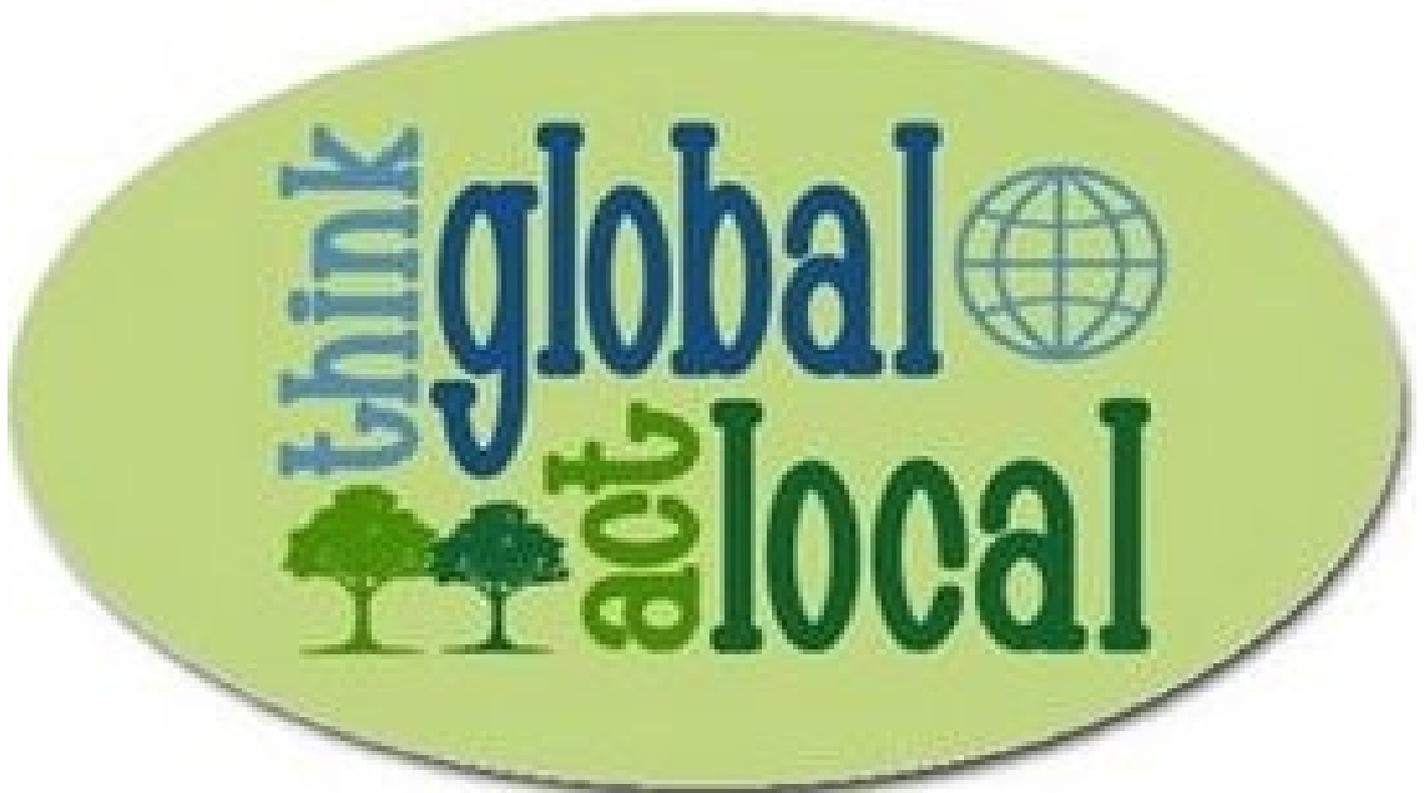




# Introduction to Rural Community Development



S.Rengasamy  
Madurai Institute of Social Sciences

### **Why we need Community Development?**

**(Though the present societal conditions has changed a lot, reasons cited at the beginning of the emergence of Community Development concept, still it seems to be relevant)**

In the past change has occurred without plans or guidance. This created innumerable problems.

**Technological Changes;** The rise of organized industry reduced the importance of the traditional institutions without shouldering the responsibilities

E.g. 1. Introduction of one lorry (transport) made more than 100 persons jobless

2. Nursery school – education function is taken away from the family –but emotional security

is not given

**Urbanization:** Destroyed man's feeling of belongingness

**Industrialization and urbanization made it difficult in maintaining common or shared**

**values.**

**Tendency to form subgroups** as separate entities in the community produces social tension

e.g. Caste, Religion and Region based organizations, Organized Unions.

**Democracy will weaken, if the sense of belongingness and participation is not strengthened.**

The impact of social, economic and technological changes has not brought much benefit to the

communities. The rural communities are subject to overwhelming and disruptive pressures and attractions from within and without.

#### **Other causes**

- population increase – resource depletion
- Migration from village to towns.
- Bureaucratization by Centralization
- Problem are human not technical but we are opting for technical solutions.
- Decisions are made for people not by them – large proportions of decision benefit a prevailed sector.

#### **Super Ordination –**

- Centralization
- Bureaucratization
- Decision made for the people not by them

**Personal Alienation** - Urbanization destroyed Man feeling of belongingness and difficulties in maintaining common shared values

**Loss of individual dignity** – inability to control the events.

**To counteract this Community Development has evolved.**

### **Concept of Community Development**

**People want to be free from poverty and pain**

Govt. cannot meet the multiplicity of demands

There exist a great amount of untapped resources. If we put use even a fraction of these resource, it will bring great benefit. Utilizing these resources demand intimate local knowledge. If we motivate and train local people they will help us to tap these resources.

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Community problems existed time immemorial man also tried to find out solution. Community Development is an integration of Community Organization, Economic Development and Social Development.

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Community problems existed time immemorial man also tried to find out solution. Community Development is an integration of Community Organization, Economic Development and Social Development.

| Community Development  | Economic Development   | Social Development  |
|--|--|---|
| Mobilization of people for local action<br>Utilization of local resources carefully<br>Prudent use of resources. | To sustain welfare economy, growth is necessary<br>Growth requires systematic planning | Social change necessitated to assist people in adjusting social change.<br>Educating people to adopt change |

These aims of CD in general is to develop resources as well as relationship between individuals and groups in such a way so that the people may able to lead a better and enriched social and economic life as individual and as groups.

**Community Development Definitions**

1. Community development is regarded as an organized effort of people to improve the conditions of community life and the capacity of the people for participation, self direction and interaction and integrated effort in community affairs.
2. Community development is a process of change from the traditional way of living to progressive ways of living.
3. Community development is a process to develop the competence of a community so that it may confront its own problems
4. Community development is a social process by which human beings can become competent to live with and gain some control over local aspects of a frustrating and changing world.
5. Community Development is a continuous process of social action by which the people of a Community.
  - a. Define their common and group needs.
  - b. Organize themselves formally and informally for democratic planning action.
  - c. Make group and individual plans to meet their needs and solve their problems.
  - d. Execute their plans with maximum reliance upon their own resources.
  - e. Supplement their resources from outside the community, when, necessary, with services and personnel.- International co-operation Administration



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11. Community Development is a program for accomplishing certain activities in fields, concerning rural people.
12. Community development is a process of change by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of Government 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 a national program United Nations.
13. Community development is a method which the people in the villages are involved in helping to improve their own economic and social conditions and thereby they become effective working groups in the programme of their National Government –Carl Taylor.
14. Community development is essentially a method by which villagers are helped to organize their own efforts to accomplish improvements, and through their organization, receive adequate and ready assistance from any and all development departments.
15. The practices and academic disciplines of civic leaders, activists, involved citizens and professionals to improve various aspects of local community, communities.

