

History of Extension Service

Nilokheri Experiment -1947 Dr. S. K. De

- Rehabilitation of about 7000 displaced Indians from Pakistan.
- Emphasis on vocational education through vocational training centres.
- Imparted skill based training to people.
- In turn motivated to engage into livelihood generation activities.
- All ventures run on cooperative basis
- The efforts done at Nilokheri are also called Mazdoor Manzil.
- The principle was “he who would not work, neither shall he eat”

Etawah Pilot Project – 1948 – Albert Mayor

- The objective was to see the extent of improvement possible in production, social improvement, self reliance and cooperation in an average agricultural district.
- The organization structure included in the project was District planning officer – Block Member and at village level, Village Level Worker.

- Problems were tackled by
 - making an effort to broaden the mental horizon of villager
 - Dealing with villagers land, his tools and surroundings

The methodology/ modus operandi of Etawah Pilot project was educative and persuasive rather than coercive

The achievements of Etawah Pilot Project were

- Entire district was under improved varieties of Wheat
- Rinder Pest and Hemorrhagic Septicemia were controlled
- Area under vegetables extended
- Construction of roads and soak pits in the villages
- Adoption of improved agricultural practices
- Overall improvement in economic conditions of farmers

Conclusion

Nilokheri experiment is an example how development can be achieved when you are not anything of your own.

You are struggling for everything, may it be land, labour, capital or even human resources.

Still there is a way out to be successful.

Etawa pilot project is an example you have many things at your disposal but management of the resources can bring prosperity.