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- It focused on the use of local resources and materials, such as clay, straw, and bamboo, to create affordable and sustainable housing, as well as on promoting small-scale industries and agricultural practices.
- The **cooperative society**, called the **Sriniketan Cooperative Society**, was established to provide economic support to the local community.
- It encouraged the pooling of resources, including land and labor, and facilitated the creation of small-scale industries and cottage enterprises.
- The Sriniketan experiment was a groundbreaking initiative in its time, and it had a significant impact on the rural development movement in India.
- It emphasized the importance of self-help and community participation in development, and it highlighted the potential for rural populations to become self-sufficient and self-reliant.
- The experiment also influenced Tagore's broader philosophy of education and development, which emphasized the importance of the holistic development of the individual and the community.

## **II. GURGAON EXPERIMENT:-**

- The Gurgaon Experiment was a socio-economic initiative that aimed to transform Gurgaon, a suburb/residential area of Delhi, India, into a world-class city with state-of-the-art infrastructure, high-quality services, and a dynamic economy.
- The experiment was launched in the late 1990s and early 2000s, and it involved significant investments in real estate, industry, and services.
- The primary focus of the Gurgaon Experiment was on the development of the real estate sector.
- Large tracts of land were acquired by private developers, who were allowed to build high-rise buildings, luxury apartments, and shopping malls.
- The real estate boom in Gurgaon attracted a large number of multinational corporations, who established their offices and call centers in the city.
- This led to the emergence of Gurgaon as a hub of the IT and outsourcing industries.
- The Gurgaon Experiment also aimed to improve the city's infrastructure, including roads, transportation, and power supply.
- The government invested heavily in creating a modern and efficient transportation system, including the construction of an expressway to Delhi and a metro rail system.
- The city's power supply was also upgraded, with the establishment of a modern power grid and the construction of new power plants.
- The Gurgaon Experiment had a significant impact on the city's economy, and it transformed Gurgaon into a modern and vibrant metropolis.





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- The schools also emphasized vocational training and practical skills, such as agriculture, handicrafts, and other trades that were relevant to the rural economy.
- Despite the challenges faced by the Baroda Experiment, its legacy has continued to inspire educational reformers around the world.
- The experiment emphasized the importance of individualized, student-centered learning and the need for a holistic approach to education that encompasses intellectual, physical, emotional, and spiritual development.

### **IV. FIRKHA DEVELOPMENT:-**

- This project was government sponsored and aided at the attainment of the Gandhian ideal of Gram Swaraj by bringing about not only educational, economic, sanitary and other improvements in villages, but also by making the people self-confident.
- The scheme was launched in **1946** in **34 Firkas** (group of 5 villages) throughout the state, and on April 1, 1950, it was extended to another 50 additional Firkas at the rate of two Firkas for each state.
- The selection of the Firkas was based on general backwardness of area and the possibilities for initiating the production of handloom cloth and other cottage industries to give an encouragement to Rural Reconstruction.
- This scheme was aimed at attacking the problem of rural people as well as short term plans for the development of rural communication, water supply, formation of panchayats, organization of co-operatives and sanitation programme.
- In long term plans, to make the area self-sufficient through agricultural, irrigational and livestock improvements and the development of Khadi and other Cottage Industries.
- This scheme emphasized providing housing, education, water supply, developments or roads, improvements of sanitation, etc.

- **Selection of Firkas-**

- a. On the basis of their backwardness.
- b. Possibilities for increasing the production of handloom clothes and other cottage industries.

- **Objectives**

- a. To tackle the rural problem as a whole.
- b. Preparation of short term plans for the development of rural communication, water supply.
- c. Formation of panchayats and organization of cooperatives.



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- d. The long term plan to make the area self-sufficient through agricultural, irrigational and livestock improvements.
- e. Development of Khadi and Cottage Industries.

### **V. ETAWAH PILOT PROJECT:-**

- The idea of this pilot project was conceived in 1945 but was put into action in September, 1948 at Mahewa Village about 11 miles away from Etawah
- Initially 64 villages were selected which then increased to 97, were covered under this project. Lt.col. Albert Mayer of USA, who came to India with the American forces in 1944, was the originator of this project for his scheme, assistance was given by USA and UP Government.
- The Government of UP and Point-4 programme of U.S.A. provided help for this project.

