living of the vast majority of the population who lived in the rural areas. This idea was based on the principles of self-help and the felt needs of the people taking account of the customs and traditions of the Community as an integrated whole.

Objectives

2. Since its birth the Community Development programme has been subjected to the ideals and principles of social justice which originated in Mahatma Gandhi's teachings and embodied in the Constitution to give special provision for the welfare of tribal peoples and other under-developed groups.

3. It is believed that one of the main considerations which engaged the attention of those who planned the Community Development programme was to provide an effective organization for the new programme. It became evident that two aspects which came out very prominently were (a) the size of the administration for development and (b) the urgent need to co-ordinate the work of the various agencies which worked together towards the improvement of village life such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Rural Engineering, Co-operation, Health and Sanitation. These had hitherto worked in watertight compartments and it was therefore necessary to tackle problems of common interest in a concerted and co-ordinated manner in order to make the whole programme work well.

Such an approach through self-help had already been tried out successfully during the building of refugees townships at the time of the partition, and this experience had helped in no small measure to bring the Community Development programme in existence.

Organization and Administration

4. The Community Development programme was launched on a pilot scheme basis with fifty-five projects, each project comprising roughly three hundred villages with a population of three hundred thousand and covering roughly an area of four hundred and fifty to five hundred square miles. As this was rather too big, a small unit was evolved which came to be known as the Community Development Block. This new unit of planning and development covered an area of a hundred and fifty square miles, about one hundred villages and a population of roughly sixty thousand to seventy thousand. Since then the progress of development has been gradual and now after a period of ten years the entire country has been fully covered.

Administration

5. The block is under the charge of a Block Development Officer who is the Co-ordinator and Administrator and works in conformity with the Block Development Council which is the Unit of planning all the programme in the Block. The Block Development Officer is also assisted at the Block level by a team of technical officers called extension officers who are subject matter specialists in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Social Cooperation, Public Health, and Sanitation, Social Education, Rural Engineering, Cottage Industries and Panchayat.

6. In order to help to maintain liaison between the village people and the team of Extension Officers at the Block level there are in each Block ten "Gram Sevaks" or village level workers (men) and two "Gram Sevikas" (women) who have been given training for two years to fit them for their work as multipurpose workers. They are supervised by the subject matter experts.

7. There are twenty to thirty Blocks in a district to co-ordinate all the work of planning and development in the district with a district planning officer and a deputy district planning officer. This level of administration and organization is known as the district council. The

lowest unit is the village Council on Panchayat. This council consists of elected representatives. The Chairmen of Village Councils represent their Councils at the Block Samiti or Council. Above this is the District Council whose body is composed of Presidents of the Panchayat Raj.

8. The functions of these councils cover all the development in their respective area levels and as such their powers of operation vary from State to State.

9. At these village levels are the village level worker. In some areas where the coverage is big there are about twenty village level workers allotted to work in them. In areas where the coverage is small the number of village level workers may be reduced sometimes to ten. There are two types of village level workers - the one who has been trained with an agricultural bias and the other looks after the social interests of the programme.

10. As agriculture forms the mainstay of nearly seventy per cent of the rural population it receives the highest priority in the programme and as such the village level worker devotes a major part of his time to this field. In order to enlist the active co-operation of non-officers at the village level in extension work in scheme of training, the programme for progressive farmers was launched in 1957 to bring together young and enthusiastic people in three day camps for training in improved methods of agriculture, the use of fertilizers, improved seeds and green manure and the use of modern agricultural tools. These camps have proved extremely very useful and about 2-8 million young men have been trained.

11. Also at the village level it was noted that Village Councils give opportunities for training in improved agriculture and co-operatives by allotting plots of land to young girls and boys to cultivate on their own on co-operative basis.

12. There are fifteen States in India with three hundred and twenty districts. At the State level is the Development Commissioner who is a very senior civil Servant and whose function is to co-ordinate all the development activities at that level. This includes Education, Health,

Agriculture, Co-operation and all the other services required at this level. He is responsible to the State Legislature through the Minister of Community Development.

13. Similarly at the National level there is the Minister for Community Development, a Cabinet Minister, who has been assigned the portfolio for the co-ordination of experts in the various subject matter involved in the assignment.

Policy

14. The policy for Community Development is formulated at the Centre and State levels. Since its inception the Community Development programme has had strong support at the Centre from top political leaders of the country and every effort has been made to make the State full participants in its set up hence members of parliament and State legislatures are made to participate at orientation courses in order to propagate the gospel of Community Development in their constituencies.

