



## DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES OF PRE-INDEPENDENCE ERA

### Sriniketan Project (1914)

- Started by Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore in 1914
- To develop a centre to extend his ideas on education in a rural setting.
- This institute could not get Government help and support.

### Gurgaon Project (1920)

- Started By F.L.Brayne in 1920.

### Marthandam Project (1921)

- Started at Travancore in Kerala in 1921
- by Dr. Spencer Hatch an American agricultural expert specialized in sociology.
- All round development in agriculture, public health and education.

### Sarvodaya Movement (1948-49)

- It was a Gandhian concept & evoked great enthusiasm in Bombay.
- Main features were simplicity, non-violence, sanctity of labour & reconstruction of human values.
- It aimed in raising the standard of living, scientific development of agriculture, promotion of cottage industries, spread of literacy, medical & health facilities & development of village panchayats.

### Indian Village Service (1945)

- Started By Arther T. Mosher of New York & B.N.Gupta.
- Objectives were to assist village people to realise the best in their own village by developing individuals, volunteer leaders & local agencies, and establishing them to be effective in helping themselves.

## Development Programmes of Post-Independence Era

### Etawah Pilot Project (1948)

- Started by Mr. Albert Mayer of USA
- To know the degree of productive & social improvements, through self-confidence & cooperatives



### **Nilokheri Project (1948)**

- Started by S.K. Dey
- Purpose was to develop a new township to rehabilitate displaced persons from West Pakistan
- The project was built in a swampy barren land by refugees 'self-help & governments' assistance

### **Mazdoor Manzil**

- S.K. Dey launched the new scheme called 'Mazdoor Manzil' for construction of township at Nilokheri
- This scheme gave the people
  - (1) Training on Agricultural implements preparation
  - (2) Cottage industries
  - (3) Carpentry

### **Community Development Programme (CDP)- 2 October 1952**

- Recommendations of the Fiscal Commission (1949) & the Grow More Food Enquiry Committee (1952)
- Objective- (I) Economic development, (ii) Social justice (iii) Democratic growth
- September 20, 1956 a separate central ministry was created known as ministry of community development.
- Administration of CDP- National level- P.M as Chairman
- State level: Presided over by the chief minister

### **National Extension Service (NES)- October 2, 1953**

- Implemented in the areas which were not covered by CDP
- Objectives- to change the outlook of village people
- To make the people participate effectively in development programmes

### **Panchayat Raj System**

- The State of Madras tried this as a pilot project as early as 1957
- Based on the success in this State it was Rajasthan which became the pioneer to bring the whole state under democratic decentralisation on Oct. 2, 1959

### **Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP)- July 1960**

- Approach to agricultural production, especially the food grains. known as a "package programme
- Practices of improved seeds, irrigation, fertilizer, plant protection, implements, credit, etc.

### **Intensive Agricultural Area Programme (IAAP)- 1964**



### **High Yielding Variety Programme (HYVP)- 1966**

- These were combined with the application of high analysis & balanced fertilizer, irrigation, plant protection, improved implements etc which made a 'green revolution' possible in the country
- Punjab, HR & Western parts of UP were initially selected for the phased launching of this strategy.
- Wheat production was doubled. Rice production also had a substantial increase

### **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme- 2nd Oct. 1975**

- Today, ICDS Scheme represents one of the world's largest & most unique programmes for early childhood development

### **Training & Visit system (T&V) - 1979**

- To build a professional extension service that will be capable of assisting farmers to raise production & increase their incomes and providing appropriate support for agricultural development

### **Institutional Village Linkage Programme (IVLP) — 1995**

- IVLP is an innovative program by the ICAR
- To help scientists to have direct interaction with the farming community so that appropriate technologies are developed for farmers

### **National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP)- 1998-2003**

- The World Bank assisted National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP) aims at improving research & extension services.
- The Research component of NATP is being implemented by ICAR

### **National Watershed Development Programme**

### **Drought Prone Areas Programmes (DPAP)**

- The DPAP was launched in 1973-74
- To tackle the special problems faced by those areas that are constantly afflicted by drought Conditions

### **Desert Development Programme (DDP)**

- DDP was launched in 1977-78
- to mitigate the adverse effects of desertification.



### **Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)**

- IWDP has been under implementation since 1989-90.
- The projects under the IWDP are generally sanctioned in areas that are not covered under DDP

### **Training of Rural Youth for self-Employment (TRYSEM)**

- Launched by GOI in August 15, 1979

### **Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)**

- Launched by the GOI during 1978 & implemented during 1980.
- To provide employment opportunities to the poor as well as opportunities to develop their skill sets so as to improve their living condition

### **Development of Woman and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)**

- Sub scheme of IRDP during the year launched since Sep. 1982 in 50 districts.
- It is partly supported by UNICEF & is jointly financed by Union & State Governments
- It operates in conjunction with IRDP and TRYSEM

### **Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)**

- It was introduced on 1st April, 1989
- It is an integration of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) & Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)

### **Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)**

- Launched on 1st April 1999
- To provide sustainable income to the rural poor.
- The program establishing a large number of micro-enterprises in the rural areas, building upon the potential of the rural poor.

### **Agricultural Technology Management Agency [ ATMA]:**

- ATMA is a registered Society responsible for technology dissemination at district level.
- It is decentralized day to day management of the Agricultural Technology system [ATS]
- Started in 2005.
- The district collector is the chairman of the board of the ATMA.