- **Objectives of etawah pilot project-**

1. To see the extent of improvement possible in an average district.
2. To see how quickly results could be achieved.
3. To ascertain the permanency and applicability of results to other areas.
4. To find out methods of gaining and growing confidence of the villagers.
5. To build up a sense of community living.
6. To build up a spirit of self help in the villagers.

### **VI. NILKHORI EXPERIMENT:-**

- The Nilokheri Project was a famous agricultural experiment conducted in Nilokheri, a town in the state of Haryana in India.
- The project was initiated in 1947 by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who was then the country's Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources.
- The goal of the project was to demonstrate the potential of science and technology in improving agricultural productivity in India.
- The scheme called "**Mazdoor Manzil**" aimed at self-sufficiency for the rural-cum-urban township in all the essential requirements of like.



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- The colony had school, an agricultural farm, polytechnic training centre, dairy, poultry farm, piggery farm, horticulture garden, printing press, garment factory, engineering workshop, soap factory, etc.
- Under this programme, the main activities were a Vocational Training Centre run on co-operative lines and the Colony had its own dairy, poultry, piggery, printing press, engineering workshops, tannery and bone-meal factory.
- People were given vocational training of their choice to run these Co-operative Enterprises. Rights for education and medical care for the sick were also guaranteed.

### **APPROACHES TO RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:-**

#### **A. THE TAGORE APPROACH:-**

- Rabindranath Tagore, a renowned poet, philosopher, and Nobel laureate, was a strong advocate of rural development in India.
- He believed that rural communities were the backbone of the country's economy and that their development was crucial for the overall growth of the nation.
- Tagore's approach to rural community development can be summarized as follows:-

##### **a. Education:**

- Tagore believed that education was the key to rural development.
- He advocated for the establishment of schools and colleges in rural areas to provide quality education to the children of farmers and laborers.
- Tagore's concept of education was not limited to textbooks and exams but focused on the overall development of the individual's personality.

##### **b. Agriculture:**

- Tagore emphasized the importance of agriculture as the mainstay of the rural economy.
- He believed that farmers should be empowered with modern agricultural techniques and tools to improve their productivity and income.





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- He also advocated for the establishment of agricultural cooperatives to help farmers market their produce and earn a fair price for their labor.

### **c. Self-reliance:**

- Tagore stressed the importance of self-reliance in rural communities.
- He believed that rural communities should be self-sufficient in terms of food, water, and energy.
- He advocated for the use of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power to meet the energy needs of rural communities.

### **d. Cottage industries:**

- Tagore believed that the development of cottage industries in rural areas could provide employment opportunities and improve the standard of living of rural communities.
- He encouraged the establishment of small-scale industries such as handicrafts, weaving, and pottery, which could be run by rural women and provide them with a source of income.

### **e. Environmental conservation:**

- Tagore was a strong advocate of environmental conservation.
- He believed that the rural economy was closely linked to the environment and that any damage to the environment would have a negative impact on the rural economy.
- He encouraged the adoption of sustainable practices such as organic farming and the conservation of forests and wildlife.

- In summary, Tagore's approach to rural community development focused on education, agriculture, self-reliance, cottage industries, and environmental conservation. His ideas were ahead of his time and continue to be relevant in the present day.



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### **The Gandhian Approach to Rural Development:-**

- Mahatma Gandhi, a political and spiritual leader in India, believed that rural development was critical to the country's overall growth and development.
- His approach to rural community development was centered around the following principles:-

#### **i. Swadeshi:**

- ✦ Gandhi's philosophy of "swadeshi" or self-reliance was central to his approach to rural development.
- ✦ He believed that rural communities should be self-sufficient in terms of food, clothing, and shelter, and that they should produce goods locally rather than relying on imported goods.

#### **ii. Agriculture:**

- ✦ Gandhi believed that agriculture was the backbone of the rural economy and that farmers should be empowered with modern agricultural techniques to improve their productivity and income.
- ✦ He advocated for the use of organic farming methods that were environmentally sustainable and cost-effective.

#### **iii. Khadi:**

- ✦ Gandhi encouraged the use of khadi, a type of hand-spun and handwoven cotton cloth, as a means of promoting self-sufficiency in rural communities.
- ✦ He believed that the production and use of khadi would provide employment opportunities for rural artisans and weavers, and help to revive traditional Indian handicrafts.

#### **iv. Education:**

- ✦ Gandhi believed that education was critical to rural development and advocated for the establishment of schools and colleges in rural areas.
- ✦ He believed that education should be holistic and focus on character building, moral values, and practical skills.