**Rural community development**

Rural community development encompasses a range of approaches and activities that aim to improve the welfare and livelihoods of people living in rural areas. As a branch of community development, these approaches pay attention to social issues particularly community organizing. This is in contrast to other forms of rural development that focus on public works (e.g. rural roads and electrification) and technology (e.g. tools and techniques for improving agricultural production).

**The Causes for Rural Deterioration**

- Declining of village communities during Muslim and British period.
- Centralized administrative system discouraged the villagers to participate in the community betterment.
- 18<sup>th</sup> century Industrial Revolution in England brought fourfold change.

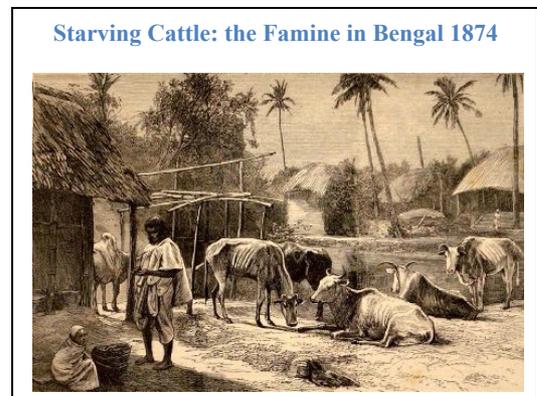
|   |  |
|---|--|
| Agriculture                               | Scientific agriculture gave emergence of capitalistic class, eliminating ordinary peasants   |
| Transport                                 | Connected the world; emergence of mercantile economy   |
| Industry                                  | Joint stock companies – heavy machinery large scale Investments-capital intensive industries destroyed the Village Guilds.   |
| Economic Thought                          | Laissez Faire Policy – encouraged the rich brought may brought may social-economic grievances.   |
| These changes subsequently affected India |  |
|   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Decline of urban handicraft and further ruralisation</li> <li>2. No improvement in agriculture</li> <li>3. Commercialization of crops and introduction of money economy</li> <li>4. Rising middle class</li> </ol> |

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- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 5. | Growing indebtedness of the cultivators and transfer of land |
| 6. | Growing population & subdivision of land                     |

Before the advent of Britishers and Industrial revolution, pressure on land was not felt – Indian handicraft had its own fame & popularity – modern industry, centralized administration destroyed the self-sufficient villages. Gokhale & Ranade pointed out the absurdity of following in India a policy which may be good enough for England.

| <b>Series Famines in Nineteenth Century and efforts made to improve Indian Agriculture</b> |
|--|
| 1867 - Famine in North West India  |
| 1865 - Famine in Orissa  |
| 1868 - Rajputana   |
| 1878 - Haryana   |
| 1876 - 78 South India  |
| First Famine Commission  |
| Second Famine Commission   |
| 1890 - Agriculture Conference  |
| 1892 - Agriculture Chemist was appointed   |
| 1896 - 97 Bombay, Madras   |
| 1899 - 1900 Bombay, Central Province and Berar   |
| 1901 - Third Famine Commission   |
| 1901 - Inspector General of Agriculture  |
| 1903 - Appointment of Entomologist & Mycologist  |
| 1903 - Pusa Agriculture Research Institute –<br>(Henry Phipps of Chicago donation)         |
| 1904 - Co-operative Societies Act  |
| 1919 (Diarchy Govt) - Agriculture was transferred to state                                 |
| 1926 -1928 - Royal Commission on Agriculture   |



**First famine commission suggested:**

1. Improvement in agriculture & irrigation
2. Improvement and extension of the means of communication – to reduce the severity of the famines
3. Establishing industries to absorb the surplus population on the land
4. Formation of department of agriculture in the provinces (Directors of Agriculture were appointed in the year 1884 in the provinces)

**Dr. J.A. Woelcker’s remarks on Indian farmers**

Dr. J.A. Woelcker – Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agriculture Society was sent to India. He observed “Raiyat or cultivator is quite as good as, and, in some respect, superior of the average British farmer, whilst at this worst it can only be said that this state (present state) is brought about largely by an absence of facilities for improvement which is probably unequalled in any other country”.

He further observed that “I have no hesitation in affirming that the responsibility for initiating the steps required to effect this improvement rests with the Government and that the rural problem should be attacked as a whole and at all points simultaneously”

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Great Depression – affected agricultural countries more than the industrial countries. – agricultural production could not adjust itself to the demand and thus the fall in the prices of agricultural commodities was more than those of industrial goods agricultural commodities was more than those of industrial goods

As a result of the catastrophic fall in the prices of agricultural commodities, the money income of the farmer declined.

Govt. of India Act – 1935

Popular Ministers were active.

Reserve Bank of India Act 1935 Agricultural Credit Dept was established .

Second World War – 1939

Agriculture prices rose – problems of middle men

Bengal famine 1943

Food crisis 1943

Grow More Food Campaign (GMFC) launched; that was the first organized effort to increase food production.

Establishment of Food Department - 1942

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**

Grow more food campaign (launched in 1943) first organized effort to increase food production.

1. To bring more land under cultivation
2. Increasing the crop yield per hectare.

GMFC was reviewed by various committees and became a part of 1<sup>st</sup> FYP.

1952 GOI appointed Sri VT Krishnamachari to review GMFC. He recommended that “an

1953 extension agency should be set up for rural work which would reach every farmer and

1954 assist in the co-ordinate development of rural life.

CDP more intensive work-

National Extension Service – less intensive

For America it took 50 years to cover the entire 7% rural population with extension services for India we were compelled to cover 400 million people within 10 years.

**Activities under Community Development projects**

1. Agricultural
2. Communication
3. Education
4. Health
5. Training
6. Social welfare
7. Supplementary employment
8. Housing

**A Community Development Project consisted of 3 blocks each block consisted of 100 villages.**

**Organisation**

1952 Prime Minister

Central committee

Community Projects Administration

Under him several experts.

1956 Separate Ministry was created.

State

District

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**Block** Development Block  
Village Mandi Unit

1957- Balvantrai Mehta

1958 – NDC adopted B. Metha Suggestion

Panchayat Raj first introduced in Rajasthan & Andhra Pradesh (1959), Assam, TN and Karnataka (1960) Maharashtra (1962)

Initial funds were provided by the USA Government under a technical co-operation programme agreement signed on 5<sup>th</sup>

January 1952. Initially financial burden was shared between Central and state governments.

**Rajaji christened the programme as Gram Kalyan CD means Communism + God**

Paul Hoffman- President of the Ford Foundation - Ford foundation was willing to provide some assistance for India's basic development –Nehru asked SK Dey to meet Paul Hoffman- Ford Foundation assisted to set 15 Pilot projects. Douglas Ensmigner was the consultant for the projects. When the Ford foundation programme was going on, another American "Chester Bowles" who came as the Ambassador of the US Government-Chester Bowles visited both Nilokeri & Etawah. Community Development programme was emerged out of our own attempts plus Ford foundation assistance and Chester Bowles initiative.

**Philosophy of CD**

Triple tenets of faith  
Muscles can do it  
Muscles can be trained do it  
Conditions can be created to do it  
Triple character of Rights  
The right to live  
The right to earn  
The right to receive to do it  
Triple rules of Business  
1. Evaluation  
2. Intergration  
3. Standadization  
1. Work based on felt needs  
2. Work based on assumption that people want to be free from poverty and pain  
3. People's values given due consideration  
4. Self help  
5. People are the greatest resource.

**Content of the CD Programme**

Agriculture Development:  
**Land improvement**  
Soil conservation  
Contours bonding  
Dry farming  
Drainage  
Land Reclamation  
**Irrigation**  
Full utilization  
Repairs & maintenance of community irrigation works Constructing field channels Economy in the use of water.  
**Input Supply**  
Improved implements  
Improved seeds  
Economy in the use of water  
**Cropping**  
Multiple cropping vegetable cultivation

Co-operation – bring every family in the area under co-op fold.

Encouragement of employment – planned occupational distribution

Encourage cottage, medium & small scale industries.

