

(Unit –2) Topic 1

Gurgaon Project



Topic Mapping with course Outcomes

Unit-I	So. No.	Mapping	
		Topic	Course Outcomes
II	1	Introduction to Rural development	Co1
	2	Pre-independence experiments	Co1
	3	Post-experiment experiments	CO1

- Students will be able to know the following concepts:
 - Introduction to Rural development and understanding of
1. Sriniketan Project
 2. Marthandam Project
 3. Gurgaon Experiment
 4. Rural Reconstruction Programme by Mahatma Gandhi

Pre Independence Period:

- 1) Sriniketan Project
- 2) Marthandam Project
- 3) Gurgaon Experiment
- 4) Rural Reconstruction Programme by Mahatma Gandhi

Pre-Independence Era (1866-1947)

During the pre-independence era, various attempts were made by the individual persons and private agencies viz.

- a. **Gurgaon project** in Haryana by Mr. F.L. Brayne; Sriniketan Experiment in Bengal by Sri Rabindra Nath Tagore;
- b. **Marthandam project** by Dr. Spencer Hatch under the auspices of YMCA;
- c. **Sevagram experiment** in Wardha by Mahatma Gandhi; Adarsh Seva Sangh, Pohri, Gwalior;
- d. **Indian Village Service** in Lucknow and **Etawah** in Uttar Pradesh by Mr. A.T. Mosher and Sarvoday Programme in Bombay province by Sri B. N. Gupta were prominent.

Continued.....

It was during this period that the Department of Agriculture came into being in June 1871 under the then Government of India, and by 1882, agricultural departments in most of the provinces started functioning in skeleton form. Recognising the need for new and improved methods of cultivation based on agricultural research, the then Government of India also set up an Institute of Agricultural Research at Pusa in Bihar in 1905.

Gurgaon Project (1920)

Gurgaon Project (1920)

In Gurgaon district, this programme of village development was the first **one to be run by the State**. It was started by the Mr. F. L. Brayne. In 1920, **Mr. Brayne** had been appointed on the post of Deputy Commissioner in Gurgaon district and he began this project of **rural upliftment in his district**, which became famous as **Gurgaon Project**. Rural upliftment movement on an immense scale was first started by Mr. F. L. Brayne. He was prompted by the backwardness, poverty and misery of the people. **A village guide had been posted to act as a channel through which the advice of the experts in various departments could be passed on to the villagers.**

The main objectives of this project were:

1. **To deal with whole life of the village.**
2. **The work should be started in whole district at a time.**
3. **Development work should be taken at campaign level.**

The programme of introducing improved seeds, implements, the methods of cultivation etc. was started throughout the district. **As the village guides were not technical men, very little permanent value was achieved in fact.** The project could not develop leadership in the villages that would continue work when the village guides had left the villages

The main objectives of this project were:

- (1) To increase crop production,
- (2) to control extra expenditure,
- (3) to improve the health,
- (4) to develop the feeling of women-education, and
- (5) home development work.

Area of work

1. Agriculture development and increasing food production.
2. Health improvement.
3. Village sanitation.
4. Social improvement.
5. Emphasis on women education.
6. Organization of cooperative societies.

Method of work

1. Propaganda was done by drama and music, to mould the human thoughts.
2. Guides were appointed to express the programme at village level and to help the rural people.
3. The teacher of village schools used to teach the village people the importance of programme and dignity of labor.

1. The most predominant sector of the Indian Economy , prior to independence was
 - a) **Agriculture**
 - b) Industry
 - c) Service Sector
 - d) Trade Sector
2. Which was the first census year of British India?
 - a) 1991
 - b) 1947
 - c) **1881**
 - d) 1757
3. Thesector had the largest share of workforce.
 - a) **Agriculture**
 - b) Industrial
 - c) External
 - d) None of the Above

RECAP

Gurgaon project and its activities for society.

(Unit –2) Topic 2

Sriniketan Experiment



Objectives of Topic/Session

Students will be able to understand Shriniketan Project and its objectives.

Session Objective with CO mapping

- To understand the importance of Rural Development programme like Sriniketan experiment.

