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# Lecture 5

## Extension efforts in pre-independence era



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## **Introduction**

Looking at a vast country like India, during British rule some selected social workers had started some programmes of rural development. The evolution of extension programme is described in two stages:

Stage I- Pre-Independence Era (1866-1947)

Stage II- Post-Independence Era (1947-1953)



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**Place**

**Person/agency**

1903

◆ Scheme of Rural Reconstruction at the  
Sunderbans in ◆◆ Bengal

◆ Sir Daniel Hamilton

1920

◆ Gurgaon project in Haryana

◆ Mr. F.L. Brayne

1920

◆ Sriniketan experiment in Bengal

◆ Sri Rabindra Nath Tagore

1920

◆



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Extension Job: The job of extension in  
agSeva-gram experiment in Wardha in  
Gujarat

◆ Shree Mahatma Gandhi  
1928

Marthandam project in Kerala  
Dr. Spencer Hatch

Young Men Christian Association (YMCA)  
1932



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Baroda village reconstruction project

Shree B.T. Krishnamachari

1942

Grow more food campaign

Agricultural departments of state governments

1945

Indian village service

Dr. W.H. Wisher

1946

◆ Firka Vikas Yojana in Madras (now in Tamilnadu)

◆ Government of Madras



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## ***Scheme of rural reconstruction at the sunderbans in bengal***

In 1903, Sir Daniel Hamilton formed a scheme to create model villages, in an area in Sunderban (Bengal), based on cooperative principles. He organised one village of this type and set on Cooperative Credit Society which functioned up to 1916. In the 1924, he organised a Central Cooperative Bank and Cooperative Marketing Society and established a Rural Reconstruction Institute in 1934. The institute provided training facilities in cottage and subsidiary industries.



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### ***Shriniketan project (1920)***

Shriniketan is situated about 100 km. away from Calcutta (Kolkata) in West-Bengal State. This area was backward socially, economically and politically. Shri Ravindra Nath Tagore began this project of village development in this area with the help of sociologist Shri L.M. Hurst. Shri Tagore thought that if some villages were developed, the other villages will get inspiration and the programme of village development will spread all over the country and thus the whole country would be developed. Shriniketan Village





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### ***Marthandam project (1928)***

This project of rural development was initiated in the village Marthandam near Trivendrum of Kerala State by Young Men Christian Association (YMCA) and Christian Church Association under the direction of Dr. Spencer Hatch in 1928. This village was undeveloped economically and the economic condition of the native majority was poor. Here, people used to cultivate only paddy and coconut on some places. For exploiting this weakness, it was thought that some developmental work should be done, so that the Christian faith could spread. Consequently Dr. Hatch made agreement with YMCA and the Church for his work and initiated this project in neighbouring village Marthandam.





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### ***Baroda village reconstruction project (1932)***

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

#### **a) *Objectives***

- ◆ To improve the life style of rural people rapidly.
- ◆ To spread education and industrialization.
- ◆ To develop the necessary factors for the progress of agriculture.

#### **b) *Scope***

- ◆ This Project was started in the district of Navsari in the Gujarat State.
- ◆ Many programmes such as gardening, poultry-farming, bee-keeping, spinning and weaving were organized.
- ◆ Re-stabilization of ◆ Panchayats ◆ and other programmes of village progress were organized.
  - ◆ The adult education had been extended.



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### ***c) Working System***

- ◆ By personal education and contact by the village guides.
- ◆ To use the school teacher of village in the extension of programme.
- ◆ To use the traditional means of extension.

#### **4.1.1.7 ◆ *Grow more food campaign (1942)***

This campaign, started in 1942, was continued after getting the independence. The main object of this campaign was to fulfil the need of food, which had been created due to the Second World War. This campaign was the first one to be organized on a national level.

In this campaign, the new seeds and chemical fertilizers were distributed among the farmers. Agricultural departments of state governments organized this campaign.