

- Sriniketan Experiment
- Gurgaon Experiment
- Marthandam Experiment
- Baroda Experiment
- Firkha Development Scheme
- Etawa Pilot Project
- Nilokheri Experiment

# Sriniketan Experiment:



- Individual responsible: Shri. Rabindranath Tagore in Collaboration with Mr. L.K. Elmhirst.
- Year: 1921
- Place: Bolepur near Calcutta where Sriniketan is situated
- Objectives
  - To create a real interest in people for rural welfare work.
  - To study rural problems and to translate conclusions into action.
  - Help villagers to develop their resources.
  - To improve village sanitation.



## • Methods followed

- He established a Rural Reconstruction Institute at Sriniketan.
- A group of eight villages was the Centre of the programme.
- The activities of the Institute were development of agriculture, co-operatives, industries and education through village organizations.

## Objectives were achieved by

- Creating a spirit of self help.
- Developing village leadership.
- Organizing village scouts called Brati Balika.
- Establishing training centres for handicrafts.
- Establishing demonstration Centres.



### • Limitations

- Programme was limited to eight villages only.
- $\boldsymbol{-}$   $\,$  Institute could not get much help from Government
- Over emphasis on cultural aspects of life.

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# Gurgaon Experiment



- Individual responsibleMr. F.D. Brayne Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon Dt., Punjab.
- Year:1920.
- Place: Gurgaon Dt.,
- Objectives
  - Overall to remove poverty of the people
  - Abolition of purdah.
  - Use of improved agricultural implements
  - Increase the productivity of crops.
  - Improve the health of the people
  - Improve the home with special reference to women's education
  - Organize cleanliness campaigns



### • Officials responsible

 Village guides were appointed (to provide a single agency for advise) and organized Rural Economics and Domestic Science Schools.

### Methods followed

 Propaganda through radio broadcast, television advertisement, Magic lantern slide shows, dramas posters, exhibitions, demonstration etc.

#### Execution

- Through village guides and schools.



#### Limitations

- More or less one man show.
- Purely Government backed programme. Not a people's movement. Village guides were lack.
- In experience, training and had low educational qualification.
- No plan of work or any organization to keep the work going.

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# Marthandam Experiment



## • Individual responsible

- It was set up by Dr. Spencer Hatch under the auspices of Y.M.C.A
- Year: 1921
- Place: Marthandam (Then Travancore State).
- Objectives
  - Self help and cooperation.
  - Helping people to help in their own work.
  - There should be a voluntary association.
  - Opening the demonstration centers.



## • Methods followed

- From the demonstration Centre at marthandam, about hundred villages were covered through Y.M.C.A. Centres in villages.
- Exhibitions, dramas, Melas, demonstrations and lectures were conducted.
- The extension secretary supervised the work.
- Lack of adequate funds
- Lack of Government support
- Lack of continuous contact with the villagers as the workers were required to return to the Centre in the evenings.
- The religious standing of the institutions.

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# Baroda Experiment



- Objectives
  - To improve the life style of rural people rapidly.
  - To spread education and industrialization.
  - To develop the necessary factors for the progress of agriculture.
- Scope
  - This Project was started in the district of Navsari in the Gujarat State.
  - Many programmes such as gardening, poultry-farming, beekeeping. spinning and weaving were organized.
  - Re-stabilization of 'Panchayats' and other programmes of village progress were organized
  - The adult education had been extended.

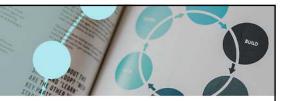


# • Working System

- By personal education and contact by the village guides.
- $\boldsymbol{-}$  To use the school teacher of village in the extension of programme.
- To use the traditional means of extension.

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# Firkha Development Scheme



• The government of Madras (now Tamil Nadu) decided to make efforts for the development of villages at Firka level. The first programme began in 1946. Among Pre-Independence project, this was the biggest project.