Topic	Course Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To understand the importance of Rural Development programme of Sriniketan experiment• To understand the activities and area of work	CO2

The Sriniketan Experiment of Tagore

- Rabindranath Tagore's work in "village reconstruction" at Sriniketan is not as widely known as his work at Shantiniketan. Founded at Sriniketan in 1922, the Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IRR) was Tagore's attempt to put to work his ideas about village reform.
- Tagore has recalled how he, a "town-bred" individual, came to recognize the "sorrow and poverty of villagers" while being a manager of his family's agricultural estates in East Bengal in 1890s.
- In 1906, Tagore released his 15 point Village Reconstruction Charter in Pabna (now in Bangladesh). This document makes clear that **making villages autonomous was chief among his concerns**. It

The Sriniketan Experiment of Tagore

The object of Sriniketan is to bring back life in its completeness into the villages making them **self-reliant** and self-respectful, acquainted with **the cultural tradition** of their own country and competent to make an efficient **use of modern resources** for the improvement of their physical, intellectual and economic conditions. The Objectives of the mission were:

1. To help the rural people for the development of cottage industry.
2. To develop their resources so that they may know new scientific methods of farming.
3. Development of cattle.
4. Development of multi purpose primary level education.
5. To help self help initiative and rural leadership.

1. Sanitation in villages.
2. Adult Education.
3. To arrange campaign for the eradication of Malaria, TB and other infectious disease.
4. To manage the pure drinking water.
5. To manage saving for famine and flood.
6. Development of Cottage industries.

Area of work

Sri Tagore started work in his Zamindari villages of Kaligram Perganna

for example- Atari, Raghupur, Rani nagar, Tilakpur, Latara etc.

Method of work

1. Survey of selected villages.
2. Foundation of social welfare centre in each village. Worker used to bring the rural problems upto this centre and solutions were provided to farmers. It was two way process.
3. To manage the medicines which may be available to rural people at proper time.
4. Demonstration of improved practices.
5. Community centers.

QUIZ

1. In rural India, the proportion of people still living in poverty is.....

- a) $\frac{2}{3}$
- b) $\frac{1}{3}$**
- c) $\frac{1}{2}$
- d) $\frac{1}{4}$

2. NABARD was set up in.....

- a) 1980
- b) 1981
- c) 1982**
- d) 1983

3. The 'Golden Revolution' was a period of very high productivity in :

- a) Food grain production
- b) Horticulture**
- c) Organic farming
- d) Pisciculture

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RECAP

- Sriniketan project
- Gurgaon Project

(Unit –2) Topic 3

Seva Gram and Marthadam Project



OBJECTIVES OF TOPIC/ SESSION

Briefly understand Seva Gram and Marthadam Project.

Session Objective with CO mapping

- To understand the importance of Rural Development with the help of Seva Gram and Marthadam Project

Topic	Course Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To understand the importance of Rural Development with the help of Seva Gram and Marthadam Project• To understand the area and activity of its operations.	CO1

Marthandam Project (1928)

Marthandam Project (1928)

- The work was commenced by **Dr. Spencer Hatch** an **American Agricultural** expert in Travancore under the auspicious of young Men's Christian Association (**YMCA**) in 1921.
- The villages in Marthandam area were **undeveloped economically and the economic condition of the native majority was poor**. Here, people used to cultivate only paddy and coconut on some places. For exploiting this weakness, it was thought that some developmental work should be done, so that the Christian faith could spread.
- Consequently Dr. Hatch made agreement with YMCA and the Church for his work and initiated this project in neighbouring village Marthandam. The main objective of the project was to bring more abundant life for rural people.
- It was intended to symbolize the **three-fold development, not only spiritual, mental and physical but also economic and social**.

Marthandam Project (1928)

The main objectives of this project were:

- a) Spiritual development**
- b) Mental development**
- c) Physical development**
- d) Social development**
- e) Economic development**

Seva-Gram (1920)

- Self contained and self sufficient village life was the dream of Gandhiji.
- He wanted to solve these problems by local people and through local resources. People know Gandhiji not only as a Mahatma or political agitator, but also as a social and economic reformer.
- They focus on decentralized production and Self-sufficiency of Indian villages. key-words equal of his distribution economy of are: - wealth
- For equal distribution of wealth, cruel process of extermination was not followed but throughout the heart of the owners by persuasion and appeal to the better sense of man.
- Keeping these are in mind, Gandhiji began this welfare project SEVA GRAM establishing his Ashram in wardha, in 1920.