Provision of Roads – encouragement for mechanical transport service and development of animal transport.

Education – Free & compulsory education

Health –Sanitation, public health, Nutritious diet Medical Aid.

Refresher Courses – artisans, agriculturists

Housing – Improved techniques and designs for housing, provision of housing (Rural & Urban)

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Community Recreation –

**Objectives of Community Development Programme (CDP):**

**National Planning Commission:**

Community Development is the method and the rural extension the agency through which Five Year Plan seeks to initiate a process of transformation of the social and economic life of the villages.

The basic objectives of CDP are to secure the fullest development of the material and human resources on an area basis and thereby raise the rural community to higher levels of living with the active participation and the initiative of the people themselves.

The chief objective of the CD programme is to carryout the physical reconstruction of an area and the development of economic life and at the same time achieve the social reconstruction of the community.

**V.T. Krishnamachari (After reviewing the objectives he pointed out the following as the objectives of CD Programme)**

1. Leading rural population from chronic under employment to full employment.
2. Leading rural
3. The largest possible extension of the principle of co-operation by making rural population of co-operation by making rural population credit worthy.
4. Increased community efforts for the benefit of the benefit of the community as a whole such as village roads, tanks, wells, schools, community centers, children's parks etc.

**Specific objectives of CDP as pointed out in the I Five Year Plan Draft**

1. The approach of the various development departments working in the villages must be a whole. This approach is to be made through a common agent to all the principal departments engaged in rural work, who is now know as a village level worker.
2. While the official machinery has to guide and assist, the principal responsibility of improving their own conditions must rest with the people and therefore, those programmers are to be taken first in which element of self help and mutual co-operation are present.
3. Chronic unemployment and underemployment is to be removed through the practices of scientific agricultural and cottage and small scale industries.
4. Advice and precepts are to be backed by practical aids i.e. supply of seeds, fertilizers, finance, and technical guidance for solving the villager's practical problems.
5. The best result are to be achieved by pursuing the programmes intensively. Practically all the families in the villages, especially underprivileged, are to be brought within the programme so that they may take their place in co-operative movement and other organizations.

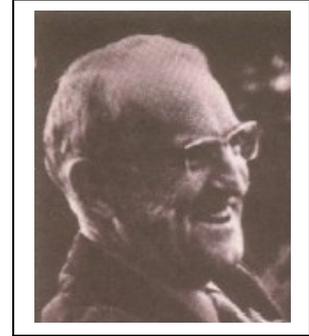
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6. There is to be created in the rural population a burning desire for a higher standard of living a will to live better.

**Douglas Ensminger**

**Broad Objectives:**

1. To assist each village in planning and carrying out an integrated, multiphase family and village plan directed towards agricultural production.
2. Improving existing village crafts and industries and organize new ones.
3. Providing minimum essential health services and improving health practices.
4. Providing required educational facilities for child and an adult education programme.
5. Providing recreational facilities and programmes, improving housing and family conditions and providing programmes for village youth & women.



**Specific Objectives of Community Development:**

1. To change the outlook of all village people
2. To develop responsible and responsive village leadership and village organizations and institutions.
3. To develop the village people of become self reliant, responsive citizens capable and willing to participate effectively and with knowledge and understanding in the building of the new India.
4. To help the village people to increase their income through improved agricultural practices and by improving the existing village crafts and industries and by organizing new ones.
5. To train village youth to assume citizenship responsibilities through early and continuous involvement in youth programmes and activities and all round village development.
6. To give organize assistance to village women and village families in effectively converting their increased income into better living.
7. To help the villagers to know the cause of illness and make available simple facilities necessary to practices clean habits ad to prevent illness and early deaths.
8. To help the villagers to know the causes of illness clean habits and to prevent illness and early deaths.

The aim of the CD in general is to develop resources as well as relationship between individual and groups in such a way so that the people may be able to lead a better and enriched social and economic life as individuals and as groups. Specific objectives may differ from country to country according to the situation prevailing at that time.

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**Rural Reconstruction Programme Before 1932**

Village centered movement on principles of voluntary effort.

Etawah – North – Provincial Govt – 1946

Baroda – West – Princely State – 1885

Srinekatan – East – Charismatic leaders – 1908

Birka (1948) Marthandam (1921) South – Government & Missionaries – 1948, 1921.

**Main Features of Rural Reconstruction Programs**

| <b>Srinekatan 1908</b>   | <b>Baroda 1885</b>  |
|--|---|
| <p>Kaligram Pargana 1921- Rural Reconstruction Institute; Organizing scouts-Brati Balika Demonstration Centre. Cultural renaissance Thro economic &amp; others Achievements Indian co-op Act 1904 facilitated to organize co-operatives. Tagore trained a class of functionaries who could identify with the villagers Honest &amp; genuine attempt. Education &amp; re education Rejuvenating the cultural life U.K. Sociologist Leonard Elmhurst</p> | <p>Maharaja Sayajiro Gaekward III<br/>3. Preconditions for R.D.<br/>1. Social Political, stability basic amenities Determined welfaristic attitude by Gaekward's father T.Madhavarao<br/>2. Emphasis on R.D.<br/>3. Supportive legislation Hindu Remarriage Act, Anti caste tyranny Act , Debt conciliation Act Approach Collaborative working &amp; integrated refined Administration.</p> |
| <b>Martandam 1921</b>  | <b>Gorgon</b>   |
| <p>Spencer Hatch<br/>M.R.Reconstruction Institute Principles It is the poor who require more help so reach the poorest. Cottage industries – unpaid service; Demonstration Plots. Organization; egg selling clubs Honey clubs etc. The first ever project which gave Importance to the rural poor</p>  | <p>F.L. Brayne 1920<br/>Institutional work<br/>School of Rural economy<br/>Domestic school of economy<br/>Health Association<br/>Rural Development<br/>Agri. Development<br/>Edu. Scooting-Village school<br/>Social Reform, Systematic Trg. Scientific inputs Education Training.</p>  |
| <b>Birka 1946</b>  | <b>Etawah 1948</b>  |
| <p>Sri Prakasam<br/>34 Firkas<br/>Grama Nala Sangam<br/>14 objectives<br/>Giving specific objectives To the rural organizations</p>  | <p>Albert Mayer Govind Ballbha Pant<br/>Sambooranand<br/>Social Science Application<br/>Sarvodaya inspiration<br/>TVA- Rockdale like<br/>Dirty hand method not arm chair method – American Method of Planning</p>   |

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|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Nilokheri</b><br>SK Dey<br>Mazdoor Manzil<br>Beliefs Rights<br>Growth Centre<br>Development is a two way process<br>Integrated area planning<br>Voluntary non statutory bodies | <b>Similarities of R.R. efforts</b><br>Demonstration Plots.<br>Tagore & Martandam – Supply of quality consumer products |
|---|---|

## Rural Reconstruction History of Rural Development in Modern India

When the CD programme was first introduced in 1952, Indian experience was not in great demand. This was because the widespread belief that the new approach to rural reconstruction which CD has brought with it was

**Why we should study Indian experiments in Rural Development.**

1. Since these experiments were indigenous they may provide important lessons to the present day planners.
2. We should not be indifferent to the past & indigenous culture. One cannot be effective when one ignores the lesson of the past. Those who forget the history are condemned to repeat it.
3. It would be justifiable for other Asian & African countries to import the CD techniques. They have no alternative to fall back on. But we have a past. A scientific probe in the past, might for example, establish that we already have a set of tools & techniques. Evolved in the context of our own culture and needs, these could even today provide the base.
4. A scientific examination of the genesis, structure principles and methods of these centers would, provide a deeper understanding of the process of rural development which were once given a trial. The merits & deficiencies of these experiments may indicate what methods and approaches may succeed, in which condition and why?