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### **v. Village economy:**

- Gandhi believed that the village should be the center of economic activity, with each village producing what it needed for its own consumption.
  - He believed that the development of small-scale industries such as handicrafts and cottage industries would help to create employment opportunities and promote economic self-sufficiency in rural communities.
  - Social reform: Gandhi believed that social reform was essential for rural development.
  - He advocated for the abolition of caste-based discrimination, the empowerment of women, and the promotion of communal harmony.
- In summary, Gandhi's approach to rural community development was centered around the principles of self-reliance, agriculture, khadi, education, village economy, and social reform.
- His ideas continue to inspire rural development initiatives in India and around the world.

### **Broad-front development approach:-**

- A broad front development approach can be particularly relevant and effective for rural development, where there are often multiple stakeholders with diverse needs, interests, and perspectives.
- In a rural context, a broad front development approach would involve collaboration between communities, local government, NGOs, private sector entities, and other stakeholders to develop a comprehensive plan for sustainable and inclusive rural development.
- This approach would prioritize the involvement of rural communities in the development process, ensuring that their needs and priorities are central to the planning and implementation of rural development projects.
- It would also take into consideration the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of rural development, and work towards promoting sustainable practices and environmental conservation.



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- **Some examples of initiatives that could be developed under a broad front development approach for rural development include:**

- a. Improving access to basic services such as clean water, sanitation, and healthcare
- b. Developing infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and energy grids to connect rural areas to urban centers and markets
- c. Promoting sustainable agriculture and forestry practices to enhance productivity while conserving natural resources
- d. Supporting local entrepreneurship and business development to create job opportunities and stimulate economic growth
- e. Enhancing education and skills training to provide rural communities with the knowledge and skills necessary to participate in the local economy and beyond.

### **Sectoral approach:-**

- A sectoral approach to rural development is a strategy in which development projects are organized around specific sectors or areas of focus.
- **For example**, a sectoral approach to rural development might prioritize agriculture, education, healthcare, or infrastructure development.
- The idea behind a sectoral approach is to concentrate resources and efforts on a particular area of need or opportunity, with the hope of achieving greater impact and efficiency.
- A sectoral approach to rural development can be effective in certain circumstances, particularly when there are clear and specific needs within a particular sector that require targeted interventions.
- **For example**, if the main challenge facing a rural community is low agricultural productivity, a sectoral approach that focuses on improving agricultural techniques and infrastructure could be a useful way to address this challenge.
- However, a sectoral approach can also have limitations, particularly when it is pursued in isolation from broader development objectives.
- Some of the key limitations of a sectoral approach to rural development include:



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### **a. Limited impact:**

Sectoral interventions can be successful in achieving specific objectives within a particular sector, but they may not have a transformative impact on the broader social and economic conditions of rural communities.

### **b. Fragmented approach:**

A sectoral approach can lead to fragmented development efforts that do not take into account the interrelated nature of different sectors and their impact on rural communities.

### **c. Lack of community involvement:**

A sectoral approach can sometimes prioritize the interests and objectives of outside actors over those of the rural communities themselves, leading to a lack of community ownership and engagement in the development process.

### **d. Inadequate attention to cross-cutting issues:**

A sectoral approach may not adequately address cross-cutting issues such as gender, environmental sustainability, and social inclusion that are critical for achieving sustainable and inclusive rural development.

- In summary, while a sectoral approach to rural development can be useful in certain circumstances, it is important to recognize its limitations and ensure that development efforts are coordinated and integrated across sectors, with a focus on community involvement and attention to cross-cutting issues.

### **Participatory approach:-**

- A participatory approach to rural development is a strategy that seeks to involve local communities in the development process.
- The aim is to empower rural communities to take an active role in identifying their own development priorities, designing appropriate interventions, and implementing and monitoring development programs.
- The participatory approach to rural development recognizes that rural communities have unique knowledge and perspectives on their own needs



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and priorities, and that involving them in the development process can lead to more effective and sustainable outcomes.

- There are several key principles that underpin a participatory approach to rural development, including:

### **1. Community empowerment:**

A participatory approach seeks to empower rural communities to take an active role in the development process. This means that communities are involved in all stages of development, from identifying needs and priorities to designing and implementing interventions.