## • Objectives

- All-round development of rural people.
- To develop the means of drinking water and communication.
- To develop the committees of panchayat and co-operatives.
- To develop animal husbandry, farming and irrigation facilities.
- To introduce khadi and cottage industry



## Scope

- To select Firkas (villages) considering the possibilities for development in the production of handloom cloth and other cottage industries and alleviating backwardness.
- This work was started from 34 to 84 Firkas till 1950.

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# Etawa Pilot Project

- Individual responsible: Lt. Col. Albert Mayer of U.S.A.
- Year: 1948
- Place: Mahlwa village about eleven miles from Etawah in Uttar Pradesh.
- Objectives
  - To see the extent of improvement possible in production, social improvement, development of initiative, self –compliance and co operation in an 'average district'.
  - How quickly results could be achieved?
  - Whether results achieved could be achieved?
  - Whether results achieved could be permanent and can be transferable to other areas.?
  - Gain and grow confidence of the villagers.
  - Build up a sense of community living.
  - Build up a spirit of self help in the villagers so that they can carry on their programme independently



# • Official responsible

- Trained village level workers were involved to implement the objectives.

# • Methods followed

- Broadening of the mental horizon of the villagers, so that he might not only accept new and tested ideas but that those ideas might become self generating and self perpetuating.
- It dealt with the villagers land, his tools and his surroundings.
- The method of approach was educative and persuasive rather than corrective.



### • Execution

- Full cooperation of other departments was enlisted and demonstrations were conducted.

### Result

- The project was found successful and the pattern was accepted for the starting of Community Development project.
- Villagers participated very well.
- Through planning and an integrated approach to village life.

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# Nilokheri Experiment



- Individual responsible: Shri S.K. Dey (Later union Minister for Community Development and Cooperation up to 1965).
- **Year**: 1948
- Place: Nilokheri
- Objectives
  - Rehabilitate 7000 displaced persons from Pakistan Establish essential services like health, education, public works, power supply, marketing, shopping recreation etc.
- Official responsible
  - This project was under the supervision of the Ministry of Rehabilitation at the centre.



#### Execution

 The township also offered extension services in Agriculture. Animal Husbandry, village and small industries. In addition the township arranged supply and services and training for village artisans, crafts man and young farmers. The scheme was also called 'Mazoor Manzil'



### • The Weakness of the above rural Experiments

- It may be noted that nearly attempts at village uplift were characterized by initial enthusiasm, the
  attainment of many desirable objectives, followed by a period of declining activity and usually ending in
  abandonment of the scheme. The failure has been due to the following factors:
  - The attempts were mostly based on individual initiative inspired by humanitarian considerations.
  - Government backing and financial support was not forth coming in sufficient measures.
  - The attempts were mostly isolated, uneven and discontinuous.
  - The staff employed was inadequate, inexperienced, untrained and hurriedly selected, ignorant of local conditions who could hardly command any respect or influence in the village.
  - The objectives were ill-defined or lopsided in their development. Little attempt was made to study the peculiar conditions of the villages and to adapt the programme to its need.



- Plans, programmes and organizations were lacking, weak or unbalanced.
- Parallel, programmes of supplies, services, guidance and supervision were not developed.
- The need for proper methods and skills of approach to the task was not fully realized. Research and evaluation was lacking
- Association and co-ordination with other development departments was very limited.
- The involvement of village people in thinking, planning and executing village development was not properly achieved.
- From the results of the past efforts we can learn that public participation is an integral part of any programme for its success. This can very well be brought by extension education only.



- So when the community development programme was launched during October 1952, extension education was also introduced because, community development programme's aim is to seek the all-round development of the community. On the other hand Extension education helps to educate the masses in things that are needed for their self improvement which alone can bring about the all round development of the rural community as a whole.
- Hence, it can be emphasized that India's Rural Uplift Programme is both a Community Development Programme and also an Extension Education Programme