The main objectives of this project were:

- ✓ to use khadi clothes
- ✓ to introduce Health Program
- ✓ the program of sanitation in the village
- ✓ the program of women welfare,
- ✓ the program of economic help
- ✓ to uplift the backward classes
- ✓ primary and adult educational programs
- ✓ to improve the conditions of poor people
- ✓ programs of social harmony and
- ✓ to popularize the mother tongue and other national dialects.

The single cause of failure of Gandhiji's program as stated by the scholars was industrialization in the country. Firka Vikas Yojana (1946) The government of Madras (now Tamil Nadu) decided to make efforts for the development of villages at Firka level. The first program began in 1946. Among Pre-Independence project, this was the biggest project. The Firka Development Scheme launched by Madras Government in 1946 aimed at the attainment of the Gandhian ideal of "Village Swaraj" by bringing about not only educational, economic, sanitary and other developmental activities of villages but also by revitalizing the spirit of the people and making them self-confident and self-reliant. Sarvodaya Scheme was launched by the Bombay Government with a view to promoting the furtherance of Gandhiji's constructive programme.

QUIZ

1. 'Organic farming' was first suggested in india in:
 - a) 1892
 - b) 1982**
 - c) 1966
 - d) 1995

2. The 'Golden Revolution' was a period of very high productivity in :
 - a) Food grain production
 - b) Horticulture**
 - c) Organic farming
 - d) Pisciculture

3. Which of these schemes was established in 1988?
 - a) Kisan credit card**
 - b) Self-help groups
 - c) Bharat Nirman
 - d) None of the above

RECAP

- Sriniketan project
- Gurgaon Project
- Marthadam Project
- Seva Gram

(Unit –2) Topic 4

Baroda village construction and About Firkha Movement



OBJECTIVES OF TOPIC/ SESSION

Briefly understand the concept of Baroda village construction and About Firkha Movement.

Session Objective with CO mapping

- To understand the importance of Baroda village reconstruction project.
- To understand the of objective of Firkha Movement.

Topic	Course Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To understand the importance of Baroda village reconstruction project, its scope and working style.• To understand the of objective of Firkha Movement.	CO2

Baroda village reconstruction project (1932)

Baroda village reconstruction project (1932)

Shree B.T. Krishnamachari in Baroda in the Gujarat State initiated this Project in 1932. This Project Continued for a long period.

Objectives

The aim of the movement as follows:

1. The centre should aim at effecting an improvement in all aspects of rural life changing in fact the outlook of the Agriculturists, the target being creating desire for a higher standard of living.
2. Village leadership of the best type should be developed.

Baroda village reconstruction project (1932)

Scope

- This Project was started in the district of Navsari in the Gujarat State.
- Many programmes such as gardening, poultry-farming, bee-keeping, 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.
- To use the school teacher of village in the extension of programme.
- To use the traditional means of extension.

The Firka Development Scheme

- The Firka Development scheme of Madras was a Government sponsored **Scheme in 1946** this **programme** aimed at organizing the villagers for a Happier, more prosperous and fuller life in which the individual villagers had the opportunity **to develop both as an individual and as a unit of a well-integrated society.**

The main objective is:

1. To tackle the rural problem as a whole.
2. Formation of Panchayats and organization of cooperatives.
3. Long term plan to make the area self sufficient through Agricultural, irrigational and livestock improvement.
4. Development of Khadi and cottage industry.

QUIZ

1. Which among the following is an initiative taken for the development of rural India?
 - a) Human capital formation
 - b) Land reforms
 - c) Poverty alleviation
 - d) **All of these**

2. The duration of short-term credit is.....
 - a) **6-12 months**
 - b) 2 to 5 years
 - c) 5 to 20 years
 - d) 12 months to 5 years

3. The duration of long-term credit is.....
 - a) 6-12 months
 - b) 2-5 years
 - c) **5-20 years**
 - d) 12 months to 5 years

RECAP

- Sriniketan project
- Gurgaon Project
- Seva Gram
- Marthadam Project
- Baroda reconstruction Project
- Firkha Movement

(Unit –2) Topic 5

POST-INDEPENDENCE EXTENSION AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES like
NILOKHERI and ETAWAHA project



OBJECTIVES OF TOPIC/ SESSION

To understand POST-INDEPENDENCE EXTENSION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES like NILOKHERI and ETAWAHA project etc.

