



VISION INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR

BRANCH -CIVIL /AG/ME/EN/CS. UNIT-II

SUBJECT:- RURAL DEVELOPMENT: ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING(KHU801)

SRINIKETAN EXPERIMENT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Sriniketan experiment is a rural development program that was initiated by Rabindranath Tagore in 1922. Sriniketan, which means "abode of peace", is located near Santiniketan in the Birbhum district of West Bengal, India. The program was aimed at promoting rural development through education, vocational training, and community-based initiatives.

The Sriniketan experiment focused on the development of rural industries, such as weaving, pottery, and agriculture. The program aimed to create self-sufficient communities that were capable of producing their own goods and services. It also aimed to promote the use of traditional methods and techniques in agriculture and industry.

One of the key features of the Sriniketan experiment was the emphasis on education. The program included a school that provided education to children in the local community. The school aimed to provide a practical education that was relevant to the needs of the community. It also provided vocational training to help students develop the skills they needed to work in rural industries.

The Sriniketan experiment also included community-based initiatives, such as the establishment of cooperative societies. These societies aimed to promote collective action and provide mutual support to community members. They also helped to promote the use of local resources and traditional knowledge in agriculture and industry.

Overall, the Sriniketan experiment was a pioneering effort in rural development. It highlighted the importance of education, vocational training, and community-based initiatives in promoting rural development. Its legacy can still be seen today in the many rural development programs that have been established around the world.

Objective Of Sriniketan Experiment

The specific objectives of the Sriniketan experiment can be summarized as follows:

- 1.To promote the use of traditional methods and techniques in agriculture and industry.
- 2.To create self-sufficient communities that were capable of producing their own goods and services.
- 3.To provide practical education that was relevant to the needs of the community.
- 4.To promote vocational training and develop the skills needed to work in rural industries.
- 5.To establish community-based initiatives, such as cooperative societies, to promote collective action and mutual support among community members.
- 6.To improve the quality of life for people living in rural areas and reduce the gap between rural and urban areas.

The Sriniketan experiment aimed to create sustainable rural communities that were capable of meeting their own needs and promoting economic, social, and cultural development in rural areas. The experiment has been influential in shaping rural development programs around the world and continues to inspire efforts to promote rural development today





GURGAON EXPERIMENT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Gurgaon, now known as Gurugram, is a city in the Indian state of Haryana that has undergone rapid urbanization and economic growth in recent years. While it is not traditionally associated with rural development, there have been some initiatives aimed at promoting rural development in the surrounding areas.

One such initiative was the Gurgaon Experiment for Rural Development, which was initiated by the NGO Bhartiya Gramin Mahila Sangh (BGMS) in 1999. The program aimed to promote sustainable rural development through the empowerment of women in rural areas.

The Gurgaon Experiment for Rural Development focused on the following objectives:

1. Empowerment of women through education and training: The program provided education and training to women in rural areas, with a focus on building their skills and capacities in areas such as agriculture, animal husbandry, and handicrafts.
2. Promotion of sustainable agriculture: The program aimed to promote sustainable agricultural practices, such as organic farming and water conservation, to increase agricultural productivity and reduce environmental degradation.
3. Development of rural industries: The program aimed to develop rural industries, such as handicrafts and small-scale manufacturing, to create employment opportunities and promote economic growth in rural areas.
4. Promotion of microfinance: The program aimed to provide financial assistance to women in rural areas, with a focus on microfinance and micro-credit programs.
5. Development of rural infrastructure: The program aimed to develop rural infrastructure, such as roads and water supply systems, to improve access to markets and essential services.

MARTHANDAM EXPERIMENT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Marthandam Experiment is a rural development initiative that was started by the Indian social worker Dr. Aloysius in the village of Marthandam, located in the Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu, India. The program aimed to promote sustainable rural development through community participation and empowerment.

The Marthandam Experiment focused on the following objectives:

1. Promotion of sustainable agriculture: The program aimed to promote sustainable agricultural practices, such as organic farming, to increase agricultural productivity and reduce environmental degradation.
2. Development of rural industries: The program aimed to develop rural industries, such as handicrafts and small-scale manufacturing, to create employment opportunities and promote economic growth in rural areas.
3. Promotion of women's empowerment: The program aimed to empower women in the community through education and training, with a focus on building their skills and capacities in areas such as agriculture and handicrafts.
4. Community participation and empowerment: The program aimed to promote community participation and empowerment, with a focus on building the capacity of local organizations and institutions to support sustainable rural development.
5. Improvement of rural infrastructure: The program aimed to improve rural infrastructure, such as roads and water supply systems, to improve access to markets and essential services.





BARODA EXPERIMENT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Baroda Experiment was a rural development initiative launched in 1949 by the then ruler of Baroda, Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad III, in collaboration with the economist and social activist J.C. Kumarappa. The initiative aimed to promote sustainable rural development through a range of measures, including agricultural development, cooperative institutions, and community-based initiatives.

The Baroda Experiment focused on the following objectives:

1. **Promotion of sustainable agriculture:** The program aimed to promote sustainable agricultural practices, such as organic farming, crop rotation, and use of compost, to increase agricultural productivity and reduce environmental degradation.
2. **Development of rural industries:** The program aimed to develop rural industries, such as handicrafts and small-scale manufacturing, to create employment opportunities and promote economic growth in rural areas.
3. **Promotion of cooperative institutions:** The program aimed to promote the development of cooperative institutions, such as credit societies, marketing cooperatives, and consumer cooperatives, to provide support and services to farmers and other rural communities.
4. **Improvement of rural infrastructure:** The program aimed to improve rural infrastructure, such as roads, transportation, and communication systems, to improve access to markets and essential services.
5. **Community-based initiatives:** The program aimed to promote community-based initiatives, such as village committees and self-help groups, to encourage local participation and decision-making in rural development activities.