15. The National Development Council and the Central Committee with the Prime Minister as Chairman and the Chief Ministers of State as members is the highest planning authority of the country. This Committee is served by the Planning Commission and their main function relates to question of policy making. The Central Committee of which the Prime Minister is Chairman is composed of members of the Planning Commission, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, the Ministers of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation. This body serves the dual purpose of formulating policy as well as co-ordinating the Community Development programme.

16. The Minister for Community Development at the centre is responsible for the detailed preparation of data for the formulation of policy as a guide, and assistance to the States in the implementation of the Community Development programme and also for the administration of inter-State Training Centres for Senior Staff who are in control of the programme. He also co-ordinates the function of other Ministers who contribute to

the over-all Community Development programme of the Ministry of Community Development such as the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Health, Education and Commerce and Industry.

17. Although the Minister of Community Development has the major responsibility for its programmes, it is nevertheless only by a co-ordinated effort that the achievements in the Community Development programme can be made.

18. This co-ordination of the programme is not only seen in inter-departmental work at the centre, but also in the relations between the centre and the States carrying out the programme.

Training

19. For different categories of functions there are different programmes of training. This training is a continuous process for all those who are enveloped in the Community Development programme.

20. The village level worker when recruited is given full training to enable him to liaise between the villagers and the Block in which he works. The men train for two years and the women one year.

21. In order that training facilities may benefit all the country one hundred training centres have been set up to cater for the needs of the various State governments at all levels of training. These training centres are run by the National Government so that there may be a standardized programme of training for all who attend them.

22. Apart from these training centres there are ten orientation and study centres in the country, and it is the intention of the Government, we were told, to have such centres in each State so that they may be within easy and accessible reach of all. There are three categories of courses which are run at different times in these training centres: They are (1) The orientation course (2) The job course (3) The study course.

The orientation course: This is intended to give the objectives and philosophy of Community Development, and all extension officers at the Block level are trained there. The duration of the course is one month.

The job course: This is arranged particularly for Block Development officers who are the co-ordinators of the programme at the Block level. This also lasts for two months.

The study course: This is intended for Block Development officers who have worked for about three years in the field as well as District Officers and Chairman of the various councils. Its duration is three weeks. The purpose of running this course is to stimulate in the participants a better understanding of the administration and sociological aspect of the Community Development programme.

23. In the field of Social Education, the male Social Education organizer who organizes the various activities of the Block is given five months intensive training in Social Administration. His counterpart the female organizer is given nine months training. These particular courses are run by the National Government.

The National Institute of Community Development

24. In order to give specific training for key personnel, heads of departments, members of State legislatures as well as non-officials engaged in Community Development and Panchayati programmes and an Institution for this purpose has been set up. This Institute is at present based at Mussooria in the Himalayas. It is understood that it will move to a more central place in Hyderabad in the near future where it can be easily reached from the whole country by all who attend it. This Institute runs orientation courses as well as train Instructors for the Community Development Programme. It also carries on a study and research programmes through its own staff and the universities.

25. Another aspect of the training at this Institute is to give academic guidance to training centres, teaching methods, as well as to evaluate the quality of teaching material and review syllabus and staffing pattern. It also holds seminars, symposia and workshops. Each course takes on about forty people at a time and during the first three or four days discussions are held on problems that are met in the field, after which

the group is divided into syndicates and each group is given a specific problem as an assignment to discuss, evaluate and report upon. These syndicates are assisted by the staff of the Institute and other competent bodies who are well versed in the field of Social Science. The discussions that are held within the syndicates are also implemented by lectures from prominent people all over the country.

26. The main purpose for this training is to give opportunity to the participants to exchange ideas in matters of common interest affecting community development in order that they, the participants, may have a general idea of the common problems and to find solutions for them.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN

Introduction

1. The programme of visits in Pakistan involved studying both the urban and rural community development programmes; therefore, the report which follows deals with both programmes. Since, however, the visit to East Pakistan was mainly concerned with urban community development and that to West Pakistan with the basic democracies, the report on East Pakistan is devoted to the urban community development while the report on West Pakistan deals with the Basic Democracies system. It should also be made clear that the two programmes are under operation in both East and West Pakistan and that the general patterns of organization and administration are identical.

Origin

2. The national community development programme in Pakistan was first launched in 1952 under the name of the Pakistan village agricultural and industrial development (VAID). Under this programme, the villagers were assisted by the village level workers to engage in the self-help project for the improvement of their living conditions. In 1959, administration of this programme was turned over to the newly organized scheme called the Basic Democracies.

3. The urban community development programme was launched first in Karachi, West Pakistan in 1954, then in Dacca, East Pakistan in 1955, and finally in Lahore, West Pakistan in 1956. The main objective of the project is to assist people to work together for the improvement of urban living conditions.