### **2. Bottom-up planning:**

A participatory approach emphasizes bottom-up planning, where development priorities are identified by the community rather than imposed from outside.

### **3. Capacity building:**

A participatory approach emphasizes the need to build the capacity of local communities to take an active role in the development process. This may involve training in project management, financial management, and other relevant skills.

### **4. Partnership and collaboration:**

A participatory approach emphasizes the importance of partnerships and collaboration between local communities, government agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders in the development process.

### **5. Sustainability:**

A participatory approach emphasizes the need for sustainable development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

- **The participatory approach to rural development has several advantages.**
- First, it helps to ensure that development programs are tailored to the specific needs and priorities of local communities, which can lead to more effective and sustainable outcomes.



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- Second, it fosters community ownership and engagement in the development process, which can lead to greater buy-in and commitment to development programs.
  - Finally, it can help to build the capacity of local communities to take an active role in their own development, which can lead to long-term sustainability.
- In summary, a participatory approach to rural development emphasizes community empowerment, bottom-up planning, capacity building, partnership and collaboration, and sustainability.
- It seeks to involve local communities in all stages of the development process, with the aim of achieving more effective and sustainable outcomes.

### **Target Approach:-**

- A target approach to rural development is a strategy that focuses on specific groups or areas of the population that are most in need of development interventions.
- The aim is to address specific challenges or disadvantages faced by these groups, and to provide them with targeted support to improve their economic, social, and environmental well-being.
- The target approach is often used in situations where there are clear and specific needs or vulnerabilities within a particular population.
- **For example**, a target approach to rural development might focus on improving the economic opportunities and livelihoods of smallholder farmers, or on providing basic services such as education and healthcare to disadvantaged communities.
- There are several key principles that underpin a target approach to rural development, including:-

#### **1. Inclusivity:**

A target approach seeks to ensure that all members of the population have access to development opportunities, regardless of their background, gender, or other factors that may limit their access to resources.

**Unit 2: Rural Development Programmes****2. Focus:**

A target approach prioritizes specific groups or areas of the population that are most in need of development interventions, in order to achieve greater impact and efficiency.

**3. Tailored interventions:**

A target approach provides targeted support and interventions that are tailored to the specific needs and priorities of the target group or area.

**4. Partnership and collaboration:**

A target approach emphasizes the importance of partnerships and collaboration between different stakeholders in the development process, including government agencies, NGOs, and community groups.

**5. Sustainability:**

A target approach seeks to ensure that development interventions are sustainable and have a lasting impact, by addressing the root causes of poverty and inequality and building the capacity of local communities to take an active role in their own development.

- **The target approach to rural development has several advantages.**
  - First, it allows for a focused and efficient use of resources, by targeting specific groups or areas of the population that are most in need of support.
  - Second, it can lead to more effective outcomes by tailoring interventions to the specific needs and priorities of the target group or area.
  - Finally, it can help to build the capacity of local communities to take an active role in their own development, which can lead to long-term sustainability.
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- In summary, a target approach to rural development prioritizes specific groups or areas of the population that are most in need of development interventions, and provides them with targeted support and interventions that are tailored to their specific needs and priorities.
  - It emphasizes inclusivity, focus, tailored interventions, partnership and collaboration, and sustainability.





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### **Basic need approach:-**

- The basic needs approach to rural development is a strategy that focuses on providing essential goods and services to meet the basic needs of rural communities.
- The aim is to improve the quality of life of rural populations by addressing their most pressing needs, such as access to food, clean water, healthcare, education, and housing.
- The basic needs approach recognizes that poverty and underdevelopment are often the result of a lack of access to basic goods and services, and that addressing these needs is a fundamental precondition for broader economic and social development.
- There are several key principles that underpin the basic needs approach to rural development, including:

#### **a. Priority setting:**

A basic needs approach prioritizes the provision of essential goods and services that are most critical to the well-being of rural communities, such as food, water, healthcare, education, and housing.

#### **b. Inclusivity:**

A basic needs approach seeks to ensure that all members of the population have access to basic goods and services, regardless of their background, gender, or other factors that may limit their access to resources.

#### **c. Local participation:**

A basic needs approach emphasizes the importance of local participation in the planning, design, and implementation of development interventions, in order to ensure that they are tailored to the specific needs and priorities of rural communities.

#### **d. Sustainability:**

A basic needs approach seeks to ensure that development interventions are sustainable and have a lasting impact, by building the





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