

- CDP
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Community Development

- United Nations -1956: The process by which efforts of people themselves are united with those of governmental authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of the communities to integrate these communities into the life of nation and to enable them contribute fully to national progress

- Mukherjee (1967) : A process of change from traditional way of living of rural communities to progressive ways of living, as a method by which people can be assisted to develop themselves on their own capacity and resources, as a programme concerning the welfare of rural people and as a movement for progress with certain ideological content

The objectives

- To assist each village in having effective panchyats, cooperatives and schools
- Through these institutions plan and carryout integrated multiphased family, village, block and district plans for
 - Increasing agricultural production
 - Improving cottage industries
 - Providing health care and education facilities
 - Providing programmes for village women and youth

Each community development programme

- Had an operational area of 400 to 500 square miles.
- The said area used to cover about 300 villages
- Population of about 2 lakhs
- 55 such community development projects were established and
- Later it was extended to other regions also

Each Community development project

- Headed by a Project officer covering three development blocks
- Each block is headed by Block Development Officer,
- BDOs are supported by extension officers and at grass root level
- Village Level Extension Workers for a cluster of 5 to 10 villages

Steps for planning implementation

- Identification of need
- Setting objectives
- Assessing resources
- Considering alternatives
- Making decision
- Providing leadership
- Taking action
- Being capable of solving other problems of community

Critical analysis

- Government personnel determined the needs of villagers also prescribed how these needs should and could be met
- Because of which leaders had difficulty in mobilizing people
- There was absence of understanding the basic purpose of generating local group dynamics
- The VLWs prepared to render assistance but least prepared to stimulate group action
- Too many obligations like regular record keeping, submission of reports etc reduced the time to be spared for extension activities

NES

- Looking into the response of the community, in spite of drawbacks mentioned in aforesaid paragraphs, there was enthusiasm among the community.
- Hence to cover more area under community development programme with less cost and more peoples participation the programme was extended as National Extension Service (NES) in the year 1953

CDB

- In the year 1954, the momentum gained by NES was intensified by converting NES blocks into Community Development Blocks.
- The idea behind was to identify the best performing NES blocks and provide them the additional staff and financial support so that it can work more efficiently

Conclusion

- Extension service should adopt educational approach
- Peoples participation is key for development
- ‘Passive’ or ‘no’ participation creates gap in development
- Replication of successful models is motivating factors to achieve development