Responsible Organizations

4. At the Federal level, there is a Ministry of Information which is responsible for the Basic Democracies and a Ministry of Education and Social Welfare for the urban development. At the State level, there is a department of health, labour and social welfare responsible for

the urban development and a department of Basic Democracies and social Government responsible for the rural development.

Basic Democracies

5. Objectives: the main objectives of the Basic Democracies are as follows:

- to enable the people to bring together their resources to the solution of the various problems of the country.
- to enable the rural population to elect their representatives for the participation in the government's decision at various levels.

In brief, the Basic Democracies provided a new machinery by which the concepts and policies in community development under the previous administration can be carried out effectively. Therefore, it can be said that the concept of V-Aid is there, and that the difference is the introduction of various councils and committees. For instance, the village level workers of the V-Aid have become the secretaries of the union councils. The work programme which is the focal point of operation under the new scheme is based on self-help basis, the concept of which was strongly stressed under the V-Aid.

Organization

6. The Basic Democracies were based on five - tier organization and consist of the following councils:

- (a) The Union Council. This council covers a group of 13-14 villages with a population of 10,000 to 15,000. Membership of the Council included 10 selected members and 5 appointed members. The Council prepares its own budget, and levies taxes, administers grants-in-aid and development funds, and is responsible for implementing agricultural and rural development projects.

- (b) Tehsil or Thana Council. This is the next tier in the Basic Democracies scheme and is called Tehsil in West Pakistan or Thana in East Pakistan. This council comprises the Chairman of the Union Council, officials and non-officials nominated members. Its main function is to co-ordinate the activities of the Union Councils.
- (c) The District Council. This consists of official and nominated non-official members. One half of the nominated non-official members is chosen from among the Chairman of Union Councils. The Deputy Commissioner of the District is the Chairman. This Council is responsible for formulating development policies and for making provision of services for development projects.
- (d) The Divisional Council. This is the fourth tier of the Basic Democracies. This Council, under the chairmanship of the Commissioner, consists of representatives of government departments, municipalities and of nominated members (chairmen of Union Councils and Tehsil located Division). It co-ordinates the activities of development work in the Division.
- (e) Provincial Assembly. This body, with the governor as chairman, is composed of heads of departments and nominated non-official members (Chairmen of Union Councils and or town and Union Committees). It is the highest unit in the Basic Democracy scheme. Its main functions include: co-ordination and implementation of development programmes and administration of grants-in-aid.
7. The Department of Basic Democracies and local governments has its officers at the divisional, Tehsil and Union levels. There is one Director at each Divisional, one Assistant Director at each District and one Development officer at Tehsil levels. They represent the Department and assist the Councils in carrying the development projects.

8. There is also one village level worker (secretary) at each Union Council. His duties, apart from acting as secretary to the Union Council, include working with the villagers and encouraging them to take part in the formulation and execution of projects.

9. In conclusion, the Basic Democracies from the lowest level of its structure, the highest provides the ground for development work on the field levels as well as the machineries for co-ordination of services at every level.

URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN EAST PAKISTAN

Objective

10. The main objective of the Urban Community Development is to encourage, assist and guide the people in the slum areas to join together in co-operative undertakings, in order to promote the living conditions of the community with the help of the technical aid and support of various government departments.

Organization and administration

11. The Urban Community Development programme is under the direction of Directorate of Social Welfare, Department of East Pakistan. At the central administration, there is an Assistant Director of Urban Community Development who is responsible for the day-to-day operations. Attached to this office, are a Deputy Assistant Director, 70 social welfare organizers and 192 Mohalla level workers (village level workers).

12. The field staff were attached to each project as follows: two social welfare organizers and five Mohalla level workers for each town, three Mohalla level workers for each sub-divisional town.

13. In each of the four divisions a Divisional Organizer is responsible for the supervision, guidance and general progress of all urban community development projects in the respective divisions.

14. The programme is carried out on a project level basis. Each project level covers one or two wards, comprising a population of approximately 20,000 to 25,000. Each project is sub-divided into localities (muhallas) where area committees are set up. These committees form project councils in the larger municipal areas and social welfare sub-committees for the small sub-divisional towns.

15. The project council or the neighbourhood council is the co-ordinating body of all social welfare agencies or mohalla committees within the project area. The council works for the co-ordination and development of social welfare activities in the project area. All the affiliated

agencies are represented in the General Body and working committee of the neighbourhood council.

16. The Directorate of Social Welfare provides two Social Welfare organizers - one male and the other female - who are responsible to the Directorate for various social welfare activities in the area. In addition, 5 Mohalla level workers are assigned to work in the different Mohallas of the projects.

17. The Social Welfare Organizers supervise the work of Mohalla level workers and co-ordinate the efforts of government services with those of the local people.