Session Objective with CO mapping

- To understand the importance of projects like Nilokheri , Etawah, CDP, NES and CDB.

Topic	Course Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To understand the importance of projects like Nilokheri , Etawah, CDP, NES and CDB.	CO2

Introduction

- The **urgent need for stepping up food production was realized even in the pre-Independence era** and a **Grow-More-Food** Campaign was started. Under the campaign, targets for increased agricultural production were laid down for the first time on an all-India basis. But the campaign failed to achieve its targets.
- Soon after Independence (1947), **the Central Government re-defined the objectives of the Grow-More-Food Campaign as the attainment of self-sufficiency in food grains by 1952**, and simultaneously increased the targets of production of other crops to meet the shortfall as a result of the partition of the country. At the same time, arrangements were made for integration and co-ordination of the entire campaign for increasing agricultural production.

POST-INDEPENDENCE EXTENSION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Accordingly, some initiatives in this direction were taken, which are given as under:

Community development

Year	Programme/scheme	Person/agency/ approach
1948	Nilokheri experiment (Mazdoor Manzi I)	Shree S. K. Dey
1948	Etawah pilot project	Albert Mayer
1952	CDP	Community Development Programme
1953	NES	National Extension Service
1954	CDB	Community Development Block
1957	Panchayati Raj	Panchayati Raj Democratic Decentralization

Etawah pilot project (1948)

- The **idea of intensive all-round development** work in a compact area was put into practice as a Pilot Project in Rural Planning and Development in the Etawah District in Uttar Pradesh in 1948, which can be regarded as a forerunner of the Community Development Project in India.
- Albert Mayer, an American Engineer, played the key role in the initiation and implementation of the project. The program was based **on the principle of self-help, democracy, integrated approach, felt needs of the people, rigorous planning and realistic targets, institutional approach, co-operation between governmental and non-governmental organizations.**
- The second name of this project is “ Average district project”started in 1947.

Objectives:

- To develop the mental power of people.
- Arousing their interest and initiative.
- Improving crops and livestock.
- To encourage panchayats.
- To build up the sense of self help in villagers.

Nilokheri experiment (1948)

- Shree S. K. Dey, was the founder of the Nilokheri Experiment, when nearly 7000 displaced persons from Pakistan and later integrated with the 100 surrounding villages in to what came to be rural-cum-urban township.
- It was built round the vocational training centre Nilokheri, in July 1948. Shree Dey began this project using 1100 acre of swampy land spreading in the midst of Karnal and Kurukshetra.
- Shree Dey went on to become the Union Minister of Community Development in 1965. The scheme was also known as "Mazdoor Manzil" because of its principle 'he who will not work, neither shall he eat'.
- It was started to settle the 7000 displaced persons and later integrated with 100 villages surrounding Nilokheri. This scheme was called “Mazdoor Manzil”.

Objectives:

- ☐ Self sufficiency for rural cum urban township in all essential requirements of life.
- ☐ Making provision of work and training for the people according to their native background.

To check middle men.

To enable transactions between the consumer and the producer, to approach a vertical order.

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Nilokheri experiment (1948)

Objectives:

- ☐ Self sufficiency for rural cum urban township in all essential requirements of life.
- ☐ Making provision of work and training for the people according to their native background.

To check middle men.

- ☐ To enable transactions between the consumer and the producer, to approach a vertical order.