5. Indian experiments spread over the country, attempted by different personalities & authorities and covered different cultural groups

Provincial Govt. initiated Madras Firka Development Programme

Princely State initiated Baroda (Native State)

Great Individuals like Tagore, Gandhi initiated Shantiniketan, Wardha experiment

Missionaries initiated Martandam experiment

Sriniketan and Baroda covered Tribal Population

Firka and Martandam covered South Indian Population

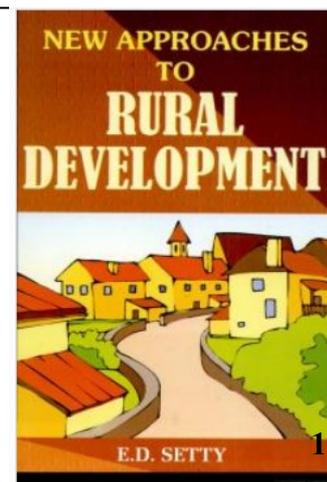
Sriniketan – East India

Etawah – North India

Baroda – West India

Baroda (1885) experiment was the beginning

**Books to understand  
RD History**



still unknown to India. Its philosophy of self help, of planned social change and systematic appraisal of rural problems based on growing knowledge of social sciences were, as if for the first time, making their headway. Methodology of rural development, knowhow of social engineering, innovation of a developmental administration and engineering, and other essential features of CD had therefore to be imported lock stock, not barrel from outside. There was very little Indian experience, it was thought, which could have provided a lead in this direction and the search for the new theme of development had to be elsewhere.

Rural Reconstruction Programmes (RRP) is the forerunners of CD, happened in the last decade of nineteenth century. RRP represented systematic efforts for the development of life and society of specific rural communities and made conscious application of technological knowledge.

### **Baroda Experiment**

The rural reconstruction experiment was first started by Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad III over the whole of the state. (Baroda State area 8176.12sq miles; Population 28,55,010)

Baroda experiment indicates that the following pre conditions are necessary for success in rural development



**Sayajirao Gaekwad III**  
(Shrimant Gopalrao Gaekwad);  
(1863 –1939), was the  
Maharaja of Baroda from 1875  
to 1939, and is notably  
remembered for reforming  
much of his state during his

#### **1. There should a long rule of a determined welfare administrator**

(Shri T. Madhavarao, predecessor of Maharaja has created certain preconditions. He restored

##### **1. Political & social stability**

##### **2. Provided a number of basic amenities & other development services**

**Public works of various kinds. Provision of medical services, irrigation, roads & transport - Baroda at this time has the highest percentage of area covered by rail & road and the largest number of schools.**

**3. Development often fails to make headway because of certain fundamental social & economic disabilities. Madhavarao removed and paved the path for the progress.**

**4. Emphasis should be given to rural welfare in the total administrative set up (an integrative approach)**

**5. Number of supportive legislation should be introduced**

**Baroda princely state introduced the following measures**

**Hindu Remarriage Act  
Divorce & Inter caste Marriage Act  
Anti Caste Tyranny Act  
Rent & Land Regulation Act  
Debt. Conciliation Act**

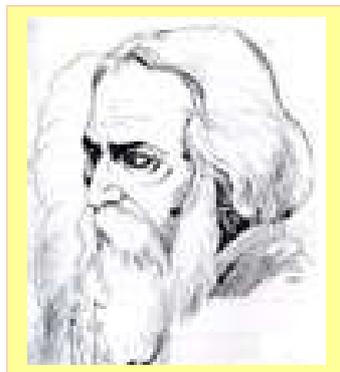
**The Baroda Approach**

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- Collaborative working of different departments
- The intensive & integrated approach to development
- Refined Administrative Approach
- Local bodies, panchayats, talukboards, districts, councils, state assembly, voluntary agencies, library associations, school association worked together to achieve progress
- Integrative – number of programmes (agri, health, industrial development was introduced at the same point of time; intensive – short campaigns were carried out

**Shantiniketan Experiment**

Year of starting 1908. The experiment was initiated in kali gram paragayna of Tagore’s Zamindari – a group of 8 villages around it



Dr. Leonard Elmhurst – U.K. Sociologist assisted Tagore  
In 1921 Rural Reconstruction Institute established  
Tagore tried to create a class of functionary workers who could learn to identify themselves with the people

**Activities**

Indian Co-operative Act passed in 1904 amended in 1912. This led to development of agriculture, co-operatives, industries and education through village originations.

**Objectives**

- To create a real

interest in people for rural welfare work

- To study rural problems and to translate conclusions in to action.
- To help villagers develop their resources and to improve village sanitation.

**Methods used to achieve objectives:**

- Creating a spirit of self help
- Developing village leadership
- Organizing village scouts called Brati Balika
- Establishing training centre for handicrafts & Establishing a demonstration centre at Shantiniketan

**Tagore "Come inside India, accept all her good and her evil; if there be deformity, then try and cure it from within, but see it with your own eyes, understand it, think over it, turn your face towards it, become one with it."** But becoming "one with it" is precisely what foreign experts have been unable or unwilling to do.  
**Our practical achievements, our clear milk, our fresh eggs, our flourishing co-operatives, were all useful means, but still**

**Guragon Experiment**

**F.L. Brayne – (1920) District Magistrate initiated the experiment**

**Major areas of development wok**

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Institutional work | School of Rural Economy (to train village guides)   |
|                    | Domestic school of economics (to train rural women) |
|                    | Health Association                                  |
|                    | Women Institute                                     |

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**1. School of Rural Economy:**

The school managed a farm of 51 acres for the purpose of providing practical training to the students. The curriculum of the studies included scouting, co-operation. Practical agriculture, first aid, infant welfare, public health, domestic hygiene and sanitation, village hygiene & sanitation, stock breeding and elementary veterinary training. The students were expected to qualify the examination in first aid and co-operation and special tests in all other subjects.

**Work done by the school**

1. Setting up model farms
2. Improved seeds using
3. Adopt quragon plough & other improved implements
4. Preventive measures against crop pests, killing field rats, monkeys
5. Consolidation of land holdings

The village guides who were trained in the school were entrusted with these duties.

1. Development of co-operatives.
2. Public health work, preparing people for vaccinators visit.
3. Cleaning of villages by digging manure pits, putting in of windows, ventilators etc. in the house.
4. Agriculture demonstration and sale of improved ploughs and other implements, improved seeds etc.

Frank **Lugard** Brayne served during the 1920s as the deputy commissioner (the Punjabi equivalent of collector) of the Gurgaon District, which lies immediately south of Delhi. There, he single-handedly conceived of and executed what became famous as the "Gurgaon Experiment." He publicized this work through several books on what he called "village uplift," all published by Oxford University Press. The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India praised his work highly. I suspect that Brayne generated more attention and publicity for his district than any other district administrator in the history of British India.

**Brayne Quotes**

"Our object in Gorgon has been to jerk the villager out of his old groove, convince him that improvement is possible and kill his fatalism by demonstrating that both climate, disease and pests can be successfully fought. He must be laughed out of his uneconomic and unhealthy customs and taught better ways to deal with the

**2. Rural Sanitation work**

1. Digging manure pits and preserving sweepings, rubbish and dung in properly dug pits.
2. Giving vaccination against small box, inoculation against plague.
3. Well cleaning and proper arrangements for drawing water to prevent cholera.
4. Using quinine and mosquito nets to prevent malaria.
2. Agricultural Development Programme

**3. Educational of Scouting & Development of co-education**

The experiment emphasized the importance of the school teacher .....The village school teacher with his school library, his night school and his scouts must be the centre of uplift and culture and he must be so trained that he can solve all the simple problems of the villager. Whether they are agricultural, social or moral or related to public health – Byrne.

**4. Social Reforms**

- Prohibition of child marriages
- Education of girls in the mixed schools

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- Abolition of purdah
- Curtailment of ceremonial expenditure
- Introduction of marriage registers
- Propaganda against injurious litigation
- Combating indebtedness.