18. Co-ordination at the Municipal, District and Divisional levels are maintained through various committees.

19. At the sub-divisional towns, project development committees are formed comprising a broad range of representation including that of Basic Democrats. Direct link is maintained between the project committees and the local authority (town committees).

20. This is also true of the municipal levels where social welfare co-ordinating units are created within Municipal Committees.

21. At the District level, social welfare sub-committees are formed to be mainly responsible for the co-ordination and guidance of social welfare services in the districts.

22. At the Divisional level, the Divisional Organizers act as liaison to the Commissioners with the responsibility of reporting on the current positions, progress and problems of all social welfare services.

Field Activities

23. Activities covered under the urban Community Development are of the following types: health and sanitation; promotion of cottage industries and trading training; adult education and primary education; training and production centres for women; secretarial and cultural activities; development of co-operatives; and, training of voluntary leaders.

Relationship between the Urban Community Development and the Basic Democracies

24. The urban community development projects are based on the Basic Democracies units; the members of the Basic Democracies Councils being appointed to the Urban Community Development Sub-Committee of Town Councils and to the Project Councils of Municipal Councils. At the Sub-Divisional and Divisional levels, the sub-Commissioners and Commissioners are chairmen, respectively to the Urban Community Development Sub-Committee. The project Councils in divisions are the main bodies responsible for deliberations and implementing urban Community Development projects. At the sub-divisional levels, the town committees form social welfare units charged with urban projects.

Training

25. The training programmes for personnel engaged in the urban and rural community development are being carried out by both the central authority and the higher educational institutes. There are two national academies for village development - one each in West and East Pakistan.

26. The academy in West Pakistan (Pakistan Academy for Village Development Pashawas) conducts a training course for middle grade rural development officers and organizes orientation courses, workshops and meetings for personnel engaged in the rural development. Regular courses vary from one to twelve weeks and include the following subjects: community development, local government, rural development administration, development economics, education and information. Emphasis is on both theoretical and practical aspects.

27. The East Pakistan Academy conducts a training course for middle-range officers and also organizes short courses for non-officials, social workers and villagers.

28. The duration of courses depends on the category of trainees; usually from two weeks to six months. Courses include: civil administration, co-operatives, education, basic democracies.

29. The Academy also conducts applied socio-economic research, which aims at finding appropriate methods and techniques in carrying the rural development work.

30. In addition, there exist two Basic Democracies Training Institutes in West Pakistan. The Institutes conduct training courses for Basic Democracies' personnel, namely secretaries of Union Councils, supervisors and Development officers, and Assistant Directors.

31. Basic courses include: the Basic Democracies order, organization and working of other departments, fact-finding techniques, social work, adult literacy, health, education, budgeting and official procedure.

32. The main source of supply for personnel engaged in the urban community development programmes are the College of Social Welfare and Research Centre, Dacca, East Pakistan and the Department of Social Work, University of Punjab, Lahore, West Pakistan. Both offer a post-graduate course leading to a Master's degree in Social Work.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES

Organization

1. Community schools, which began the work in 1949, was the Government's first effort in the field of community development. The most important move came in 1956 when the Government created the office of the Presidential Assistant on Community Development (PACD). Under the Executive Order No.156, PACD has been designated as the central authority for planning, implementing and co-ordination of all the activities concerning community development.
2. The PACD is a two tier organization consisting of a central and an area-section, through which all the community development activities are brought into a focus in the various community development councils operating at each level of the governmental structure.
3. The central organization consists of 5 divisions, namely, Administration, Training, Information, Supply and General Service, Operation and Evaluation and Legal. The head of each division reports directly to the Executive Officer, who is, in turn, reports to the Deputy Presidential Assistant on Community Development.
4. There are 6 area offices throughout the country; each covering 5-6 provinces. Each office, headed by a Regional Development Officer, provides administrative and technical guidance to the operation of community development programmes.
5. In each province, there is a Provincial Development Officer, who is the co-ordinator for the development work in the province, and who also supervises the work of the Municipal Development Officer.
6. The municipal ward is the base for the day to day operation. The Municipal Development Officer, who heads the office, acts as Co-ordinator for development work in the Municipality and also supervises the work of the Barrio workers. (village level workers). He is assisted by a team of extension workers who are specialists in the following fields: Agriculture, Public Health, Sanitation, Cottage Industry, Social Welfare and Education.

7. At the village level there are the Barrio workers, whose main duties are two-fold: encouraging and stimulating villagers to improve their living conditions, and introducing new methods and techniques of solving village problems.