FIRKHA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The Firkha Development Scheme was launched by the government of Kerala, a state in southern India, in 2018 as part of its efforts towards rural development.

Under this scheme, a group of villages known as a "firkha" is identified for comprehensive development. The scheme aims to provide infrastructure development, social welfare, and employment opportunities to the residents of the firkha.

The key components of the Firkha Development Scheme include:

1. **Infrastructure development:** The scheme focuses on providing basic infrastructure such as roads, electricity, water supply, sanitation, and housing to the residents of the firkha.
2. **Social welfare:** The scheme aims to improve the social and economic conditions of the residents of the firkha by providing healthcare, education, and social security schemes.
3. **Employment generation:** The scheme aims to promote entrepreneurship and create employment opportunities in the firkha by providing training, skill development, and financial support to the residents.
4. **Conservation of environment and natural resources:** The scheme also aims to promote conservation of the environment and natural resources in the firkha, by promoting sustainable agriculture, promoting renewable energy, and conserving water resources.





APPROACHES TO RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

There are various approaches to rural community development, and the choice of approach depends on the local context, the needs and priorities of the community, and the available resources. Here are some of the commonly used approaches to rural community development

1. **PARTICIPATORY APPROACH**: This approach emphasizes the participation of local communities in the development process. The community members are involved in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of development programs. This approach is based on the assumption that local communities are the best judges of their own needs and are best placed to develop appropriate solutions.
2. **INTEGRATED APPROACH**: This approach emphasizes the integration of various development sectors, such as agriculture, health, education, and infrastructure, to address the complex and interrelated needs of rural communities. The goal is to achieve a holistic and sustainable development outcome.
3. **BOTTOM-UP APPROACH**: This approach emphasizes the involvement of local communities in the decision-making process and gives priority to the needs and aspirations of the most marginalized sections of the society. The focus is on empowering the community to take charge of their own development process.
4. **ASSET-BASED APPROACH**: This approach emphasizes the identification and utilization of the existing strengths and resources of the community, such as natural resources, human capital, and social networks, to address their development needs. The goal is to build on the existing assets to promote sustainable development.
5. **MARKET-LED APPROACH**: This approach emphasizes the role of the private sector in promoting rural development. The focus is on creating an enabling environment for private sector investment and promoting entrepreneurship and innovation.
6. **GENDER-SENSITIVE APPROACH**: This approach emphasizes the importance of gender equality and women's empowerment in rural development. The goal is to address the specific needs and priorities of women and to promote their participation in the development process.

TAGORE APPROACHES TO RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Rabindranath Tagore, the Indian poet, philosopher, and Nobel laureate, was a pioneer in rural community development in India. His approach to rural development was based on the principle of self-reliance, decentralization, and community participation. Here are some of his key approaches to rural community development:

1. **EDUCATION**: Tagore believed that education was the key to rural development. He founded the Visva Bharati University in Shantiniketan, which was based on the principle of holistic education, integrating traditional Indian wisdom with modern science and technology. He believed that education should empower individuals to become self-reliant and responsible citizens.
2. **DECENTRALIZATION**: Tagore believed that decentralized governance was essential for rural development. He advocated for the establishment of village panchayats or councils, which would give local communities the power to manage their own affairs.
3. **SELF-RELIANCE**: Tagore believed in the principle of self-reliance, where rural communities would be encouraged to develop their own resources and become self-sufficient. He believed that this would promote a sense of pride and self-respect among rural communities and reduce their dependence on external assistance.





1. **COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT:** Tagore was a strong advocate of the cooperative movement, where individuals would come together to form cooperatives to manage their resources and promote economic development. He believed that cooperatives would empower rural communities and promote collective action.

5. **CULTURAL REGENERATION:** Tagore believed that cultural regeneration was essential for rural development. He believed that traditional arts, crafts, and cultural practices should be revived and promoted as part of rural development efforts. He believed that this would promote a sense of identity and pride among rural communities.

Tagore's approaches to rural community development were based on the principles of self-reliance, decentralization, community participation, and cultural regeneration. His ideas continue to influence rural development efforts in India and other developing countries.

GHANDHI APPROACHES TO RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mahatma Gandhi, the Indian independence leader and social reformer, was a strong advocate of rural community development. His approach to rural development was based on the principles of self-reliance, decentralization, and community participation. Here are some of his key approaches to rural community development:

1. **SWARAJ:** Gandhi's concept of Swaraj or self-rule emphasized the importance of empowering rural communities to take charge of their own development process. He believed that rural communities should have the power to govern themselves and manage their own affairs.
2. **VILLAGE-BASED ECONOMY:** Gandhi believed in the principle of a village-based economy, where rural communities would be self-sufficient and produce their own food, clothing, and other basic needs. He believed that this would promote economic development and reduce the dependence of rural communities on external markets.
3. **KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES:** Gandhi was a strong advocate of khadi, or handspun and handwoven cloth, and village industries. He believed that these industries could provide employment opportunities to rural communities and promote economic self-reliance.
4. **NON-VIOLENT RESISTANCE:** Gandhi believed in the principle of non-violent resistance as a means to achieve social and economic justice for rural communities. He believed that non-violent protests, such as boycotts and strikes, could be used to challenge unjust social and economic systems.
5. **EDUCATION:** Gandhi believed in the importance of education for rural development. He advocated for the establishment of village schools that would provide basic education and vocational training to rural youth.

Gandhi's approaches to rural community development were based on the principles of self-reliance, decentralization, community participation, and non-violent resistance. His ideas continue to influence rural development efforts in India and other developing countries.