### **Marthandam Experiment**

Spencer Hatch a Christian missionary initiated the programme in 1921.

Marthandam was a densely populated and a market place for the surrounding 40 villages within a radius of 3 miles.

#### **Principles Followed in Marthandam Experiment:**

1. The programme of rural reconstruction should be people's own.
2. Help the people to help themselves upwards on all sides of life.
3. People of all communities should be included.
4. It is the poor who require help more and therefore reach the poorest.
5. Maintain a comprehensive programme as such attention should be devoted to the development of poultry-keeping, bee keeping, and other cottage industries like mats and basket making, Palmyra sugar, hand woven cloth, etc.
6. Spirituality should be the basis of every programme
7. Keep simplicity the key note
8. Honorary unpaid service help make an efficient and highly productive extension service.
9. Close co-operation between the rural and the government official is a must.
10. Emphasis was laid on training of workers.

The

#### **Marthandam Centre maintained exhibits of**

- Well bred bulls
- Chicken and goats
- Model bee hives
- Red cross health charts
- Samples of cottage industries
- Demonstration plots of improved crops

#### **The work in the villages was largely carried on through clubs.**

- Egg selling clubs
- Honey clubs
- Bull clubs
- Weavers clubs.

The centre organized libraries, health centre, boy scouts, girl scouts & sports clubs.

Dr. D. Spencer Hatch, who was trained in scientific Agriculture and Community Development, U.S.A. was the District Secretary in-charge of Rural Reconstruction in South Travancore from 1923 to 1940. Dr. & Mrs. Hatch carefully guided the work at

## **Firka Development Programme**

The scheme derived its inspiration from the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi. Leadership was provided by Sri Prakasam. Selection of the firkas was based on consideration of general backwardness of the firka in regard to communications, sanitation, lighting, water supply, etc., presence of electric installations in or within easy reach of the firka or centre, and the availability of conditions favorable for intensifying the production of handloom cloth for the development of other cottage industries.

### **Firka development programme was launched in 1946 in 34 firkas**

50 firkas added in 1<sup>st</sup> April 1950 -- 24 firkas added in 1952

Firka population ranged from 15,000 to 30,000

Firka Development Department established in 1946 to take care of postwar rural reconstruction programmes in such a manner to ensure government assistance and to stimulate initiative among the village to organize their social and economic life.

As an experimental measure, a comprehensive scheme covering agriculture, cottage industries particularly khadi, water supply, sanitation, health and medical facilities, road construction etc. was inaugurated in thirty four selected blocks in October 1947.

### **Administration**

#### **Rural Development Board (1946)**

1. Ministers
2. 3 Members of all India spinner's Association
3. 5 Non Officials
4. 6 Dept. heads

#### **Development Commissioner (1947)**

Asst. Commissioner  
(Southern Part)

2. Collector

Firka Development officer

Village Development Officer

Firka development committee at the district level Consisting of collector RDO

Khadi officer, legislature two prominent local workers

Prototype DCC

Asst. Commissioner  
(Northern part)



Firka Development committee at the District level provided forum (resembling the District Development Council of to-day) was created where officials and non – officials discussed development programmes. But in practice effective co-ordination could not be brought about by collectors who had many duties and responsibilities and by firka development officers who were mostly drawn from non officials and lacked administrative experience and requisite status.

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To mobilize official support and initiative to back the work of Firka Development Grama Seva Sangam have been constituted since 1948 in which all adult residents of a village were members.

They were distinct from panchayats and co-operatives but voluntary bodies.

**The object of forming Grama Seva Sangam** (14 objectives G.O.858 Firka Development Department – 1948)

1. To enlist the support of all the resident of the unit in constructive work.
2. To help in the formation of panchayats and co-operative societies.
3. To organize all such work to help the government, the panchayats and co-operative societies to fulfill their tasks in rural reconstruction.
4. To take all steps necessary to make the unit self sufficient with regard to food and clothing.
5. To strive to raise the economic, social & moral level of the people.
6. To organize bands of voluntary workers for diverse purposes such as medical relief, sanitation work, removal and storing of manures, organization of meetings and festivals, protection of life and property, relief work during epidemics, flood and such emergencies, removal of social hardships of some castes, organization of sports, village games, festivals, preparation of statistics about population, enforcement of prohibition etc.
7. To settle disputes
8. To organize cottage industries
9. To organize charitable institutions
10. To promote education of the people generally and establish high schools and reading rooms.
11. To construct and maintain public utilities such as road, bridges, tanks etc.
12. To find unemployment relief.
13. To reclaim the criminal
14. To collect funds and contributions to carry out all these functions and to do all that was necessary for organizing the work in the area.

Grama Seva Sangam was managed by a committee, met once in a month. It had a number of functional sub committees. (Records were maintained regarding the proceedings of the committee, progress of work done, contributions received and visitors book)

More representative than any other body existed at that time.

**Criticism**

1. Enormous department expenditure criticized
2. An evaluation committee was established. It remarked that work relating to industries was wholly satisfactory; agriculture partly satisfactory and that a substantial measure of success was achieved in all other work and best results in sanitation.

**Etawah Experiment**

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The project at Etawah was introduced in September 1948 in the area of 64 villages around Mahwa, located at a distance of 8 miles from Etawah. Albert Mayer an American architect was the chief source of inspiration & its leader. Etawah was financed by U.P. Government. Although the project drew heavily from the inspiring ideology of development which was essentially Albert Mayer's the experiment claims to be largely of Indian origin (Etawah District is surrounded by Agra Kanpur; in between Kanpur Agra)

**Etawah –where the seeds of rejuvenation sowed**

“What the Rockdale experiment in England is to the world's co-operative movement, what the Tennessee Valley Authority is to the integrated exploitation of the world's great watersheds, Etawah Project has become the movement for revitalizing the way of life of the world's peasantry”

-I FYP

This pilot project at Etawah has become to the world, symbol of successful rural development initiated by an enlightened popular government and carried through without compulsion among a peasantry known for its conservatism. Makim Marriott & Richard.

**Characteristics**

1. The project made extensive use of applied social sciences and modern theories of extension
2. Etawah claims to have drawn substantially on the inspiration of the Sarvodaya Movement.

Nehru introduced Dr. Mayer to Govind Ballabh Pant, the then CM of Uttar Pradesh.

**Principles:**

1. The programme should start with simple to more complex. Closely timed, accelerating and broadening from year to year.
2. Systematic planning and precise targets in terms of amount or quantities of work, persons, area and units of time.
3. Emphasis on the attitudes of Govt. servants, “They must work with the people; not tell them. They must demonstrate by doing with their own hands in the villages and fields. In short dirtying hand method not armchair method.

**Activities:**

Agriculture – land, input, marketing  
Animal husbandry  
Co-operation- credit, production, marketing & supply  
Health –Sanitation, Prevention, Control  
Infrastructure – Water –Road - Housing - Education - Reading rooms  
Cultural & Recreational

**Evaluation:**

- Agricultural production went up by at least 50%
- Co-op brick kilns, manufacture of agri-implements, sericulture, canning, fruit preservation industries came into existence.

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- Technical workers functioned as a part of over all village team a new element of team relationship has been introduced in the old departmental pattern of working in water tight compartments.
- Inner democratization of administration structure. Highest officer habitually invites suggestions & advise from all those below him; and the lowest worker felt free to give it frankly and without fear. The breaking of this up-down water tight compartments releases energies and initiative and effectiveness of planning and performance at all levels.

The essence of this Pilot Project approach was to try out an idea of programme in a small scale, with rigorous definition of objectives, content of the programme, targets and methods in advance, thoroughness and concentration, during the testing out period and of the past in the post trial period. Adequate study, planning, proper training, preparation, selection of the right method, with maximum emphasis on the speed and efficiency but without over eagerness to achieve physical results anyhow, were some of the essential characteristics of this approach.