Co-ordination

8. In order to co-ordinate the work with the other governmental agencies and people, the following Community Development committees have been created:

(a) The Inter-Departmental Co-ordinating Committee -

This Committee is composed of heads of technical departments and agencies with the Presidential Assistant on Community Development as Chairman. Its function is to co-ordinate all governmental community development activities, arrange national priority and makes recommendations as to the extent of assistance to be given in respect of specific projects.

(b) The Provincial Community Development Council -

This Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Provincial Governor, is composed of senior officials of the various governmental departments and agencies posted in the province, and 2 to 3 members nominated by the Governor. The Council also processes project proposals recommended to it by the corresponding committee at the municipal or city level and decides on the priority for implementing these projects.

(c) The Municipal or City Community Development Council -

This Council is composed in the same way as the Provincial Community Development Council but in this case the Mayor of the Municipal area or city assumes the duties of Chairman. The PACD representative on this Council is either the Municipal Development Officer or the Community Development Officer, depending on whether the Council is of municipal or city level.

(d) The Barrio Council -

The Barrio Council is the most fundamental unit of government in the Philippines. It is an elected Council. Its duties, among others, include the initiation, organization for and the implementation of development programmes and projects within its area of jurisdiction. The Barrio worker serves as secretary and works closely with the Council. He also acts as its technical adviser in respect of contemplated and proposed projects.

The Implementation of the CD Programmes and Projects

9. The community development programme in the Philippines is a joint undertaking between the Government, on the one hand, and the people on the other. The PACD, in collaboration with the various Government technical agencies, assists the Barrio people to plan, organize and implement development projects. The Government's assistance takes the form of technical advice on and contribution of material to the projects for which the Barrio people express a felt need.

10. The Barrio council plans, organizes and executes the plans, organizes and executes the projects. The technical aspects of the projects, namely, design, cost analysis and work schedule are prepared by the competent governmental agencies. Non-local and processed materials are supplied by the PACD under its grant-in-aid scheme.

11. The project proposals are then passed on to the city or municipal community development council which reviews the projects submitted to it from the various Barrios, decides on a priority for their implementation and forwards them for consideration by the PACD where a further review and priority rating are carried out. Projects which can be fully financed at (and below) a certain level of administration do not require to be passed onto the higher level of committees and governments for approval.

12. The PACD, on approval a project, indicates the extent of assistance it can give. The same happens to the respective responsible government units - provincial, municipal or city. The Barrio Council from this point onwards has the responsibility of the day-to-day implementation of projects.

Training

13. It has been recognized from the very beginning that education on the concept of Community Development is a necessary prerequisite for the success of the programme. In realization of the fact the PACD has set up in 1957 the Community Development Centre in Los Banos.

14. This centre is a joint undertaking between the PACD and the University of the Philippines. It conducts a pre-service training programme for Barrio Community Development workers and an orientation course for Government officials.

15. The pre-service training course which is of 8 months' duration, consists of seven major units of study: (1) Understanding Community Development, (2) Role of Government in Community Development, (3) Human Relations and Group Dynamics, (4) Sociology of Development, (5) Economics of Rural Development, (6) Practical Skills in Community Development, and (7) Survey and Programme Planning.

16. The orientation course, which has a duration of six weeks, places emphasis on the co-ordinating nature of technical servicing, the need for team work, the inter-relationship between the community development workers and the technical service representatives and the nature of administrative planning at the municipal level.

17. Apart from the training programme carried out by PACD, there are two other training facilities for community development.

18. The first is an academic programme organized by the Department of Education at the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines. It offers a two-year course leading to the Master's Degree of Science in Community Development.

19. The second is a Training Institute organized by the Philippines Rural Reconstruction Movement. It offers a six-months course for multi-purpose rural reconstruction workers. The course includes the following subjects: Principles of Rural Reconstruction, Philosophy of the PRRM, and Leadership.

Research Evaluation

20. In order to provide adequate opportunity and facilities for reviewing the impact and effectiveness of Community Development programmes, the Government of the Philippines created the Community Development Research Council at the University of the Philippines. This is an independent research group which conducts and supports investigation into the operation of Community Development in the Philippines.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN THAILAND

Origin

1. The first national rural development plan was initiated in 1942 in the form of a rural reconstruction programme. Under this programme, rural reconstruction committees were created at the village level to involve the villagers in the development projects for the improvement of their living conditions. The programme came to an end in 1945.
2. After the second world war the Government made several attempts to resume the rural development plan. The big effort came in 1956 when the National Plan for Community Development was proclaimed.

Objectives

3. The National Community Development Programme aims at encouraging the people to exercise initiative to improve their communities and ways of living through co-operative efforts on the self-help basis; and, bringing the co-ordinated support of the various ministries concerned to assist villagers in carrying out their projects.