Community development project (1952)

Community development project (1952)

- ✓ As a result of the Grow-More-Food Enquiry Committee Report and the successful experience of the **Etawah Project**, 15 Pilot Projects were started in 1952 in selected states with **the financial assistance received from the Ford Foundation**.
- ✓ Besides helping to increase agriculture production and bettering the overall economic condition of the farmers, these projects were meant to serve as a training ground for the extension personnel.
- ✓ It was soon realized that for the creation of an urge among **the rural population to live a better life and to achieve permanent plentitude and economic freedom in the villages**, a much bolder and dynamic effort was called for.
- ✓ It was recognized that the success of this new effort depended upon and whole hearted co-operation of the beneficiaries, government officials and non-officials at every stage, the education of rural masses in the technique of rural development and the timely provision of adequate supplies of the needed inputs and other requirements.

Grow-more-food enquiry committee report (1952)

Grow-more-food enquiry committee report (1952)

- Though efforts were made to revitalize the Grow-More-Food Campaign, it was observed that the system was not functioning properly and the cultivator's response to the program was very poor.
- As a result, the Government of India in 1952 appointed a committee known as **the GMF Enquiry Committee to examine** the working of the Grow-More-Food Campaign.
- The findings of this Committee revealed that the problem of food production was much wider than the mere elimination of food imports and that agricultural improvement was a very important part of a much wider problem of raising the level of rural life in the country. The committee also pointed out that:
 - All aspects of village life were interrelated,
 - Improvement could be brought about by a number of detached program operating independently,
 - There was lack of unity of efforts,
 - The available finances was not adequate

Grow-more-food enquiry committee report (1952)

- ❑ *The movement did not arouse nation-wide enthusiasm and did not become a mass movement for raising the level of village life.*
- ❑ In its recommendations, the Committee proposed the formation of development block, each consisting of 100 to 120 villages, and the appointment of revenue officers as development officers or extension officers, assisted by technical officers for agriculture, animal husbandry, co-ordination and engineering. For actual work in villages, the Committee suggested the appointment of one village level worker for every five or ten villages.
- ❑ The Committee also described broadly the functions of the extension service, the manner in which the extension organisation would operate, the arrangements required in training of the required staff, the way in which the non-official leadership should be associated with the work of village development at the village, *taluka*, district and state levels.

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Grow-more-food enquiry committee report (1952)

- Based on these recommendations, **the Planning Commission, which was set up earlier by the Government of India to prepare a plan for development consistent with the available resources, gave the highest priority to the development of agriculture and irrigation in the First Five-Year Plan.**
- The Commission fixed substantially high targets of internal production and decided, as recommended by the Enquiry Committee, that the drive for food production should form part of plans for overall agricultural development, and that agricultural improvement in its turn should form an integral part of the much wider efforts for raising the level of rural life.
- The Commission prescribed "Community Development" as the method for initiating the process of transformation of the social and economic life of villages and "Rural Extension" as its agency.

National extension service (1953)

- The National Extension Service was inaugurated on 2nd October 1953. The scheme of National extension service was **designed to provide the essential basic staff and a small fund for the people to start the development work essentially on the basis of self-help.**
- The operational unit of this service was an N.E.S. block comprising about 100 villages and 60,000 to 70,000 people. The N.E.S. blocks were later converted into community development blocks which had higher budget provisions in order to take up more intensive development programmes.
- The pattern of community development programme was further revised (modified with effect from 1st April 1958).
- According to this pattern, there were four stages:
 - **Pre-Extension Stage**
 - **Stage I Blocks**
 - **Stage II Blocks**
 - **Post-Stage II Blocks**

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Key village scheme (1952)

Key village scheme (1952)

- Key Village Scheme launched in **August 1952** was the first systematic attempt to improve the quality and productivity of cattle and buffaloes in the country.
- It was proposed with a view to promote intensive cattle development in **compact areas by utilising the limited quantity of high quality breeding stock.**
- Basic objective of the scheme is the rapid multiplication of crossbred cattle for meeting the acute shortage of high quality animals by grading up of the indigenous cattle population.
- Gradually it embraced all the major aspects of cattle development such as superior breeding, castration of scrub bulls, fodder development, control of diseases, maintenance of records, milk recording and marketing of livestock and livestock products.

QUIZ

1.....is an important source of occupation for the women.

- a) Fishing
- b) Agriculture
- c) **Livestock farming**
- d) Horticulture

2.is an assurance to the farmers that their product would be purchased by the government at the specific price.