Project area covered 64 villages – with a population of 70,000

Etowah project was implemented with the direct collaboration of a dynamic extension worker, Horace, Holmes who together with Albert Meyers acted as the catalyst.

The program followed somewhat on the American Pattern of Extension Service.

### **Nilokheri Experiment**

Nilokheri is a city and a municipal committee in Karnal district in the Indian state of Haryana. It is famous for its Government Polytechnic Institute, where a lot of boys and girls from all over the state learn various engineering disciplines. This town is 145 km from Delhi on NH 1. After the partition of India, Nilokheri was founded and planned as the new capital of the state of Punjab. Impressed by the planning of the town, Pandit Jawhar Lal Nehru used to call it the town of his dreams. However, the town faced a heavy flood when only 7 of its many planned sectors were developed. In view of this, the capital of Punjab was kept at Chandigarh. Nilokheri produces high quality basmati rice.

The experiment was started to rehabilitate the displaced persons form Pakistan.

**“Muscles can do it; Muscles can be trained to do it; Conditions can be created to do it.”**

**“Right to live; Right to work for a living; Right to receive what is earned”**



A new scheme called “Mazdoor Manzil” was drawn up. The basic concept of Mazdoor Manzil was to stop the one way traffic of labor, material, skill and culture from villages to town. To stop this one way traffic, a decentralized administration and a decentralized economy was necessary. This would lead to an agro-industrial economy.

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Mazdoor Manzil visualized a nucleus township, which was intended to include institutions for medical relief, sanitation, middle and high school education; technical and vocational training; veterinary aid, extension embracing griculture, horticulture, poultry, piggery, fishery, sheep breeding and other forms of animal husbandry. There would be an electric sub-station, art crafts centre, shopping and marketing centre.

In a way Nilokheri has been pioneer in the development of industrial estates

“All over India we have centers of human activity which are like lamps spreading their light more and more in the surrounding darkness. Among these, centre there is Nilokheri which has achieved a good deal of fame in India & outside.

**Books by SK Dey**

- Community Development 1962
- Sahakari Samaj; The Cooperative Commonwealth 1967
- Nilokheri. 1962
- Samudayika Vikasa 1962
- Destination Man 1981
- Power to the people? 1969
- The Postulates of Rural Development 1953
- Sahakari Samaj 1967
- Panchayat-i-raj 1962

**“I want ten thousand Nilokheries spread over the country” Nehru**

**Nilokheri – Prototype Growth centre**

(Growth pole theory was developed by French Regional economist Francois Perroux 1955- but Nilokheri was visualized much before that)

Growth pole is a place from which centrifugal forces emanate and to which centripetal forces are attracted – centrifugal – centre to periphery – apex to base – centripetal – periphery to core – bottom up.

“Development viewed as a process of innovation as well as growth; does not appear everywhere at the same time, but manifests outward. Growth centre policy from which it tend to propagate inward. Growth centre policy will try to favor both the concentration process and the outward propagation.”

Nilokheri is a pioneer experiment in the integrated area planning through a growth centre.

## **Approaches to Rural Development**

Rural Development approach can be defined as a set of goals, operation process, terminal objectives and structural arrangements designed to bring out change and development in the lives of the rural people.

Rural development strategy / approaches are also viewed as strategic interventions:-

1. In the rural economy through change in production and pricing, fiscal, monetary and credit policies.
2. In the rural institutions directed towards the creation of favorable changes in the rural infrastructure.
3. In the social structure by bringing about change in properly relationship distribution of rights and privileges by different rural classes.
4. In the power and authority structure at various levels
5. In the cultural matters, in ideas beliefs about nature, man and society.

### **Rural Development approaches differ in their**

1. Objectives
2. Performance priorities
3. Ideology used by mobilize support and action
4. Patterns of property rights and I and action
5. Distribution of the benefits of economic system and growth process.

### **Rural development approaches differ in their**

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1. Programme approaches can be classified based on
2. Assessment of implementation problems
3. Strategies for optimum programme management

**Typologies of R.D. approaches**

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>1. Griffin</b>                  | <b>2. Roth</b>                             |
| <b>Technocratic</b>                | <b>Radical Functional</b>                  |
| <b>Reformative</b>                 | <b>Incremental Structural</b>              |
| <b>Radical</b>                     | <b>Radical structural</b>                  |
| <b>3.Inayatullah</b>               | <b>4. Gable and Springer</b>               |
| <b>L.I. Productivity</b>           | <b>Technology based</b>                    |
| <b>M.I. Solidarity</b>             | <b>Resource based</b>                      |
| <b>H.I. Equality</b>               | <b>6. Ideology</b>                         |
| <b>5. Coverage</b>                 | <b>Gandhian approach</b>                   |
| <b>Multipurpose</b>                | <b>Western approach</b>                    |
| <b>Limited purpose</b>             | <b>8.UN : Rural Modernization</b>          |
| <b>7. World Bank</b>               | <b>9.ADB: Rural Investment</b>             |
| <b>Minimum package</b>             | <b>11. Dr. S.N. Bhattacharya</b>           |
| <b>Comprehensive</b>               | <b>Growth centre</b>                       |
| <b>Sector or special programme</b> | <b>Rural industrialization</b>             |
| <b>10. Dr. K.V. Sundaram</b>       | <b>Block level planning</b>                |
| <b>Rural Reconstruction</b>        | <b>Select incentives &amp; assistance.</b> |
| <b>Community Development</b>       | <b>Development of</b>                      |
| <b>Target Sector</b>               | <b>Local resources</b>                     |
| <b>Growth Centre</b>               | <b>Industrial estates</b>                  |
| <b>Backward Area</b>               | <b>Community Development</b>               |
| <b>Minimum Needs</b>               | <b>Panchayat Raj</b>                       |
| <b>Area planning</b>               | <b>20 point programme</b>                  |

**Major Rural Development Approaches in India**

| <b>Approach</b>          | <b>Emphasis</b>   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Rural Reconstruction  | Village Centered Movement Based on the principles of voluntary effort   |
| 2. Community Development | Rural Development based on The ideas of motivation, Self Help, Self Reliance and People's Participation                                       |
| 3.Target Sector          | Intensive Development of a selected sector or sectors of (economy) activity with emphasis on concentrating in areas of comparative advantage. |
| 4. Target Group          | Growth with social justice for the weaker sections of the population  |
| 5.Growth                 | Spatial planning concept based on appropriate clustering  |

|               |                                   |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Centre</b> | <b>or dispersal of activities</b> |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|

**Community Development:**

**(A Model of Multipurpose Development Approach)**

Multipurpose Vs Limited purpose Development Approach

In multipurpose approach development workers can ill afford to concentrate on any single aspect of rural life (agriculture for example); all aspects, or in any case most of them, have to be simultaneously tackled; only so would their efforts to be crowned with success.

(Community development is similar to all sided (multipurpose) approach and Balanced Development proposed by economists like Rosenstein Rodan and Anther Lewis.)

- Village life is an integrated whole; we cannot divided it.
- It is free from choices.
- It is a co-ordinate team approach
- Multipurpose village level workers.

**Criticism**

All sided development approach however can become a reality, only if,

- a. there is no resource constrains
- b. if all wants are equally urgent and choice of ends are impossible
- c. if there is some kind of logic in rural situation which makes attainment of single end impossible without the simultaneous, attainment of all others.

In an underdeveloped economy, with serious resources constraints, the multipurpose approach with its multicultural components, directed at a wide spectrum of the rural population could not make much headway.

**Limited Purpose Approach**

It emphasis on the more demanding aspects of community development viz increase in agricultural production.

- Limited purpose approach is similar with “unbalanced growth”
- “Big Push” theories of economic development i.e. deliberate unbalancing of the economy to create disequilibrium.
- Unbalancing the economy with “SOC and DPA (Social Overhead Capital and Direct Productive Activity)
- Specialist approach
- Departmental workers.