Organization

Central Administration

4. National Community Development Committee is constituted, consisting of the Prime Minister as the Chairman and Ministers of the technical ministries as members. The National Community Development Committee is responsible for the formulation and issuance of over-all policies.
5. To assist the work of the National CD Committee, the Community Development Executive and Co-ordinating Committee has been created and charged with the responsibility for planning and implementing the community development policy. This Committee is chaired by the Minister of Interior, with the concerned ministries or departments as members.
6. To carry out the day-to-day operations, the Government has also created the Department of Community Development in the Ministry of Interior. This Department serves as the secretariat to the National Committee and the

Executive and Development Committee, and is charged with providing the central administrative functions necessary for the field operations. The Department headed by a Director-General, is divided into five divisions:

- (1) Department secretariat; (2) Operations Division; (3) Community Education Division; (4) Training Division, and (5) Research and Evaluation Division.

Field Administration

7. The Community Development Committees are set up at the Provincial, District, Commune and Village levels to direct and co-ordinate rural development activities.

8. The Provincial Committee is composed of representatives of Technical ministries as members, with the Governor as its chairman. The composition of the District Committees is the same as the Provincial Committee. The Provincial CD Officer and the District CD Officer serves as secretary to the Provincial and District CD respectively.

9. The members of the Commune Committees are elected by villagers with the Commune headman and Village headman as ex-official members. This committee is empowered to allocate local tax revenues to be used in development projects in the villages.

10. In each village there is a Village Committee consisting of 5-9 local leaders. The Village headman and one or two local teachers are also members of this Committee.

The Execution of the Community Development Programmes:

11. The national programmes of community development are first formulated by the National Community Development Committee and approved by the Cabinet. The programmes are executed at the field by the Development Committees.

12. The programmes, in brief, provide for:

- (a) development of co-ordinated activities at all levels,
- (b) establishment of training programmes for governmental, personal and villagers; and,
- (c) stimulation of the people to participate in community action and self-help projects.

13. The actual operations are carried out at the village level and usually involve:

- (a) setting up social amenities such as: clinics and schools;
- (b) construction of feeder-roads, bridges, wells, sewage systems, canal and other irrigation projects;
- (c) introduction of improved agricultural practices, and various types of handicraft;
- (d) development of co-operative approach to problems of credit and marketing; and
- (e) the organization of classes for training in various skills and recreational and cultural facilities.

14. The projects fall into two categories: pilot and area coverage projects.

15. A pilot project is launched in selected villages, which generally comprises 1-2 villages with a population of approximately 5-600. A village Community Development Committee is constituted in each village and one Community Development worker (village level worker) is assigned to work in the project area. Besides being a catalyst of self-help efforts he also acts as a link between the people and the technicians. The village level worker lives in the village and helps the villagers in planning and organizing their community development projects.

16. An area coverage project covers a whole district and has six to ten workers working in one area.

17. The village level workers worked under the supervision of the District Community Development Officers, who reported direct to the District Officers.

18. Apart from the village level workers, there is a team of Fundamental Education Organizers in each province, which moves around organizing short courses on improved methods for agricultural work and better sanitation and health.

19. In order to bring the technical assistance closer to the base of operation, so as to be readily available to supplement the people's effort, two Community Development Technical Assistance Centres have been set up in the North-eastern region (it is planned to set up nine centres for the whole country).

20. This centre serves as the decentralized technical centre where technicians from various ministries are stationed. The function of the centre includes giving prompt technical service and equipment to facilitate the development work; training various levels of officials and villagers concerned with community development work; and, supervising the work of all officials in its operational area.

Training

21. The Department of Community Development has set up its own training programme which consists of pre-service training, in-service training, local leader training and orientation and seminar.

22. As regards the pre-service training, training centres have been set up, one in the central part and another in the south. The training is directed towards preparing the trainees for actual field work at the village level. These centres offer one year training courses in community development for college graduates.

23. The courses include study of group dynamics, community development, principles and methods, rural sociology, programme planning, administration and finance.

24. Two-thirds of the time is given to field practice work in the community development areas, under supervision of the training staff.

25. The In-service training is designed to acquaint the village level workers and community development personnel with policies and programmes under the National Plan.

26. With reference to the training programme for local leaders, short courses on community development are held for villagers and members of the Development Committees from time to time.

27. Lastly, seminars are held in various regions of the country to familiarize the provincial and district officials as well as the technicians of the development ministries with the goals, concepts and plans of the national community development programme.

28. Apart from the training programmes conducted by the Department of Community Development, there also exists the Training of Fundamental Education organizers. This centre with the assistance of the UNESCO offers a two-year course in the field of Fundamental Education. The trainees are selected from those who have had at least thirteen years education plus two or more years in the Government service. The trainees are first given some general knowledge in the following six fields: health, agriculture, education, home-working, village craft and construction, social welfare and the production of instructional materials. There follows, at a later stage of training, specialization in the above fields.