- a) MSP
- b) MRP
- c) **Both a and b**
- d) None of these

3. In distress sale farmers sell their product atprices in the market.

- a) High
- b) **low**
- c) undetermined
- d) None of the above

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RECAP

- Etawah pilot project
- Nilokheri Project
- Community development project
- Grow-more-food enquiry committee report
- National extension service

(Unit –2) Topic 6

Approaches to Rural development.



OBJECTIVES OF TOPIC/ SESSION

To understand the concept of different approaches to Rural development.

Session Objective with CO mapping

- To understand different approaches of **Approaches to rural development.**

Topic	Course Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand different approaches of Approaches to rural development. 	CO2

The types of approaches to rural development are as follows:

- i) Broad front Approach:**
- ii) Sectoral Approach:**
- iii) Participatory Approach:**
- iv) Area Development Approach:**
- v) Target Approach:**
- vi) Basic Needs Approach:**
- vii) Employment-oriented Integrated Approach to Rural Development:**
- viii) Integrated Development Approach:**
- ix) Growth Center Approach:**
- x) Community-driven development (CDD) or Approach:**

Broad Front Approach

- Community Development and Panchayat Raj were often described as ‘*Broad-front’ or ‘Multipronged*’ development strategies as they aimed at development of villages covering all the major spheres like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Rural Industries, Communication, Health, Education, Women Welfare and Social Welfare(Desai, 1983).
- In the early 1960*s India revised its rural development strategy and adopted sectoral approach of development, due to financial limitations and pressing needs and priorities (Sharma, 1977)*
- In the process, it launched specific sectoral development programmes such as Intensive Agricultural District Programme, Intensive Agricultural Area Programme, Intensive Cattle Development Programme, etc.

Broad Front Approach:

In early fifties, rural development efforts began with multi-purpose approach which included activities related to agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, irrigation, village and small scale industries, health, sanitation, housing, transport and communication, welfare of women and rural employment.

The critics also point out that;

- i) It brought about a great disparity between the rich and the poor, ii)
- ii) It hardly touched the problem of meeting the felt needs of the people, iii)
- iii) It failed to bring about the process of modernization through social education, and iv)
- iv) Lack of people's participation. In spite of the criticisms leveled against CDP and NES, the fact cannot be denied that the programme added a new dimension to the process of change and generated community consciousness to solve community problems.
- v) 46 The multi-purpose approach was a significant approach, which laid the foundation stone for the upliftment of rural India.

Sectoral Approach:

- Sectoral development planning in individual sectors like education, health, housing and social security are included in sectoral approach of development.
- **This approach advocates compartmentalization of development in different sectors as if these are watertight compartments and have nothing to do with each other.**
- By 1960's the situation was rather critical on the food front. The need for great concentration on food production led to strategy for locating potential sectors and well endowed districts and areas capable of yielding higher agricultural production.

Participatory Approach:

This concept has been developed from participatory development. “Participatory development is a process through which **stakeholders can influence and share control over development initiatives**, and over the decisions and resources that affect themselves”(ADB, 1996).

- A process to engage local populations in development projects.
- PD uses local decision making and capacities to steer and define the nature of an intervention.
- PD aims at achieving a localized capital accumulation process based on the skills development and local resources generation.
- The essential feature of PD is social mobilization
- PD gives a new self-confidence through which the community can engage in more ambitious projects involving collective action and management.

Area Development Approach:

- This approach contemplates that development of an area depends not only on the development of an adequate infrastructure network but also the way factors of the local economy are activated around the production infrastructure.
- In other words, for development of an area, spatial and functional integration is necessary. Thus, while rural growth centers provide ideal locations for the provision of infrastructural facilities, their hinterlands are regarded as basic planning units for integrated multi-sectoral planning to achieve integrated development of an area.
- The approach, while taking area poverty into consideration, provides a balance between various sectoral activities as well as spatial pattern of growth; however, **it does not ensure that economic growth is being shared by all classes and communities of the rural areas.**

Target Approach:

- ❑ In order to accommodate the lagging sectors/regions rural development was reconceptualized to highlight the **improvement of the social and economic life of a specialized group of people**.
- ❑ The target group comprised of **marginal and small farmers, landless agricultural labourers** for whom special programmes such as Small Farmer Development Agency 47 (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers Development Agency (MFALDA) were started.
- ❑ It was noticed that the target group approach showed a better results where information facilities were satisfactory and administrative and organizational arrangements were reasonably strong.
- ❑ This approach was for the correction of regional imbalance. In this connection, mention may be made of Tribal Area Development Programme (TADP, 1972), Hill Area Development Programme (HADP, 1974-75), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP, 1970), Desert Development Programme (DDP, 1977-78), and Command Area Development Programme (CADP, 1975). These programmes were fairly successful in terms of implementation.

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Basic Needs Approach:

The basic needs approach gives primacy to the need for a minimum standard of living of the poor as a central concern of development planning. **It therefore contributes to the formulation of a development strategy, which aims at reducing poverty and inequality, promoting growth of employment and distributive justice.**

The basic needs concept is a wider scope covering personal and social consumption and also human rights, peoples participation, employment and growth with justice. 48 The Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) in India was introduced in 1974 during the first year of fifth plan period.

The main components of MNP are:

- (1) Rural health,
- (2) Rural education,
- (3) Rural roads,
- (4) Rural drinking water,
- (5) Rural electrification,
- (6) House sites for landless,
- (7) Environmental improvement in slums, and
- (8) Nutrition.

Employment-oriented Integrated Approach to Rural Development:

- With a view to overcome the limitations of earlier approaches and to improve the quality of life of the poor living in the rural areas, a **multilevel, multi-sector, with multisection** concept of integrated rural development was launched in **1978-79**.
- The different programmes were brought under single umbrella of **Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)**. It aimed at ensuring accelerated welfare and development of the poorest of the poor based on Gandhian concept of Antyodaya. Several programmes for providing employment to rural poor, namely, rural works programme, rural employment guarantee programme, IRDP, Training Rural Youth for Self-Employment (**TRYSEM**), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (**DWCRA**) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (**JRY**) were introduced.

Integrated Development Approach:

- In the context of problems in the area development approach to tackle the problems of rural poverty, a new strategy of development, i.e. the integrated development approach has been developed because the area development approach by and large failed to address the question of **inequalities in the distribution of employment, incomes and assets**.
- **The Indian economy and social structure are characterized by widespread poverty, poor health conditions, illiteracy, exploitation, inequitable distribution of land and other assets and lack of infrastructure and public utilities (roads, communications etc).**
- The concept of “integrated rural development” came into vogue with the need for a multipurpose thrust to rural planning. It stresses that various facets of rural development, which have an impact on rural life, are interrelated and cannot be looked at in isolation.

Growth Center Approach:

It is most appropriate for planning integrated rural development. Based on the principle of “equal accessibility”, this approach can bring all these facilities,

The growth center should be equipped with all the required **facilities such as:**

[a] Training center to impart practical training and build capacity to enhance productivity of agriculture and rural/cottage/agro-based industries

[b] Mobile training-cum-demonstration unit to provide on the spot training, repair and maintenance, services for agricultural and industrial machineries

[c] Marketing-cum-warehousing facilities that can provide safe storage and marketing of farm produce and cottage industries products

[d] Forest and grass nursery to provide fruits, fuel, fodder and forest cover

[e] Developmental school based on the “ earning while learning principle” and oriented to develop a cadre of self-employed workers in the area of human, animal, plant and soil-health care and

[f] Residential housing complex for workers in the project area.

9/24/2022

QUIZ

1.means giving small loans to individuals for eatablishing self-employment.
 - a. Macro credit
 - b. **Micro credit**
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of these
2. Which Indian state has been held as a success story in the efficient implementation of milk cooperatives?
 - a. Punjab
 - b. **Gujarat**
 - c. Uttar Pradesh
 - d. west Bengal

QUIZ

3. The problem faced in rural banking are.....

- a. Insufficient rural credit
- b. Growing overdue
- c. Inadequate amount of sanction
- d. All of these.**

4. The problem faced in rural banking are.....

- a. Insufficient rural credit
- b. Growing overdue
- c. Inadequate amount of sanction
- d. All of these.**