**Criticism**

Pressures will lead to political instability thereby hampering the process of development.

**Target Sector Approach**

**(A model of limited purpose approach)**

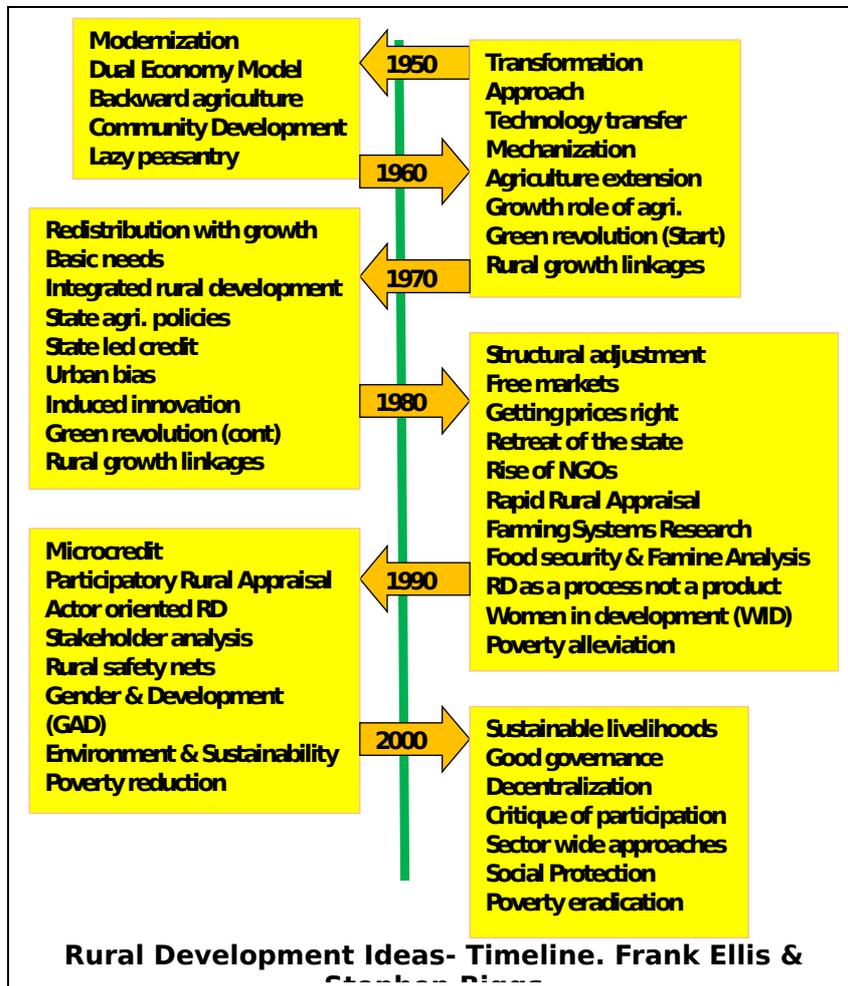
**Concept**

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“Instead of spreading the development efforts more or less on uniform basis throughout the country without getting any striking results, intensive efforts for production should be undertaken with a combination of all the technological improvements and concentration of man-power and resources in selected areas which had optimum conditions for stepping

production without at the same time affecting the normal efforts in other areas”.

This was the comment of the Ford Foundation team regarding India’s efforts to develop agriculture through community development. Ford Foundations recommendations were given a shape in the form of “**Ten Point Pilot Programme to increase Food Production**”



1. Adequate and readily accessible farm supplies
2. Adequate farm credit.
3. Intensive Agricultural Programme
4. Simple Individual farm plans.
5. Stronger village Institutions

6. Assured prices for agriculture Products.
7. Reliable marketing facilities
8. Rural Public Works.
9. Evaluation and Analysis.
10. Co-ordinate approach.

This 10 point programme was introduced in the name of “Intensive Agriculture District Programme” in Responsive and selected” areas.

**Criteria for selecting the area**

- The district should have assured water supply.

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- Minimum natural hazards like flood, drainage, acute soil conservation.

| Dominant & Sequential Themes in Rural Development |      |                   |                                     |               |      |
|---|------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|------|
| 1950  | 1960 | 1970              | 1980                                | 1990          | 2000 |
| Modernization. Dual Economy                       |      |                   |                                     |               |      |
|   |      |                   | Raising yields on efficient farms   |               |      |
|   |      |                   | Process, Participation, Empowerment |               |      |
|   |      |                   | SL Approach                         |               |      |
| Some Sequential Popular RD Emphasis               |      |                   |                                     |               |      |
| 1950  | 1960 | 1970              | 1980                                | 1990          | 2000 |
| Community Development                             |      |                   |                                     |               |      |
|   |      | Small Farm Growth |                                     |               |      |
|   |      |                   | Integrated Rural Development        |               |      |
|   |      |                   | Market Liberalization               |               |      |
|   |      |                   |                                     | Participation |      |
|   |      |                   |                                     |               | PRPs |

- Well developed village institutions such as co-ops, PRIs.
- Better administration and supervision.

16 districts were selected all over India. (Tanjore, West Godwari, Alleppy and Mandya in South India).

### Programme Components

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| On the farm activities  | Field demonstration, water use management, crop Planning.   |
| Off the farm activities | Supply of inputs, credit, marketing, transport, soil testing, Strengthening village institutions, farmers training & Road forming |

### Coverage

In the year 1967-68 the programme covered 13 lakh farmers living in 25,639 villages 32 lakh hectares. The project covered more than 25,639 villages.

### Results

Wheat production increased by 55% to 95%  
In other crops 64% increase (Paddy in Tanjore)

**Intensive Agriculture District Programme** – became a path finder – it proved that if adequate inputs are provided, the Indian farmers will come forward to prove his worth. IADP proved that small farmers are as progressive as big farmers.

### Development

Based on IAAP experience – “IAAP” (Intensive Agriculture Area programme) was formulated wheat, paddy, millet, cotton, sugarcane, potato in 114 districts.

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Subsequently Dr. Norman Bor Laug’s “new Agricultural strategy or Green Revolution was introduced.

NAS was based on the extension of high yielding varieties responsive to heavy doses of fertilizers and the package of improved practices in selected areas with assured rainfall or irrigation facilities.

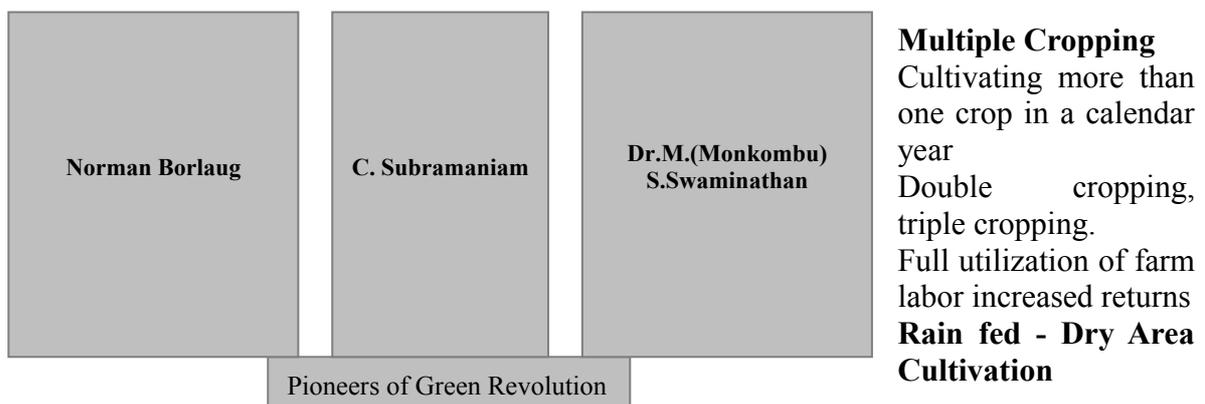
Green Revolution usually refers to the transformation of agriculture that began in 1945. One significant factor in this revolution was the Mexican government's request to establish an agricultural research station to develop more varieties of wheat that could be used to feed the rapidly growing population of the country. In 1943, Mexico imported half its wheat, but by 1956, the Green Revolution had made Mexico self-sufficient; by 1964, Mexico exported half a million tons of wheat. The associated transformation has continued as the result of programs of agricultural research, extension, and infrastructural development. These programs were instigated and largely funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, along with the Ford Foundation and among other major agencies. Many agronomists state that the Green Revolution has allowed food production to keep pace with worldwide population growth while others state that it caused the great population increases seen today. The Green Revolution has had major social and ecological impacts, making it a popular topic of study among sociologists. The term "Green Revolution" was first used in 1968 by former, USAID director William Gaud, who noted the spread of the new technologies and said, "These and other developments in the field of agriculture contain the makings of a new revolution. It is not a violent Red Revolution like that of the Soviets, nor is it a White Revolution like that of the Shah of Iran. I call it the Green Revolution."