29. It should be mentioned also that courses on community development are also given at various colleges and universities. For instance, the Faculty of Social Service Administration at the Thammasart University includes community development in the post-graduate course leading to a Master's Degree in Social Work. This is also true of the Faculty of Political Science at Chulalongkom University which offers one course in community development in the post-graduate programme leading to the Master's Degree in the Political Science.

Appendix I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
1. Mr. S. Agyarko-Wiredo	Community Development Officer Department of Social Welfare and Community Development P.O. Box 176 Koforidua Ghana
2. M. Koudogbo	Directeur National du Service de Developpement Rural B.P. 50 Porto Novo Dahomey
3. M. Diongodji Dolo	Conseiller Technique Ministere du Developpement Bamako Mali
4. M. Tahar Kassem	Chef de service de la Documentation au Secretariat d'etat au Plan et aux Finance Tunis Tunisie
5. Mr S.O. Fadahunsi	Deputy Chief Executive Officer Lagos Executive Development Board P.O. Box 907 Lagos Nigeria
6. Mr. Mobrouk Marzouki	Controller Social Security Tripoli Libya
7. M. Andre Ranarivel	Deputy to General Commissioner Animation Rurale Service Civique Tananarive Madagascar
8. Mr. L.S. Ogwal	Community Development Officer Ministry of Community Development and Labour Teso P.O. Box 265 Soroti Uganda

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
9. M. Aboubakry	Agricultural Engineer Direction Agriculture Rue Vincent Dakar Senegal

ECA STAFF MEMBERS

1. Mr. A. Vilakazi - Leader	Senior Social Affairs Officer Social Affairs Section Economic Commission for Africa Addis Ababa Ethiopia
2. Miss Maria Colom - Interpreter	28 Carretera Veja del Puerto Soller (Mallorca) Spain
3. Mr. Nikom Chandravithun - Technical Secretary	Social Affairs Officer Social Affairs Section Economic Commission for Africa Addis Ababa Ethiopia.

Appendix II

LIST OF SUB-COMMITTEES

INDIA

M. Andre Ranarivel	-	Chairman
M. Tahar Kassem	-	Member
Mr. S. Agyarko-Wiredu	-	Member

PAKISTAN

M. Diongodi Dolo	-	Chairman
M. Aboubakry	-	Member
Mr. S. Ogwal	-	Member
Mr. S.O. Fadahunsi	-	Member (Rapporteur for the report of the Programme in West Pakistan)

THE PHILIPPINES

Mr. S.O. Fadahunsi	-	Chairman
M. Koudogbo	-	Member
M. Andre Ranarivel	-	Member

THAILAND

M. Koudogbo	-	Chairman
M. Aboubakry	-	Member
Mr. Mobrouk Marzouki	-	Member

Appendix III

Detailed programmes of country visits

(1 November to 3 December 1963)

1. In the Philippines (1 November to 8 November)

1 Nov. 1963	Members of the group assembled in Manila, the Philippines.
2 Nov. 1963	A briefing on the objectives and the programme of the study tour was held at the TAB office.
4 Nov. 1963 8.30 - 9.30 a.m.	A meeting was held at the office of Presidential Assistant on Community Development under the Chairmanship of Deputy Presidential Assistant on Community Development.
9.30 - 10.30 a.m.	Meeting with Chief, Community Development Unit of VSOM AID.
10.30 - 11.30 a.m.	Courtesy call on Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs.
1.30 - 2.30 p.m.	Meeting with the officials of National Economic Council.
4.30 p.m.	Left for Celu City, arrived there around 7 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	Meeting with the Provincial Governor.

In Celu City (5-6 November)

<u>Morning</u>	Briefing at the Headquarters of the Area office on the Philippines CD programmes and the provincial CD operations.
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Afternoon

Meeting with the City Mayor and field observations tour of CD operations on the city basis.

Evening

Discussions on the training programme with the Training Director of PACD.

First session of the Sub-Committee for the Philippines programme.

6 Nov. Morning
and Afternoon

Field observation tour of CD operations and interviews at the municipal and various levels; observed Barrio Council in session and project initiation; interviews with local leaders and the Barrio people.

Evening

Evaluation and exchange of views at Mr. Binamira's residence (former PACD).

7 Nov. 8.30 a.m.

Departure for Manila and arrived Manila about 10.00 a.m.

11.00 - 12.00 noon

Group meeting.

Afternoon

Meeting with members and officials of the Community Development Research Centre of the University of the Philippines.

