

AHE 608 (Animal Husbandry Development Programmes)

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Research Methodology

in EU and International Law

by Tamara Harvey and Bill

Harvey



**Department of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry
Extension Education, BVC**

Historical Overview of Rural Development

National Horticulture Mission (2005-2006)

- National Horticulture Mission has been launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to promote holistic growth of the horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies.
- The scheme was fully funded by the Government
- The main objectives of the Mission were:
 1. To provide holistic growth of the horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies
 2. To enhance horticulture production , improve nutritional security and income support to farm households
 3. To establish convergence and synergy among multiple on-going and planned programmes for horticulture development

- To promote, develop and disseminate technologies, through a seamless blend of traditional wisdom and modern scientific knowledge
- To create opportunities for employment generation for skilled and unskilled persons, especially unemployed youth.

National Food Security Mission (NFSM) (2007)

- In view of the stagnating food grain production and an increasing consumption need of the growing population, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved launching of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'National Food Security Mission.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) (2005)

- The Act was enacted in September 2005 and brought into force in 200 most backward districts with the objective of providing 100 days of guaranteed unskilled wage employment to each rural household opting for it.
- The NREGA marks a paradigm shift and stands out among the plethora of wage employment programmes, as it bestows a legal right and guarantee to the rural population through an Act of Parliament and is not a scheme unlike the other wage employment programmes.
- The ongoing programmes of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) have been subsumed in NREGA

- .The NREGA has set target to cover all districts of the country within five years.
- The focus of the Act is on works relating to water conservation, drought proofing (including afforestation/tree plantation), land development, flood control/protection (including drainage in waterlogged areas) and rural connectivity in terms of all-weather roads

There are three distinct stages of Extension Management. Planning Commission was set up by GOI in 1950. Extension System was introduced in 1952.

STAGE I

Community Development

- | | |
|------------------|------|
| ■ CDP | 1952 |
| ■ NES | 1953 |
| ■ CDB | 1954 |
| ■ Panchayati Raj | 1957 |

STAGE II

Technological Development

- | | |
|--------|------|
| ■ IADP | 1960 |
| ■ IAAP | 1964 |
| ■ ICDP | 1965 |
| ■ HYVP | 1966 |

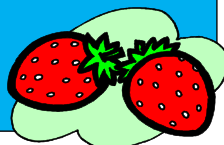


- **LLP** 1979
- **NAEP** 1983
- **SJSRY** 1997
- **ATMA** 1998
- **TAR- IVLP** 1999
- **NATP** 1999
- **SGSY** 1999
- **ATIC** 2000
- **PMGSY** 2000
- **NRHM** 2005
- **NAIP** 2006
- **NREGA** 2006
- **RKVY** 2007

STAGE III

Development with social justice

■ SFDA	1970
■ MFAL	1971
■ DPAP	1971
■ PPTD	1973
■ T & V	1974
■ IRDP	1978
■ TRYSEM	1979
■ NREP	1980
■ DWCRA	1982
■ JRY	1989
■ Antyodaya Anna Yojana	1998
■ Annapoorna	2000
■ Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana	2002



• *Development with social justice (Cont.)*

- ❖ Jai Prakash Narayan Rojgar Guarantee Yojna 2002-03
- ❖ National Food for Work Programme 2004
- ❖ Farm Income Insurance Scheme 2004
- ❖ Bharat Nirman Programme 2005
- ❖ National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) 2005
- ❖ Mid Day Meal 2005
- ❖ National Food Security Mission (NFSM) 2017
- ❖ Prime Minister Employment Guarantee Programme 2008
- ❖ NAREGA Changed to MANREGA 2009
- ❖ Kisan Credit Card (KCC) 2009
- ❖ National Dairy Plan 2012

- The project was headed by a **Project officer, and a number of Subject Matter Extension Officers** in the discipline of agriculture, animal husbandry, corporation, industries rural engineering, social education etc.
- Each project had **60 multipurpose Village Level Workers (VLW's) one for each group of 5 to 10 Villages.**

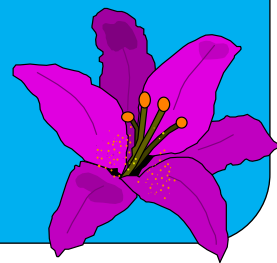
Reasons of failure

- Schemes were of short duration.
- Lack of proper planning and Coordination.
- Initiative came from government.
- Land tenure and rural credit were not given proper attention.

In order to overcome on these problems:

Local self-government was installed through 73rd amendment of Indian Constitution.

- Rural Development Programmes covering 23 areas are included through *people's participation* in *Local Self Government*.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- The term community development has been originated from Cambridge in England. In 1948
- The programme was launched in India **on 2nd October, 1952.**
- It was started with 15 pilot projects and with the financial assistance from the **Ford Foundation.**
- There were 55 projects with an operational area of about **400-500 square miles**, comprising **300 villages** and a population of about **2 Lakhs.**
- The project area was divided into **3 development blocks**, each consisting of about **100 villages** and a population of **60-70 thousand.**

DEFENITION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- **The United Nation (1956)**, defined Community Development as *“The process by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of the Governmental Authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of the communities, to integrate, these communities in to life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national process”*.