**Components of New Agricultural Strategy consisted of**

- H Y U programme
- Multiple cropping programme
- Integrated Development of dry areas
- Plant Protection measures
- Increased use of fertilizers
- New irrigation concept
- Water management.

**H Y V Programme**

Short duration crops (110-140); -Dwarf varieties –Susceptible to pests;- Irrigation is a precondition. Treated seeds, plant protection, recommended doses of fertilizers are the features of GR.



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128 districts rainfall medium (375 to 1125 mm)  
It require different cropping pattern.

**Evaluation**

Disparities both at the village and national level increased]  
Benefits cornered by the rich  
There is no spectacular increase in the production except wheat

**Target Group Approach**

Economic growth based on “Trickle down” or “Percolation effect”  
Its failure.

**Concept**

Small holders whose holding was less than 2 hectares comprised 52% of the rural house holds; agricultural laborers 24% Totally 74% of the rural households were simply by passed by the agricultural development – This created tensions at the micro level- those who were excluded from the benefits of economic development needed direct assistance.

-NAS was biased towards big farmers  
Those who needed assistance grouped into  
-small farmers (1 to 3 hectare)  
-marginal farmers (below 1 hectare)  
-Agriculture Laborer (rural households which derive more than 50% of their income from agri. Labor)

**Programme components**

- For small farmers –assisting them in such a way that can engage in profitable farming.
- For M F and A L – Generation of supplementary income employment through agriculture and allied activities.

**Programme**

- Rural artisan Programme
- Antyodaya Programme
- Rural works programme
- Crash scheme for employment
- Pilot intensive rural employment scheme
- Employment guarantee scheme
- Food for work programme
- National Rural Employment programme
- Rural Landless employment Guarantee Programme
- I R D P; TRYSEM

**Growth Centre Approach**

**Concept**

We do not have enough resources to provide all service and all development programme to all settlements. Furthermore we need quick returns for all over investments to build up our capital supply for further investment. selective and appropriate location is most relevant in our context.

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- When new activities or services are proposed, the location of such services become extremely important. An appropriate location of new activity may start a chain reaction of development with far reaching effects.
- It is not possible to do everything nor to act everything nor to act everywhere at once. In all regions or areas there tended to appear certain points around which the rural life revolved. It is a task to identify these points and to facilities the process of rural socio-economic transaction.
- Growth does not appear everywhere and all at once; it appears in points or development poles with variable intensities; it spread along diverse channels and with varying terminal effects to the whole of economy.
- It is important to provide growth impulses in the right places and in right proportions.
- Uneven impact to the past development approach – regional disparities must be removed.
- Integrated development means functional and spatial integration.
- Functional – appreciating the inter relationship between various sectors i.e. social and economic
- Spatial –appreciating that proper location is having definite influence on development.
- We need more than 12,000 new market towns.

**Meaning**

Growth centre approach suggests a frame work for decentralizing economic and social activities by locating specific functions in appropriate locations. The network thus created provided a meaningful infrastructure which can attract and sustain a diversified but a growth economy.

Growth centre are defined as those focal points around which the rural life tends to revolve for such socio economic services such as trade, transport, communications, agricultural inputs, finance administration, education and health.

In growth centre approach the economic relationship between the town and the surrounding villages was conceived to be one of mutual dependence.

Pilot Research Projects on Rural Growth Centre (1969) 20 Growth Centres were identified – Namakkal in Tamil Nadu.

**Backward Area Development Approach**

Area with low per capita income is regarded as backward areas

**The reasons for backwardness are many**

Drought – low rainfall (400-1200mm) adverse climate and soil conditions –drought is a temporary phenomenon.

Backward – absence of industries i.e. economic backwardness -Absence of natural resources

Hill Areas – Remoteness

National Development Council (NDC) in 1968 established two groups to suggest measures to improve backward areas.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>1.B.D Pande Committee</b><br>(working group to identify backward areas) | To suggest criteria to identify backward areas |
|--|--|

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|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>2.N.N. Wancho Committee</b> (working Group for recommending fiscal and financial incentives) | To suggest incentives to promote backward areas. |
|---|--|

**Criteria to identify Backward Status**

1. Total per capita income
2. Per capita income from industry and mining
4. Number of workers in registered factories
5. Per capita annual consumption of electricity
6. Length of surface roads
7. i.e. A.P., H.P., M.P., J&K; Bihar; Rajasthan.

**Criteria identify backward districts**

1. District outside the radius of 50 miles from larger cities or large industrial projects
2. Low per capita income.
3. Low percentage of factory employment
4. Percentage of SC Population
6. The ratio of population to the cultivated land.
7. Ratio of urban – rural population
8. Availability of transport, Communication and other services
9. Level of literacy
10. Availability of water and electricity.

**Fiscal and Financial incentives for promoting**

1. Exemption from income tax, excise duties for 5 years payment of import duties, sales tax.
2. Grant of higher development rebate.
3. Transport subsidy for taking finished products to market place for 5 years.
4. Supply of developed plots, build up accommodation, low interest, credit and machinery.
5. Preparation of feasibility and entrepreneurial development.

**Policies to Promote Backward Areas**

1. Inter regional allocation policy in favor of backward areas.
2. An incentive policy to attract investment.
3. Adoption of area specific, problem oriented sectoral programme
4. A sub-plan approach

**Drought Prone Area Development (DPAD) Programme**

irrigation, land development, afforestation, grass land development, rural electrification.

**Hill Area Development Programme**

-Horticulture, plantation, agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, bee keeping, forests, soil conservation, village industries.

**Coverage**

Backward Area Development -230 districts

Drought Prone Area Development 57 districts

Hill Area Development – 15 districts

**Minimum Needs Basic Needs Approach  
Concept**

All the other approach directly attempted to increase the economic growth believing in that economic growth alone will bring necessary benefit.

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Minimum needs approach consider that population is not a burden- population possess certain resources if necessary inputs are provided to develop human resources, human skills can substitute other skills to remove the economic and social problems.

**Meaning**

Need is a state of deprivation which prevents effective utilization of one's potential.

Minimum of one's potential.

Minimum needs approach is a set of structured and integrated social programmes to satisfy the basic needs of the people.

-MNS – is both a means and an end.

-MNS- distributive not redistributes

-MNS – dissolver of conflict

-MNS –not a sectoral activity

**Components of Minimum Needs**

| <b>Myrdal</b>        | <b>I L O</b>                 | <b>World Bank</b> |
|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Food & nutrition     | Food                         | Health            |
| Clothing             | Shelter                      | Nutrition         |
| Housing & sanitation | Cloth                        | Education         |
| Health facilities    | Individual level             |                   |
| Education            | Drinking water               |                   |
| Information media    | Sanitation                   |                   |
| Energy consumption   | Public level                 |                   |
| Transport            | Transport, Health, education |                   |