8 Nov. Morning

A rounding-up discussion with official of PACD.

8.15 p.m.

Left Manila for Hong Kong.

9 Nov.

In Hong Kong.

8.10 p.m.

Left Hong Kong for Bangkok and arrived Bangkok about 21.30 p.m.

10 - 13 Nov.

In Bangkok, Thailand.

10 Nov. (Sunday)

Free time.

11 Nov. 8.00 - 11.00 a.m.	Briefing at ECAFE (meeting with the Executive Secretary and officials of Social Affairs Division).
11.00 - 12.00 <u>noon</u>	Briefing at the Community Development Department.
2.00 - 2.30 p.m.	Meeting with the Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Planning.
2.45 - 6.00 p.m.	Discussions with officials of the Public Welfare Department on the land settlement project and other social welfare programmes.
12 Nov.	Field visits to the land settlement project at Sarabui province and the Community Development project at district level.
13 Nov. <u>Morning</u>	Discussions with the Secretary-General of the Economic Development Board and officials of the National Development Ministry.
5.45 p.m.	Departure Bangkok and arrived in Calcutta at 8.15 p.m.
14 Nov. 8.30 a.m.	Left for Dacca, East Pakistan and arrived there at 10.15 a.m.
<u>In East Pakistan</u>	(14-18 November)
<u>Afternoon</u>	Briefing by the United Nations expert on Urban Development. Visit to Lalbagh Urban Community Development Project.
15 Nov. <u>Morning</u>	Meeting with members of the College of Social Welfare and Research Centre. Visit Deaf and Dumb School.

Afternoon

Visit Kayettully Urban Community Development Project.

16 Nov. Morning

Meeting with the Secretary, Health, Labour, and Social Welfare Department and his officials.

1.20 p.m.

Left for Comilla and arrived there at 5.25 p.m.

17 - 18 Nov.

At Pakistan Academy for Rural Development.

17 Nov. Morning

Meeting with Director and members of the Academy.

Afternoon

Field visits to village Co-operatives and Rural Public Work Project.

Evening

Sub-Committee's meetings.

18 Nov. 8.00 - 10.30 a.m.

Visit Thana Training and Development Centre.

10.45 - 12.00 noon

Final discussions with Director and members of the Academy.

1.00 p.m.

Departure for Dacca.

19 Nov. 8.00 a.m.

Left Dacca for Calcutta and arrived there at 8.50 a.m.

7.20 p.m.

Left Calcutta for New Delhi and arrived in New Delhi about midnight.

In India

(20-28 November)

20 Nov. Morning

Briefing at the UNTAB office. Discussions with the officers of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.

Afternoon

Group meeting.

21 Nov. 7.30 a.m. Left for Agra.

22 Nov. Visit projects in Agra and Bichpuai
Training Centre.
3.00 p.m. Left Agra and arrived New Delhi at 7 p.m.
9.55 p.m. left New Delhi for Dehra Dun.

23 Nov. 8.15 a.m. Arrived at Dehra Dun and visited the
Instruction Wing of the National Institute
of Community Development.
11.30 a.m. Left for Mussorrie.
Afternoon Meeting with Principal and officers of the
National Institute of Community Development.

24 Nov. Individual work of the members on the
report.
7.20 p.m. Left for New Delhi.

25 Nov. 6.15 a.m. Arrived in New Delhi.
No programme.
Afternoon Meeting of the Sub-Committee for Indian
Programme.

26 Nov. Morning Final discussions with officials of the
Planning Commission.
Afternoon Meeting with Minister of Community Develop-
ment and Co-operation.

27 Nov. Group meeting to discuss the report of the
Philippines Programme.

In Lahore West Pakistan (28 November to 1 December)

28 Nov. 12.30 p.m. Left New Delhi for Lahore and arrived
there at 2 p.m.

4.00 - 6.00 p.m. Visit projects in Wagha and observed the work of Union Council.

Evening Meetings of the Sub-Committees.

29 Nov. Morning Visit Mustafa Welfare Town, and Department of Social Work of Punjab University.

30 Nov, Morning Meeting with Officials of Department of Basic Democracies and Local Government.

Afternoon Meetings of the Sub-Committees.

1 December Morning Group meeting to consider the report on Thailand's Programme.

12.45 p.m. Left Lahore for Karachi and arrived Karachi at 2.30 p.m.

5.55 - 8.30 p.m. Group meeting to consider the report of the programme in East Pakistan.

2 December Morning Group meeting to consider the report on the West Pakistan Programme.

Afternoon Group meeting to consider the work of the Indians' Programme and to discuss the general observations on the community development programmes in the four countries visited.

3 December Morning At TAB office to finalize the financial and travel arrangements.

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